DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; southwesterly gales shifting to northwesterly.

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EUROPE'S INTEREST IN THE BOER WAR

Even Party Wrangling in Great Britain Is Suspended.

ENORMOUS ISSUES AT STAKE

Government Admits Gravity of the Indian Famine.

The Situation, However, Even Worse Than Stated—France on Her Best Behavior—Hopeful Signs in Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—All the week the world has been on tiptoe, watching the development of events in Natal. The attitude of Europe might lead one to imagine that civilized countries were as one in the opinion that the fate of the British Empire hangs on the conflict now impending, if not actually raging as I write. Every Bourse has felt the influence of this strained feeling, and one might almost say that political wrangling has been hushed until the fate of Buller's advance is disclosed.

Such being the attitude of civilized mankind in general, it is not surprising that at home here there has been little coming to the surface of a kind to interest your readers. Even the wrangling of party politicians has in a great measure ceased, and comparatively little attention is to-day paid to such addresses as Herbert Gladstone's to his constituents at Leeds. Doubtless we shall have plenty of criticism when Parliament meets, but anything like a combined endeavor to turn out the Government is nowhere in contemplation.

A great provincial newspaper gave currency this week to a statement pointing to the reconstruction of the Ministry at the instance of Lord Rothschild and Mr. Beit. These great financial magnates, and others interested in Rand mines, are, I hear, thoroughly discontented with the attitude of the purely Conservative section of the Ministry. They did not relish Lord Salisbury's announcement that we sought neither mines nor territory in making war on the Transvaal; still less were they pleased with Mr. Balfour's description of the Jameson raid. Probably, therefore, they have been using expressions against these gentlemen and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whose promise to tax the Rand mines in order to help pay for the war was also not to their taste. But that they seriously contemplate a move to upset the Tory portion of the present Ministry and to put thorough-going partisans of their own in the places of the honest Conservatives turned out is not to be believed.

I should not have alluded to this incident except for one reason. To the best of my recollection, this is the first time in our history when any responsible newspaper has publicly stated that the Government of this country was capable of being shaped by and carried on under the orders of the great cosmopolitan financiers.

What such a statement portends in the near future I am not prepared to say, but should events in South Africa fail to take the course which the promoters of the war anticipated I am inclined to fear that these cosmopolitan financiers will find themselves in trouble. The language used in private regarding them is shocking, and often disgusting.

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GEN. BULLER'S ADVANCE.

At the moment of writing hopes are high for an immediate triumph through the great turning movement now being executed for the relief of Ladysmith, and when one considers the enormity of the issues at stake, and the dangers to the British Empire as well as to British commercial expansion that might arise from our defeat, not even the bitterest opponent of the war can help sharing the desire that the struggle may be decisive in our favor. Even the friends of peace may well desire it to be so, because only by a decisive victory for the British can an opening be found for effective protests against the continuance of a war that undoubtedly hurts the consciences of a powerful minority among the British people.

Nevertheless, it is well to be cautious in one's hopes, and the facility with which Buller and Warren have been able to cross the Tugela and advance apparently across the Boer lines of communication, so as not only to get between them and the roads into the Orange Free State border, but to prevent them from maintaining their position around Ladysmith, warns us there may be some sinister design behind the burghers' quiescence. Before final victory is secured our Generals may have a desperate struggle to go through in order to maintain their own lines of communication.

It will at best be some days yet before the world can know whether the movement now in progress has been completely successful or not, and until the final shot has been fired in the struggle around Ladysmith it will be well to avoid speculation about peace or anything else.

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GRAVITY OF INDIAN FAMINE.

At last we have official knowledge of the truth of a statement made by me to you months ago. The Indian famine, it is now declared, affects fifty millions of people, twenty-two millions of them in British territory and the remainder in native States. It will take from thirty to forty million rupees, the head of the Indian Revenue Department declared at a Council meeting, to sustain those now upon relief works up to the end of March, the number of such natives being about three and a quarter millions.

Lord Curzon plaintively states that while in 1897 hundreds of thousands of pounds were contributed by Great Britain, and "the world shared our sorrow," the Government of India has now to struggle alone because the whole thoughts of those at home are centred in South Africa.

This is, indeed, true, and the position is really far worse than the Government even now admits. It is nonsense to talk of only thirty or forty million rupees being required to sustain the people in life. Probably this means what we intend to spend on our direct subjects, but the destitution in native States will lead to appalling loss of life, in spite of the noble efforts native Princes and wealthy men of all degrees are making to sustain the people, unless we come to their aid also out of the Imperial Treasury.

Judging from past experience, I should say that if the Government spent one hundred millions of rupees in keeping the people alive between now and the end of March it will not have disbursed one anna more than will be necessary. Under the pressure now being put upon its finances the Indian Government is naturally inclined to parsimony, because all surplus calculations and all currency schemes or projects for railway expansion must be more or less interfered with while this scourge lasts. But parsimony that dictates merely keeping the people from dying of starvation, and that does not go so far as to sustain them in health or help them to replace their dead cattle, and in other ways give them heart and hope for the future, is shortsighted and dangerous.

This calamity is, I assure you, not yet nearly at its height. There has been no Winter rain, the whole land is parched up, and it will take during the next nine months at least six millions sterling to cope with the scourge in an effective manner.

What sense, then, is there in minimizing the monetary outlay now? Lord Curzon's advisers must know that the figures they put forward are entirely delusive, if the famine is really to be tackled and beaten. For years to come the finances of the dependency must suffer by remissions in the land revenue if the population is to be allowed a chance to recuperate.

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QUESTION OF SEIZURES SETTLED.

For the present the Delagoa Bay incident must be considered as closed by the practical defeat of Great Britain at all points. The only thing in which we have been successful is in securing to the German Emperor the ready passage of his naval programme bill. In other respects I do not imagine that the consequences of our hasty seizure of the three German steamers will be serious, but the fact that none of these vessels was found to contain contraband must make us cautious for the future before interfering with the shipping of neutral nations on the high seas.

Indeed, we have promised Germany that her mail steamers will not again be interfered with on mere suspicion, and have agreed to restrict our right of search in other directions. No vessels will be searched within the radius defined by Aden, and it is probable that we shall in future accept the ship's manifests as proof of the quality and nature of the cargo.

It is a pity that our naval officers should have been so officious, because we cannot at present afford to increase the natural and inevitable hostility and jealousy displayed toward us by neighboring nations which are seeking to rival us in the commerce of the world.

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CALM ON THE CONTINENT.

But all is quiet on the Continent, and the malicious innuendo and steady torrent of spiteful criticism to which we have been subjected have in a great measure died down under the influence of coming events.

France, moreover, is now anxious to assume an air of the highest respectability and courtesy before the world, so as to insure the success of her exhibition. Her stormiest politicians will, from now on, be on their best behavior, and it is improbable that any change will take place in the present Ministry. The plots formed to overthrow it have all come to nothing, because behind French gasconading there is always a solid appreciation of self-interest capable of swaying the passions of the people and keeping extravagance of sentiment in check.

In Austria, too, everthing is superficially calm, and the Emperor is making a last effort, shall we say to reconcile the irreconcilable. A Ministry of Under Secretaries is being formed to carry on the business of the Government until it can be seen whether a modus vivendi between Czech and German is indeed possible.

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POPULAR MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

The most curious item of news really comes from Spain, where the meeting held at Valladolid, of a most representative character so far as the commercial element of the country is concerned, appears to betoken a power of popular organization against the Government hitherto unsuspected. We know that Catalonia was hostile to Signor Villaverde's budget, and I have explained to you why that hostility was suddenly dropped; but now there is apparently a strong body of opinion, as represented by Chambers of Commerce, in favor of a universal strike against the payment of taxes unless the claims of the Chamber of Deputies for retrenchment and reform are satisfied.

Should this really be a cohesive movement for reform it may signify much to Spain, because the curse of that country lies in the absolute helplessness of public opinion on ordinary occasions. You see a Liberal Ministry succeeded by a Conservative, and vice versa, but it is simply a matter of contract. Each side gets its turn, and when the ins have had enough, or the other side gets too impatient, the ins move out and let the opposition assume office. Both parties impartially unite in feathering their own nests and in providing places for their own dependents while in power, and the nation consequently is never in the least degree better for a reform Ministry, any more than for a reactionary one. Taxes are eaten up and abuses flourish under one side as much as under the other.

If, however, there should now be a body of public opinion formed in Spain powerful enough and loyal enough to insist that this system of spoiling the community must be abandoned, and genuine reforms instituted, Spain will take a step forward in the comity of civilized nations greater than any attempted by her since the days of Gen. Prim's dictatorship. He was the ablest, noblest, and most unselfish of modern Spanish statesmen, but it is perhaps as well for the ultimate progress of the country that he did not live to impose his reforms upon the nation, because the benefits conferred by dictators are seldom deep rooted. We had rather see a nation raise itself to dignity and self-respect sufficient to enable it to cleanse away its own corruptions.

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THE SALE OF WEST'S PAINTINGS.

A very slight interest has been excited this week by the news that the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral have sold Sir Benjamin West's picture of "The Raising of Lazarus" to American purchasers for £1,500. The picture is to be hung in the new cathedral in New York, it is understood, and in Winchester as well as throughout the diocese great indignation is said to be felt that such a transfer should have been made. The clergy are accused of having parted with property held in trust and belonging to the cathedral. This is not a fact. The cathedral Chapter brought the painting about 120 years ago, and, I imagine, had a perfect right to sell it.

Anyway, Dean Stephens declares that the picture will have a much more fitting home in America than in Winchester, where it was out of harmony with its surroundings. That is true enough. Winchester is much more associated with our old royalties, above all with Mary Tudor, than with incidents in the history of the Founder of Christianity.

***

A PAUPER EX-OFFICER.

A very pathetic incident cropped up this week among our chronicles of the poor. An old officer of the Gordon Highlanders, who has seen service in the Crimea, the Indian mutiny, and on the northwest frontier of India, has been driven by age to seek parish relief for himself and his wife from the Lambeth Guardians of the Poor. What the circumstances were which brought this officer so low I have not heard, but the aged couple are now receiving 5 shillings a week in consequence of their application. It is possible enough that the officer, whose character is said to be blameless, may have lost his money in some of those stock exchange speculations to which retired army men are only too much given.

But whatever the cause, the incident is a reminder to us that we are not always particularly careful of those whom we call heroes when battle is joined, and forget when it is over. Benevolent funds are subscribed abundantly, and once in a while a broken down warrior dies from starvation.

But thoughts of this kind are not admissible now. All the nation is united in bidding the volunteers godspeed for the front.

A. J. W.

THE BENJAMIN WEST PICTURE.

J. P. Morgan Understood to Have Bought It for the Cathedral.

It is understood that the picture by Benjamin West of the "Raising of Lazarus," referred to by the special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London as having been sold by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, has been bought by J. Pierpont Morgan for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights.

When Mr. Morgan was seen with regard to the matter he declined to state definitely whether the report was true, but he allowed it to be inferred that he was the purchaser, and would give the painting to the Cathedral.

MAY BEAT SENATOR MORGAN.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama Makes the Senatorial Fight a Hard One.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20.—United States Senator John T. Morgan is in danger of losing his seat when the General Assembly of Alabama meets next November to elect his successor. In Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of this State he has met one of the shrewdest politicians the South has ever produced, backed by the strongest political machine ever created in Alabama. The primaries for United States Senator will be held in over fifty counties in April, the remaining sixteen other having held their primaries or are preparing to hold them in the near future. The net result so far has been an advantage for Johnston. The counties of Jackson, Marshall, Macon, and Morgan have gone for Johnston, giving him six votes in the next General Assembly; Colbert and Limestone, with two votes, have gone for Morgan, and ex-Congressman Gates has carried Henry with one vote. In the fifteen hold-over members of the State Senate Johnston has six, Morgan seven, and two are doubtful. This is the situation to date.

The Democrats have let the bars down, and Johnston, who has constantly appealed to the Populists in different ways, finds these former adversaries of the Democratic Party prepared to take part in the Democratic primaries to assist in electing him to the Senate by sending men to the State Legislature who are for him. It is doubtful if there will be more than half a dozen Populist legislators in the next General Assembly, against nineteen in the last, so evident is the intention of the Populists to return to the faith. The Populists are tired of being beaten, and the bars have been so thoroughly let down that they can return without question.

Morgan has the cities. Of this there is no doubt, but in Montgomery County, for instance, although the population of the city largely exceeds that of the rest of the county, the county has a larger representation in the County Convention, and can outvote the city by the beat system. This, of course, is much against Morgan. It is very much of an agrarian struggle. The Governor even profited by the university land deal by going before the country people as a man who cared more for the country boys, who wanted to learn a little "readin'" and "writin'," than the rich city folks, who went to the colleges to learn Latin and Greek. The sale of the university lands to the Schloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company was roundly condemned by the alumni and Trustees of the university, and has been declared illegal by them, but the Governor has not excused himself and even parades the fact before the rural masses.

Morgan's friends have just organized, and the immediate result of that organization has been the evidence of a very strong Morgan sentiment, such as has given them much encouragement, but it is a hard fight, and they know it. If Morgan wins it will be the victory of his life.

PRIZE FOR A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieut. H. R. Jackson Wins in the Institute Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The Naval Institute, the organization composed of all the officers of the American Navy as far as practicable, awarded its annual prize to-day for the best thesis upon certain given subjects. The competition was open to all naval officers.

The subject which won the prize was "Torpedo Craft, Types and Employment," and the succesful competitor was Lieut. R. H. Jackson. Lieut. R. H. Chandler was awarded honorable mention. He wrote on the "Automobile Torpedo and Its Use."

The prize consists of a gold medal, life membership in the institute, and $100 in cash.

Plumbers Granted an Increase.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—At a conference last night between committees of the Master Plumbers' Association and the Journeymen Plumbers' Association an agreement was reached regarding pay during this year. An eight-hour day was agreed upon and a minimum wage of $3 for all plumbers and gasfitters, an increase of 50 cents per day.

The Phenomenal Success

of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry—109,303 cases imported in 1899, 72,495 cases more than any other brand—is due to its unsurpassed quality. The 1895 vintage now imported has no equal.—Adv.

DID CROKER HELP GOEBEL?

Republicans Accuse Him of Sending Money to Kentucky.

J. R. McLEAN ALSO ATTACKED

Alleged that the New York and Ohio Men Conspired with the Standard Oil to Defeat Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—The Republican legislators here to-day declared that they had discovered a representative of Tammany here in the person of William H. Clark, who, they believe, was sent here to investigate the contest and see what bearing it could be made to have upon the national situation. Clark was at once served with a subpoena as a witness to appear before the Contest Board.

Gov. Taylor, it is said, will bring other witnesses from New York to prove that Richard Croker, as the executive head of Tammany Hall, was in league with William Goebel, the contestant in the present hearing, to carry the State for the Democratic nominee.

The attempt will be made by the Republicans to show that at least two of the leading Democratic politicians of this State visited Mr. Richard Croker in behalf of William Goebel, and that they secured from him, as the official head of Tammany Hall, substantial aid in carrying on the Democratic campaign.

It has already been charged by Gov. Taylor in his counter-claim, filed with the Board of Contests yesterday, that Mr. Goebel, together with the Chairmen of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees and others, entered into a combination with Richard Croker of New York, John R. McLean of Ohio, the Standard Oil Company, and other persons and corporations to debauch and corrupt the voters of the State and for this purpose said persons and corporations contributed large sums of money with which many voters were induced or bought to remain, and did remain away from the polls. Other and similar uses of funds are alleged in the counter notice.

The Republican attorneys refuse absolutely to talk about the matter. Ex-Gov. Bradley admitted that William H. Clarke had been summoned, but declined to say anything about what they expected to prove by him. Clarke is recognized as the confidant here of Croker.

"I can't talk about him at this stage of the case," Mr. Bradley said. "It will all come out at the proper time."

More than this ex-Gov. Bradley would not talk.

KENTUCKY KILLER INDICTED.

Col. Colson Must Answer for the Shooting of Lieut. Scott.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments charging Col. David G. Colson with willful murder of Lieut. Ethelbert Scott and L. A. Demaree.

A CARNEGIE OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Secretary Lovejoy Severs His Connection with the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy of the Carnegie Steel Company has resigned and has also quit the Board of Managers. A. M. Moreland has been appointed to succeed him. This makes a vacancy on the board, Mr. Moreland having been elected manager at the time Mr. Frick was dethroned. Harry W. Oliver's name is being canvassed for the vacancy.

Mr. Lovejoy was the warmest friend Frick had among all the Carnegie officials.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES $50,000.

Offer of a New Public Library for East Orange Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—East Orange is to have a new public library, as a gift from Andrew Carnegie, who has agreed to give $50,000 for the purpose. The only condition imposed upon the city in accepting the gift is that a site shall be provided for the building and that the city shall appropriate $5,000 a year for its maintenance.

Mr. Carnegie's offer was received by Mayor Bruen this week and was to-day submitted to a number of prominent citizens, whom the Mayor called together for the purpose of discussing it. It was decided to accept the offer, and the actual work of selecting plans and beginning the construction of the building will be begun as soon as a site can be selected.

The gift for the new library was obtained from Mr. Carnegie through the efforts of Alexander King of Walnut Street, East Orange. Mr. King and Mr. Carnegie were boys together and have kept up a lifelong friendship. East Orange named a street after Mr. Carnegie a few years ago, and this fact, together with the knowledge that Mr. Carnegie is interested in securing the establishment of free libraries, induced Mr. King to ask his millionaire friend for aid in securing a library for East Orange.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Orange Free Library yesterday afternoon plans were adopted for the Stickler Memorial Library, which is to be erected by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler of Orange in memory of their son, Dr. J. W. Stickler. From among a score or more of plans submitted in a recent prize competition the plan offered by Brower & Albro of East Orange was selected, and the Trustees decided to engage McKim, Mead & White of New York as supervising architects. Work on the new building will be begun in April.

Will Give a Library to York, Penn.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 20.—Mayor Geise has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie in which the latter offers to present York $50,000 for the erection of a public library building. The gift is conditioned on the city's purchase of a site and appropriating by ordinance $5,000 a year for maintenance of the library.

Skeletons in a Tennessee Cave.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 20.—W. L. Allison, while prospecting for minerals on Lookout Mountain to-day, discovered five skeletons in a cave fifteen miles from this city. There is a difference of opinion whether they are skeletons of Indians or of miners who disappeared from the ore mines at Rising Fawn several years ago. The cave is being explored to see if it contains more skeletons.

Louisville Recovers a Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—A decision against the Louisville Bridge Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in favor of the City of Louisville was entered in the Circuit Court to-day. The judgment is for $103,143.28 and interest for six years on part of the amount, for franchise tax for every year since 1894.

A Day and a Night to Florida.

Florida Special; 13th season begins Jan. 16. Quickest to Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Notice to the Public.

Now open. Hotel Royal Palm, Miami, Florida, and all other East Coast hotels. Golf. Address Travelers' Information Co., 8 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

TWO GET THEIR FREEDOM

Theodore Von Bremsen Says Perjured Testimony Convicted Them.

GARDINER'S OFFICE ACCUSED

Gov. Roosevelt on Granting the Pardons Asks "What Shall I Do with Such a District Attorney?"

Through the efforts of Theodore Von Bremsen, two men who, it is alleged, were convicted on perjured testimony are to-day enjoying their freedom. The men are Max Hustedt, nineteen years old, whose mother lives at 190 Chrystie Street, and John Sullivan, whose residence is unknown. Mr. Von Bremsen said last night:

"On the night of May 24, 1897, Hustedt and Sullivan were arrested by Policeman Susselman of the Madison Street Station as suspicious persons. It was alleged that the men had robbed the grocery story of Bernard Jaffe of 131 Division Street earlier in the evening of goods valued at $5. The men were arrested at the instance of Morris Aaronson and Samuel Posen, who were employed by Jaffe.

"The next morning the men were arraigned in the Police Court and held for trial in General Sessions Court. On June 25, 1897, they were arraigned before Judge Newburger, and under his instructions the jury returned a verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree. The Court then sentenced them to four years and six months in Sing Sing on the charge.

"Nine months ago Hustedt's mother, who believed her son was not guilty, got me interested in the case. In the meantime she had filed an application for a pardon with the Governor, but had received a letter from the Governor's private secretary, which said that she would have to furnish some proof of her son's innocence. I secured a certified abstract copy of the testimony, and found that the testimony offered at the police court and that given before Judge Newburger conflicted. It was perjury of the worst kind.

"I then learned that the two men had been drinking all night and at midnight had started home. They were walking down Division Street when arrested. It was testified at the trial by Posen and Aaronson that when the men were arrested they had a large bundle with them, while such was not the case.

"I then determined that I would go to the District Attorney's Office and report what I had learned, thinking that the District Attorney would be glad to prosecute persons who had perjured themselves. When I arrived at the District Attorney's Office I consulted Assistant District Attorney Unger. He referred me to Mr. Flynn, the bond clerk.

"I explained my business to that gentleman, and was informed by him that he was at work on a report of the case which the Governor had asked for. I noticed that Flynn had an original abstract of the testimony before him at that time, but that it had been 'doctored.' Portions of the testimony given at the trial had been almost erased. I asked him if he intended to send that report to the Governor, and he replied that he did. When I informed them that I had a certified abstract of the original testimony Unger and Flynn were dumfounded.

"In a few days I received a note, which seemed to come from Col. Gardiner, asking me to call at the District Attorney's office with the copy of the abstract I had in my possession. I called, but did not have the abstract with me, and, instead of seeing the District Attorney, found that Flynn was waiting for me. He asked me for the copy of the abstract I had, but I refused to let him have it. Finally, he said if I would let him have a copy of it my client would be released. On these conditions I allowed him to copy the abstract, but I retained the original certified abstract.

"I thought that District Attorney Gardiner would be glad to know that such business was being carried on in his department and concluded to call upon him. When I did I was surprised to learn that he was acquainted with the case in all its phases.

"When I asked Flynn why he wanted a copy of my abstract he said he did not want the copy he was going to send to the Governor in conflict with the copy I had.

"Judge Newburger promised to write a letter to the Governor asking for the pardon of the men, but instead wrote an infamous letter. He also failed to indorse the report sent by the District Attorney to the Governor.

"I procured a copy of the report made by the District Attorney's office to the Governor from the Governor's secretary. It contained several mistakes. The testimony given was entirely different from that given at either the arraignment or the trial."

"I then made a diagram of the district where the alleged robbery occurred, showing where the men were arrested, where taken, and where they came from and the course taken by the men Aaronson and Posen when they found the policeman. This diagram I sent with an affidavit from the Sergeant who received the prisoners at the station house and a similar affidavit from Policeman Susselman, which I secured through Inspector Brooks. Susselman refused to make such affidavit until taken before the Inspector.

"After carefully reviewing the case Gov. Roosevelt signed the pardon for the men's release on Jan. 4, restoring them to full citizenship, adding the comment, 'What shall I do with such a District Attorney?'

Mr. Von Bermsen says he proposes to bring suit for damages against those who perjured themselves by giving false testimony which resulted in the men being sent to prison.

DIVORCED COUPLE MAKE UP.

Suit Dismissed After Five Years and Pair Reunited.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—After five years of contest in the divorce courts Thomas C. Chappell, a well-known lawyer, and his wife have become reconciled and the husband's suit for divorce was dismissed in the Baltimore County Court to-day.

Mrs. Chappell is now in Boston, where she has been for the past few years, but will go to New York within the next few days to rejoin her husband, who has taken up his residence in that city. This case has been an extraordinary one. The bill for divorce was filed in March, 1895, by Mr. Chappell, asking for an absolute separation and divorce. The bill contained about thirty absolute and distinct sections, one of the main allegations being that his wife was laboring under mental difficulties, and that this existed at the time of their marriage. The case has never been tried upon its merits, but has been to the Maryland Court of Appeals at Annapolis four times upon questions of alimony, counsel fees, and many complex questions of law.

Accompanying the papers filed to-day was a written assent on the part of Mrs. Chappell, to the dismissal of the case.

$500 for Stamford's Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—The General Secretary of the Stamford Young Men's Christian Association, William A. Wells, received to-day from John N. Hendrie of Sound Beach a check for $500 to be used in the liquidation of the association's debt.

The Southern Route For California.

Sunset Limited's connection leaves New York Tuesdays and Saturdays, 4:25 P. M., via P. R. R., Southern, A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N. Special Sunset Limited drawing room and stateroom sleeping car to New Orleans, connecting through to the Pacific Coast. Observation and dining car service. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th Str.—Adv.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Believed to be a Steamer Ashore on Fenwick Island Shoals, Near Cape Henlopen.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 20.—The Fenwick Island Life Saving Station reports a vessel throwing up rockets about eight miles off shore. It is thought to be a steamer ashore on Fenwick Island Shoals.

The tug North America left Delaware Breakwater at 9 o'clock to-night to go to her assistance. Fenwick Island is about twenty miles south of Cape Henlopen.

MEXICANS DEFEAT YAQUIS.

Two Hundred Indians Are Killed and Five Hundred Are Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A special to The Examiner from Nogales, Mexico, says a battle has been fought by the Mexicans and Yaquis, in which the Yaquis were defeated with heavy loss. The killed numbered 200. Five hundred were taken prisoners.

TWO LYNCHED IN KANSAS.

Meeks Brothers, Murderers, Hanged by a Fort Scott Mob—Were Trying to Break Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 20.—George and Edward Meeks, the convicted murderers of Leopold Edlinger of Bates County, Mo., were taken from the jail in this city at 9:30 o'clock to-night and lynched by a mob of 500 men.

Amos Phillips, a convicted accomplice, was barely saved by a fraction of the mob and the officers, because there was some doubt as to his guilt. The lynching was conducted in a quiet manner.

The indignation that resulted in the lynching was provoked by a desperate attempt on the part of the Meeks brothers to murder a Deputy Sheriff and break jail at 6 o'clock this evening. They felled the officer to the floor and a blow that would have killed him was warded off by another officer, who arrived just in time. A battle followed, in which from twenty to thirty shots were fired. George Meeks was shot in the leg.

The nerve displayed by the two victims of the mob was remarkable. George Meeks, the elder of the two, was carried to the tree from which he was swung smoking a cigarette. He was apparently the least interested man in the crowd. His brother, Edward, attempted to make a statement, but the mob would not listen.

Since the arrest of the Meeks brothers, who were known to be desperate characters, the jail had been heavily guarded. About 6 o'clock to-night one of the guards found that the murderers had sawed the steel rods upon which the doors were hung, and had made their way into the corridor.

The entire Sheriff's force and a number of police were called. The corridor could be entered by but one man at a time, and the prisoners thus had a great advantage.

For half an hour the officers attempted to persuade them to come out, but they refused, and finally ex-Sheriff T. J. Allen volunteered to go in. He had no sooner stepped into the cage than George Meeks sprang from a cell and dealt him a blow on the head with a steel bar. He fell into Policeman Dillon's arms, and that officer's club caught the next blow.

Then the officers rushed into the corridor firing at the prisoners, who had taken refuge in a steel cage. The lights had been tampered with, and in the darkness the firing was ineffective.

The officers could not approach because of the advantage of steel bars over pistols as weapons. At intervals one of the two men would spring out and strike at the officers, who, owing to the darkness, could not see to shoot at them.

The situation remained unchanged until finally a shot struck George Meeks in the leg, and then the men surrendered.

The lynching party was organized by prominent citizens in the Court House. Nooses were tied in three ropes and the details of the lynching were minutely arranged.

The outside door of the jail was battered down in five minutes. The inside steel door resisted for twenty-five minutes.

When the steel hinges finally yielded, a half dozen leaders stepped in and the Meeks brothers were dragged out with the ropes around their necks and were carried to two trees and strung up. Half an hour later the bodies were cut down and the crowd quietly dispersed.

WILLIAM E. BARNETT ILL.

New Haven Road's Third Vice President in a Critical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Vice President William E. Barnett of the New Haven Road was stricken suddenly with congestion of the brain in Boston on Thursday, and is now at his home in this city in a dangerous condition. Mr. Barnett went to Boston on Wednesday to attend to the duties of his office there, and stayed at the home of a friend. Thursday morning he was taken with dizziness, and later in the morning with a sudden attack of congestion of the brain. He was removed at once to the station and brought to this city, Dr. Eggleston of Providence joining him on the way. His brother, Dr. John F. Barnett, and Drs. Bacon, Hawkes, and Townsend met him on his arrival here, and are still in constant attendance. Dr. Barnett said to-night that Vice President Barnett was in a critical condition, and that his recovery was not assured.

Mr. Barnett was promoted to the Third Vice Presidency of the New Haven Road at the meeting of the Directors last Saturday. He has been with the road for thirty-one years, the last two as attorney. He took up his duties as Vice President this week, and was to have handled the corporate interests of the road, with tax and general administration work.

H. W. CANNON ILL IN LONDON.

President of the Chase National Bank Had a Bad Voyage.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Henry White Cannon, the President of the Chase National Bank of New York, is ill in this city. He is suffering from a general collapse, the result of a bad voyage on his recent trip across the Atlantic, and from other causes. His condition is not dangerous, however, and the attending doctors expect that he will recover in a few weeks.

News of the illness of President Cannon at the Hotel Cecil in London, has been received at the Chase National Bank. Mr. Cannon is abroad on a pleasure trip, having landed in London about four days ago and gone directly to the Hotel Cecil, where he was taken ill at once with an attack of indigestion, from which he has suffered before.

"Mr. Cannon's condition is not in the slightest degree serious," said an official of the bank yesterday. "His illness was simply due to a bad shaking up caused by a rough trip. His physician told him before he sailed that a severe trip would superinduce one of his attacks of indigestion. He is recovering rapidly, however."

Democrats Win in Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The municipal election of Knoxville to-day resulted in the selection of Samuel G. Heiskell, Democratic, for Mayor over George W. Henderson, Independent. The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

New York, St. Augustine, and Tampa.

New York and Florida Limited, via Penn. & Southern Ry. Finest train in the world, leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 12:10 P. M. Dining, compartment, drawing room, sleeping, library, and observation cars, New York to St. Augustine; drawing room, sleeping cars, New York to Aiken, Augusta, and Port Tampa. Two other fast trains, 2:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars to Jacksonville and Miami. Dining car service on all trains. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

BOERS DEFEATED IN ALL DAY FIGHT

Driven from Ridge to Ridge by Gen. Clery's Force.

ONLY 100 WOUNDED REPORTED

The Number of the Dead Not Ascertained as Yet.

Bursting Shells of the Relieving Army Can Now Be Distinctly Seen by the Beleaguered Lady smith Garrison.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office, shortly after midnight, posted the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20, evening:

"Gen. Clery, with a part of Gen. Warren's force, has been in action from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. to-day.

"By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles.

"The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main position is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy.

"About 100 wounded had been brought in by 6:30 P. M.

"The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, Natal, dated to-day, says that the firing of field guns was heard to-day from the left. Evidently Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanmyana Mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire.

A later dispatch from the same source says:

"The Boer trenches were shelled continuously to-day. Gen. Lyttleton's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje 2,000 yards from the Boer position at Brakfontein. A company of rifles advanced with a balloon into action and were received with a heavy fire from the Boers.

"The artillery and musketry fire continues from Gen. Warren's position. The enemy had not shifted its position at the time this dispatch was sent, and the shells set fire to the grass.

"Lord Dundonald's force on Thursday surprised 350 Boers. The British, who were posted on a kopje, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boers did not reply and a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Krüger.

A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting has occurred. The Boers are retreating."

It is evident from Gen. Buller's dispatch and the advices from Spearman's Camp that a big battle is now being fought. As far as can be gathered from these dispatches, the result remains undecided, and unless the Boers withdraw during the night, the engagement on which hangs the fate of Ladysmith and which may prove the turning point of the whole war should be resumed this morning.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 20, via Spearman's Camp.—The enemy have placed in position new guns throwing eight-inch shells, and have been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though little damage has been done. Three of the British force have been wounded. The troops are jubilant over Gen. Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be seen.

BULLER SURPRISED THE BOERS.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, UPPER TUGELA, Jan. 16, (via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 19.)—It became known to-day that 300 English had crossed the Pontdrift, over the Great Tugela, and were on the federal side. A display in force had been made toward Colenso and another northward, toward Oliver's Hoeck Bridge, which was blown up by us a few days ago. Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long, successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, a bush-covered chain of hills, known as Swartzkop. Their forces were sometimes lost in the trees studding the river bank. At 6 they emerged in open order and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes on the river bank. At 6:30 they took up a position, amid complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at their posts. Night had now fallen. With the gloom came fitful flashes of lightning from the thunder-clouds which had been threatening all day. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneously with the clearing sky well-known Dutch hymns were repeated from kopje to kopje, with a strangely weird effect, highly inspiriting both to the greybeards and the beardless youths.

The battlefield is full of historical significance. Spionkop Hill, whence I am now writing, was a hill from which the Boer trekkers, after crossing the Drakensberg Mountains, spied out the then barbaric Natal and found it fair in their eyes.

FRENCH EXTENDING HIS LINES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The War Office made public a brief report from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, under to-day's date, saying, in substance, that Gen. French has extended his line to the east, further threatening the Boer lines of communication.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH STARTS

Leaves for South Africa, Where He Hopes to See Active Service at the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duke of Marlborough was up bright and early this morning, breakfasting in his bachelor flat in the West End. All preparations for his departure for South Africa had been made, and there was little for his valet to do but bundle the baggage into a cab for the railway station. The ducal Captain was not at all excited over the fact that there were only a few hours more before he would start for the front, and there was not the slightest trace of bravado in his voice when he said enthusiastically that he "was awfully anxious to get to the front."

His wish, however, is not likely to be gratified in the near future, for it is learned that the Yeomanry will not be sent to the fighting line until they have had a month or so of practical training.

It was also

founded. He has not the slightest desire but to do the best he can as a staff officer and he does not at all exaggerate his capabilities in this respect. He does not take out with him a number of mules, as has been asserted. The only unusual part of his equipment is a wagon, or "spider," in which Lord Randolph Churchill traveled all over South Africa and which the Duke of Marlborough has placed at the service of Lord Valencia, his immediate commander, by whom the courtesy is greatly appreciated, as a well-seasoned "spider" is one of the best means of transport. The five horses the Duke of Marlborough takes out will, likely enough, be much needed as remounts before the Duke sees Blenheim again, and if he does not use them himself they will always be at the disposal of his brother officers.

The Duke of Marlborough's rumored retinue consists of a valet, who, when the Duke leaves the ship or his base quarters, would probably be dispensed with. Once in the field, the Duke contemplates taking no more baggage than allowed in the case of any officer. He is greatly amused at the stories regarding the Oriental style in which, it has been asserted, he would travel. Probably the only articles outside of the official kit which the Duke of Marlborough will have with him when the Yeomanry is sent forward is an ingeniously devised writing portfolio, or, rather, field desk, for carrying staff documents, invented by himself. The Duchess will not follow him to the Cape.

The Duke is much pleased at the expressions of friendship for Great Britain emanating from the United States, and is seriously anxious to learn if such feelings represented the majority of American opinion. Judging from all appearances and from the frankness of his conversation, the descendant of England's great warrior has dropped his rank and is just an ordinary Captain or Yeomanry, honestly anxious to serve his country and to emulate, as far as in him lies, his famous ancestor.

At about 11 o'clock the Duke and Duchess drove to the Waterloo railroad station and made their way through a crowd of khaki-clad officers, and Red Cross nurses, and a labyrinth of baggage trucks to the reserved saloon-carriage, where Capt. and Lady Grenfell, Ladies Blandford, Dudley and Essex and Mrs. Arthur Paget were seated. The Duchess of Marlborough wore a black dress and a bolero jacket, with a heavy fur boa thrown carelessly across her shoulders, the only glimpse of color being pale-blue silk trimming. The Duke wore a close dark-gray overcoat, dark trousers, a black derby hat, tan shoes, a blue shirt, and a black tie.

Soon after the Marlboroughs arrived a contingent of the National Fire Brigade Union, of which the Duke of Marlborough is President, arrived to bid him farewell, and the railroad car in which the Duke and Duchess and their friends sat became the centre of attraction of the entire train. The Fire Brigade men started cheers as the train pulled out, which were taken up along the whole platform, the Duke of Marlborough, standing at the door of the car, smilingly acknowledging the cheering.

The departure of the second detachment of the London Volunteers for South Africa this morning led to a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm of last Saturday along the whole route from Wellington Barracks to Nine Elms Station. The Londoners commenced assembling before daybreak, headed by several bands, and the volunteers, numbering 700 men, left the barracks at 7:15, marching in fours. For a time the people contented themselves with cheering, and the column advanced in good order until it reached Great George Street, where the friends, wives, and sweethearts of the men insisted on joining them and marching arm-in-arm. Thus, in the midst of constantly increasing enthusiasm, the volunteers finally reached the station at 9:30, where the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other military and civic dignitaries had assembled. The volunteers were rapidly entrained for Southampton, and steamed away to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

Large crowds met the volunteers at Southampton and gave them a ringing send-off as they embarked on the transports Ariosto, Kinfauns Castle, and Gaul.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The transport Kinfauns Castle, with the Duke of Marlborough, Baroness Burdett-Coutes, Admiral Frederick A. Maxse, and many army officers on board, bound for South Africa, sailed to-day. She was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds of people who, in spite of the fact that it was raining heavily, lined the quays.

BOER LOSSES ESTIMATED 6,425.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 20.—Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are, approximately, 6 425 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

CRITICISM OF THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The War Office is coming in for considerable criticism for refusing to accept offers of private houses for the reception of the wounded from South Africa. This patriotic movement has been snubbed by the dirt reply that the wounded would be retained in the hospitals until they were able to dispense with nursing. On the other hand, the army surgeons' employment of the Roentgen rays in field surgery has proved most successful and has met with the highest commendation. Orders have been received for a fresh equipment and skilled operators, and before February it is likely that every column at the front will be furnished with a Roentgen ray outfit.

Another electrical advance is that wireless telegraphy is rapidly gaining ground. Marconi outfits are being installed on three vessels destined for active service.

The selection by the War Office of Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington for service at the front calls out the comment that the Government has recognized this officer's claims at a very late day, considering the fact that his name is a byword in South Africa, where he spent almost his whole military career as a leader of expeditions. While Sir Frederick Carrington's billet is at present a mystery to the English press, it was not, after all, at the initiative of the War Office that he was called, and further, he will be intrusted with what will be practically an independent command of large proportions, and will attempt to achieve by means of one of the most heterogeneous forces ever gathered on the face of the earth the gallant objective either held by the commanders in the field to be an impossibility.

SALISBURY'S POSITION SECURE.

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LONDON, Jan. 20.—Nothing so adequately lends itself to a ready and forceful simile of the prevailing temper of the British nation as the popular conception of the stock market. On the floor there is a certain small percentage with such huge interests at stake that they are never budged by rumors that make or break the smaller fry. But these compose the very inmost ring, and their equanimity may be gathered from the fact that one never knows when opening, from day to day, such solid and conservative journals as The Times, The Morning Post, or The Standard whether they will uphold or bitterly abuse the Government. In a like manner does the majority of public opinion sway as fanned by news from the front. Thus it is well-nigh impossible to determine the real feeling toward the administration and the war, and it is still harder to forecast the result of the debates in Parliament.

Yet, in spite of this tremendous vacillation, the information which correspondents have gathered from all sorts of sources tends to strengthen the impression that Lord Salisbury will continue, not only in power, but, in the matter of votes, with but a slightly diminished control, which is tantamount to saying that the war against the Boers will be pursued to the bitter end, regardless of foreign interference and whimperings at home.

DUKE OF YORK TO GO TO SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duke of York has placed himself at the disposition of the Admiralty and will probably receive a command. But though he intimated that he was desirous of duty with the Cape Squadron, he will not attain his desire for the same reasons which prevented the Duke of Connaught from going to the front.

No one was more anxious to go out than the Duke of Cambridge. Realizing, however, that this was utterly impossible, he consoles himself by making life miserable for the high War Office officials. He is continually appearing with some new suggestion, and is generally being turned over to Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, who is very deaf. So firmly is the Duke of Cambridge convinced that his advice is essential to the country's existence that he will not take his usual Winter trip to the Continent.

KIPLING GOES TO MEET RHODES.

LONDON, Jan. 20. — Rudyard Kipling sailed for South Africa to-day. The news that he and his family were going came as a surprise, and is facetiously attributed to the fact that they have been driven out of England by the ceaseless jangling in music and recitations of his "Absent-Minded Beggar." A correspondent learns that the real reason which has prompted Mr. Kipling to go abroad is his desire to be "in at the death."

He is especially desirous of meeting Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with whom he is on terms of close friendship, immediately after the relief of Kimberley. Moreover, Mr. Kipling will utilize his trip in gathering good literary material. But he will not unnecessarily risk his safety, as he intends to stay at Cape Town until the conditions at the front assume a more pacific aspect.

A DUKE GOING HOME TO MARRY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The young Duke of Westminster is coming home from South Africa. He will marry Miss West, youngest daughter of William Cornwallis West. The Duke will return to South Africa, almost immediately after his marriage, as an officer of the Imperial Yeomanry.

The future Duchess is a sister of Lieut. Cornwallis West, whose name has so often been connected with Lady Randolph Churchill's.

MACRUM'S TRIP IS A MYSTERY.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, who left Lorenzo Marques Dec. 18 and landed at Naples last Thursday, has arrived here.

The Naples correspondent of the Corriere Italia says Mr. Macrum denies that he bears a letter from President Krüger to President McKinley.

Mr. Macrum will go to Paris and London, and it is believed by some that he has a semi-official mission to the European Governments from President McKinley.

The Tribuna expresses the belief that he has a delicate mission from President Krüger to the Government of the United States and has orders to report in Washington as soon as possible.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Rome received this morning says:

"Mr. Macrum, the returning American Consul at Pretoria, who arrived here yesterday, (Saturday,) denies that he left his post owing to a disagreement with President Krüger and State Secretary Reitz. He says he has a letter from President Krüger to President McKinley, and also a message to President Loubet, but no mission beyond delivering them."

Regarding the war, Mr. Macrum said that, while he believed the British would ultimately be successful, it would take a long time to convince the republics that they must submit. He said they had ample stores and munitions, and that there was the greatest enthusiasm in Pretoria for the war; and plans had been laid for a long struggle.

More Prisoners Arrive at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Jan. 19.—Capt. Bates-Dennison and 135 prisoners of the Kuruman garrison have arrived here. It appears that six Boers were killed and eighteen wounded during the fighting at Kuruman.

Not Enlisting Boer Recruits.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Government, has issued a statement, through the press, saying he is in receipt of so many offers from men who wish to volunteer for service with the Boers that he is compelled to announce that he is nowise authorized to enroll anybody in Europe, and that every one wishing to serve in the war must go to South Africa at his own risk and expense.

More Mules for the Transvaal.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The British steamer Corinthia cleared to-day for Cape Town with 1,400 mules for the British Government, and also a large quantity of foodstuffs.

CANADIAN TROOPS DEPART.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—The first section of the second contingent which the Government of Canada is sending to South Africa to take part in the war against the Transvaal and Orange Free State embarked on the steamer Laurentian, which had been chartered for that purpose, this afternoon. The first section consists of artillery, and is in command of Major Hurdman.

The scene along the streets as the soldiers marched to the dock yard was one of great enthusiasm. Thousands assembled along the route of march and gave the men a tumultuous demonstration. The crowds cheered almost constantly and waved flags and handkerchiefs.

Before the artillerymen left their armory they were addressed by Frederick E. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defense in the Ottawa Cabinet; Gen. Hutton, Commander in Chief of the Militia, and Sir M. E. Daly, Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Laurentian at 2 o'clock hauled out from the pier and anchored in the stream. It was thought probable she would remain all night as the fog was very thick.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS FALL OUT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There is to be a pro-Boer meeting to-morrow night in the Grand Opera House in this city. It will be presided over by Representative Sulzer, and the list of speakers expected to be heard is long and interesting. The attempt to organize this meeting was attended by some annoying incidents, chief among them being the alignment of Representative Fitzgerald as a supporter of the expansion policy of the President after he had been invited to preside over this meeting to express sympathy with the Boers.

The Washington Sentinel, which is a very pronounced Boer paper, and very earnest, as may be seen, in its appeals to the Hibernians and Germans to withhold anything like sympathy with Great Britain, tells the story of Fitzgerald's desertion of the pro-Boers thus:

"At the beginning of this movement it was decided that J. J. Fitzgerald of Boston, who represents an Irish district, was to be made Chairman, and an invitation was forthwith sent to that gentleman and formally accepted. On Jackson Day Mr. Fitzgerald in a speech defended the President and vigorously advocated the continuance of McKinley's war in the Philippines and announced that he would leave the Democratic Party if it opposed the prosecution of that 'damnable war against a people who are fighting for their rights against Republican tyranny and hypocrisy.'

"Protest was made against allowing a person who held such views to preside at a meeting of patriotic citizens. A special meeting of Hibernians, Germans, and the Executive Committee was called and the result was that Mr. Fitzgerald was informed that the committee had unanimously decided that as long as he held such un-American views he could never preside over a meeting of true Americans, and that therefore his invitation was revoked. This will show to the country where the Irish and Germans stand, and further show to our weak-kneed Congressmen what will be the issue in the next campaign."

Excitement at Esquimault.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 20.—There was considerable excitement at Esquimault yesterday occasioned by the receipt of a cipher message by Capt. Fagan, who is in charge of the station. What it contained Capt. Fagan, of course, is not willing to divulge, but orders were sent to the torpedo-boat destroyer Virago to prepare at once for a cruise. Shortly afterward the vessel steamed down the straits. At the fortifications the guard was doubled. At the dock yard all the guns are in readiness and a big gun covering the yard is manned night and day.

DEATH OF G. W. STEEVENS.

South African Fever Victim Had Won Success as a War Correspondent and Descriptive Writer.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The news of the death at Ladysmith on Monday of G. W. Steevens, the special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, from enteric fever, has been received with genuine sorrow in London, where he had many friends in and out of his profession. Mr. Steevens had a distinguished career at Oxford. His first newspaper success was a series of letters which he wrote from America, headed "The Land of the Dollar." His last work before going to the Transvaal was "The Tragedy of Dreyfus", and his long stay in hot, unsanitary Rennes is thought to have undermined his constitution to an extent that made him an easy prey for the fever.

Mr. Steevens made a romantic marriage a few years ago with a Mrs. Rogerson, well known in London society. She was sixty years old and Mr. Steevens was twenty-six, but the marriage was happy.

Mr. Steevens showed that he possessed faculties far above the average while yet a schoolboy. His career at the City of London School and at Balliol College, Oxford, was a succession of triumphs. To the great surprise of his friends, who had supposed that he would enter upon an academic career, Mr. Steevens became a journalist. An opportunity was given to him to join the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette in 1893, and he soon showed that he had chosen the right vocation. Before long he had become one of the most valued writers in the service of the paper, his articles on the British Navy and his letters from this country attracting considerable attention.

It was not, however, until 1897 that Mr. Steevens showed his real qualities as a descriptive writer. When The Daily Mail was started in that year by Alfred Harmsworth, Mr. Steevens was induced to join the staff, and soon afterward an opportunity came to him to do other than routine work. This was the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and his description of the scene at St. Paul's was quoted in newspapers all over the world. Later in the same year he published his account of the war between Greece and Turkey under the title "With the Conquering Turk." The book had an immediate success, and was spoken of as initiating an entirely new style in war correspondence. Mr. Steevens was next heard of through his articles on the advance of Kitchener to Khartoum. Not content with publishing a book about that campaign, he also wrote another volume about the condition of Egypt. After that he went to India with Lord Curzon, and his articles on the voyage and on the condition of Hindustan were republished in yet another volume.

But the book which brought Mr. Steevens the greatest amount of celebrity was the recently issued volume, "The Tragedy of Dreyfus." This volume contained a number of errors, but its style was said by all literary critics to be masterly, and Mr. Steevens succeeded in producing pen pictures of the trial as no other of the correspondents at Rennes was able to do.

GERMANY GROWS ANGRY AGAIN.

British Press Comments on Count von Buelow's Speech Cause Bitter Feeling.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The tone of the British press comments on Count von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday gives offense here and is causing a fresh outbreak of bitter feeling. The Government is understood to be displeased with the reception of the Foreign Ministers' speech in England, and the news that another German ship has been captured adds fresh fuel to the flame. The papers ask how the seizure of a ship with flour can be reconciled with Lord Salisbury's promises.

The German press to-day comments liberally on yesterday's interpellation in the Reichstag on the seizure of German steamers by British cruisers.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The whole session showed that, since the English answer was known beforehand, this peculiar parliamentary action might have been spared us."

The Freisinnige Zeitung expresses the opinion that the interpellation took both a dignified and an appropriate course.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Count von Bülow "showed in this whole affair as much tact as energy," and well deserved the ovation which the Reichstag yesterday accorded him.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, which is the whole Agrarian Party, is not satisfied with the results. The paper says:

"In the Reichstag there was loud applause after von Bülow's speech; throughout the land, we can assure the delegates, there was bitter disappointment."

The National Zeitung says:

"The effect of yesterday's proceedings on public opinion in England will be in the nature of a corrector, we hope."

The Vorwaerts calls the interpellation a "miscarried farce."

The Post, enumerating what Great Britain offers in reparation, says:

"Truly all these are successes in which we may rejoice heartily, because they mean that full satisfaction is given to Germany."

The Tageblatt, in its comments, remarks:

"England now knows fully that in the German Empire she faces a country which will not yield a hair's breadth from what it conceives to be right. The Foreign Minister and the Reichstag both carefully avoided shouting triumph at Great Britain's backdown, but people in England will deduce a lesson from this reserve, that the German Empire, whose moderate policy is supported by a vast majority of its Parliament, cannot be provoked with immunity."

To Express Sympathy for the Boers.

A meeting to express sympathy with the Boer republics over the South African war will be held Jan. 29 at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa. Among the speakers will be Montagu White, formerly Consul General for the South African Republic at London, John Van Voorhis of Rochester, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ernest H. Crosby, William Astor Chanler, William McAdoo, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Samuel Gompers, Congressman Charles F. Cochran of Missouri, and Congressman John G. Lentz of Ohio.

E. M. SHEPARD TO DEMOCRATS.

At a Reception to Long Island Congressmen He Gives Warning Against Free Silver Issue.

The National Civic Club of Brooklyn tendered a reception last evening to the Congressmen from Long Island who voted for the gold standard bill. Congressman Mitchell May was not present. He voted against the bill and was not invited with his fellow Representatives.

Congressman Townsend Scudder of the First District was unable to attend the reception. He sent a letter, in which he said that, having done what his judgment and sense of right dictated, and nothing more, he did not feel that he was entitled to any credit.

Edward M. Shepard, the President of the club, said the votes of the Congressmen were given not alone on behalf of the wage-earning interests of Long Island, but with a view to larger politics. The sound dollar and a sound currency represented the best traditions of the Democratic Party, and neither in 1900, nor in any other year, would it be faithful unless it stood for the gold standard.

"We are about to welcome a distinguished Democrat," he continued, "one who represents a large and powerful constituency West and South. We desire that he and other Democrats who have large constituencies should look carefully at the Democratic situation.

"On the great questions of the day that are timely, with a single exception, the party is united in a way which should bring victory to the party and benefit to the country at large. We are agreed that in our foreign relations we shall not be disloyal or favor the setting up of any government that is inconsistent with the principles of the traditions of independence, and in opposition to all the features of special privileges embodied in Republican legislation in the aggregation of capital. The opposition to that is Democratic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we can all stand on that without surrendering our convictions expressed in 1896 or since.

"We hope that with all Democrats, and especially with the distinguished Democrat who is coming here, the free silver question may be held in suspense for the time being. We can say that if the free coinage of silver is right and fitted to the economic conditions of the American people, the longer the discussion the longer the cause will prevail. A missionary effort in four years must bring a change of sentiment if the silver men are right. The silver cause should not be crowded to an issue, but wait the growth of sentiment.

"It is easy to say a sound thing, but to act a sound thing is a privilege reserved only for a few. This vote of the Congressmen present is the most significant thing done in the Democratic Party for years, and is a harbinger of success."

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of the Second District, who was then introduced, said that he believed it was his duty to act as he saw the light. He said he believed the people of his district would be best served by a vote for the gold standard bill, and he thought it was for the best interests of capital and labor that there should be a fixed and permanent medium of exchange.

Congressman Edmund H. Driggs of the Third District said few realized the tremendous strain the Congressmen had been under in taking the stand they did. Referring to the war in the Philippines, he declared it was the duty of the Democratic Party to stand by the Republican Administration until Aguinaldo had been made to understand what the majesty of the United States meant.

Congressmen Bertram T. Clayton of the Fourth District and Frank E. Wilson of the Fifth District also made brief speeches. Letters of regret were read from John G. Carlisle, Charles S. Fairchild, and others. In his letter Mr. Carlisle said:

"The gentlemen to whom the reception is to be given have set an example of independence and fidelity to sound financial principles which entitles them to the confidence and support of all true Americans, and encourages hope that the time will come when the party of which we have all been proud in the past will resume its proper position upon this and other public questions. The proposition to authorize the free coinage of legal-tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, has become a pure abstraction. As a practical question it is dead as African slavery."

W. J. BRYAN IN BALTIMORE

Addresses the Silver Wing of the Local Democrats.

DEFINES A COMING ISSUE

Says the Income Tax Will Be in the Next Campaign—Declares that Silver Still Lives.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—William J. Bryan delivered an address here to-night upon the political questions of the day to an audience which filled the Music Hall, the biggest auditorium in the city, and which greeted him and his remarks with the greatest enthusiasm.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, one of the free-silver wings of the Democratic Party of the State, and was not encouraged in any manner by the regular Democratic organization. In fact, the latter held strictly aloof from any participation in the affair. They made no effort to discourage it in any manner, but not one of the Democratic leaders appeared upon the platform, and an offer of stage tickets was politely declined by the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Mr. Bryan came over from Washington in a special car accompanied by a committee under the leadership of S. S. Field, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Upon reaching this city the party drove to the Eutaw House for supper, after which they went to the Music Hall.

With the party who came over from Washington were Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Congressmen Sulzer of New York, Richardson of Tennessee, Jones of Virginia, and De Armand of Missouri. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the party reached the Music Hall, where the crowd greeted him uproariously. Mr. Bryan said in part:

HIS WORK FOR THE PARTY.

"I want to assure you in the beginning that my happiness does not depend upon any honor which the people of this Nation can confer, neither do I believe that this Nation's happiness or welfare depends upon any one person. In politics as in the army, the Generals get the glory and the privates do the work. And therefore I feel that I owe it to those who for nearly four years have been bearing the burden in the heat of the day; I owe it to them to say that what I have done is but an atom compared with what they have done.

"In 1896 the voters proved that they could control the policy of the party, and during the last three years they have proved that they could hold what they gained in 1896, in spite of newspapers, in spite of railroads, of banks, and in spite of every influence supposed to obtain, the plain people of the Democratic Party have stood and now stand for the Chicago platform, in all that it says.

"I want to begin with an accepted proposition, that proposition which I consider most fundamental in government. I find it in the Declaration of Independence—if you will pardon me for quoting anything from so old and worn-out a document as our Republican friends seem to think it. The Declaration of Independence was once a highly respected document; it is under a cloud just now, but I have confidence that in a few months the cloud will be rolled by and that old document will shine with all its former brilliancy. That fundamental principle is that all men are created equal.

"I do not mean to say that all men are created equal in physical strength; I do not mean to say that all men are created equal in mental ability, or in moral worth, or that under any just form of government a man will be equal in capacity for enjoyment, or in the enjoyment that we have. What I mean to say is this: that whenever government comes into contact with the citizen, whenever the citizen touches the government, then all must stand equal before the law, and there must be no high, no low, no rich, no poor. That government must be administered according to the maxim, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

"I am going to ask the Republicans here to think for a little while when they go home of the income tax and to see if it is not in line with that doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. How do we collect our Federal taxes to-day? Well, before the Spanish war broke out we collected almost the entire tax from two sources, from internal revenue duties on liquor and tobacco and import duties on what we eat and wear and use. In what proportion do the people pay these taxes? In proportion to the benefits received from government? Not at all. In proportion to population? Not at all. In proportion to income? Not at all. In what proportion do people pay internal revenue taxes? Why, largely in proportion to the liquor and tobacco they use. They do not use those things in proportion to their income, and so far as you collect taxes from liquor and tobacco, you make the poor man pay on an average a larger percentage of his income to support the Government, and the rich man a smaller percentage on his income.

"When the Spanish war broke out we had to have more taxes, and the Republican Party looked around for any old thing to put a stamp on, and you run across the stamp taxes all the time. Every time I send a telegram I have to pay the regular rate and, in addition thereto, 1 cent is added for the beneficial assimilation of the Filipino.

INCOME TAX AN ISSUE.

"Why is it that the man who sends the telegram has to pay the tax? Because the telegraph company says so, and why was the law so made that the telegraph company could shift the burden on to the man who sends the telegram? Because the telegraph company has more influence with the Republican Party than all the poor Republicans who use the wires.

"In an hour of peril this Government can take the son from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his child, and stand them up in front of an enemy's guns, but in an hour of danger this Government cannot lay its hands upon accumulated wealth and make that wealth bear its share of the expenses.

"Why is it? It is because the Republican Party has made money more precious than blood. My friends, you heard men denounce our income tax in 1896. I want to say it is stronger to-day than it was then. And if those who have been shirking their taxes think that they have settled this question forever, I want to tell them that the income tax will be in the next campaign, and it will be in the campaign until the Constitution of the United States is so amended as to specifically authorize an income tax, so that neither one Judge nor nine Judges can build a bulwark around the fortunes of the great and throw the burdens of government on the poor.

SAYS SILVER LIVES.

"But this is only one question. I am going to speak of another question, which shows how the Republican Party is looking after the interests of wealth and neglecting the welfare of the people. I am going to say a word on the money question. I know they say that the money question is a dead issue. But, my friends, silver has been buried so often that a little thing like a funeral does not bother us like it used to. When reverses in a war with a handful of Boers will shake our financial system, where will the gold standard be if England ever attacks a nation of her size and gets into a real war?

"When we join ourselves to the gold standard, when we make gold alone the legal tender for the payment of debts, we connect ourselves with every disturbance in Europe, and make ourselves dependent upon their conditions for our prosperity.

"You tell me it is a sound system? It is false, that system is not sound. Tell me it is an American system? It is a lie; there is no such American system; there is no money system that makes us tremble every time there is trouble among the gold standard countries of the Old World.

Continuing upon the currency question Mr. Bryan asserted that in 1896 all of the leading political parties demanded a double standard, differing only in the method of obtaining it. Now, the Republican Party insists upon a single standard, and a bill is pending in Congress which not only seeks that end, but also endeavors to perpetuate the present National banking system.

TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Bryan took up the trusts, which he discussed at great length, insisting that the Republican Party had no intention whatever of interfering with such corporations under any circumstances. From the trusts he passed to a discussion of the standing army, and declared that the presence of 100,000 soldiers in this country and the Philippines was but a step toward militarism. He then discussed imperialism, arguing that there was a great difference between that and expansion.

The present policy of the Administration, he asserted, tended toward imperialism, although its friends and upholders endeavored to show that it was expansion. "I want trade," he said. "I want to expand our trade by peaceful means, but I would not put one American boy on the auction block and sell him for all the trade of the universe. And yet the man who says it will pay must be prepared to figure with pencil how much the boy is worth.

"You cannot find an argument," said he, "for holding the Philippine Islands that would not apply to Cuba. When we went into the war we said that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free, and a challenge you to draw a line between the rights of the Cubans and the rights of the Filipinos. There is only one difference between Cuba and the Philippine Islands. We promised independence to Cuba; we did not promise it to the Philippine Islands. But, my friends, our promise was but the recognition of a right that would have existed without the promise. We said that Cuba should, and of right, ought to be free, and if that was so right, then, my friends, it existed in the Philippine Islands without the necessity for the express promise.

"I want," said Mr. Bryan, in conclusion, "if I can, to help to restore a government founded upon the Declaration of Independence and administered according to the doctrine of Jefferson; a government that will stand; as it did in Jackson's days, between a bank aristocracy and the people. But, my friends, I cannot tell you what fate has decreed, but I know this—that if it is fate that this Nation is to cease to be a Republic and become an empire; if it is destiny that this, the greatest Republic of history, is to extinguish its light and follow in the light of the monarchies of the Old World, I pray to God that the Democratic Party may go down to eternal death with the Republic rather than to live when its principles are gone."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's address he was the guest at a banquet given in his honor by his admirers of this city and vicinity.

Miners Want No 16 to 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—At to-day's session of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver was tabled amid cries of "We want no 16 to 1!" "We are not a monetary convention!"

BOSTONIANS INVITE BRYAN.

Bryan Club of Massachusetts Asks Him to Breakfast Jan. 30.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—William Jennings Bryan will be the guest of the Bryan Club of Massachusetts at a breakfast Jan. 30, a telegram accepting an invitation being received to-day.

The Bryan Club of Massachusetts is the result of a number of conferences held during the past two months by Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, and has been formed for the purpose of propaganda work. It is the intention to form a branch club in every city, town, and hamlet in the State.

HERE TO MEET BRYAN.

Politicians Talk of Schley as Running Mate—Mr. Hogg Says the Party Needs No Funds.

Many prominent Democrats are in town to attend the dinner to be given to William Jennings Bryan in this city to-morrow night. Among them are ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Frank Campbell, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. All of these are at the Hoffman House.

While ex-Gov. Hogg would not discuss the question, it can be stated that he is in no sense a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, despite published rumors to the contrary. Indeed, he would not accept it.

It was learned, though, that the name of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will be pressed by delegates from the East and South as an excellent running mate for Mr. Bryan.

Chairman Campbell said that while he did not know what city would get the National Convention, he favored New York.

When a TIMES reporter asked ex-Gov. Hogg where the Democrats would get funds to conduct the campaign, he said:

"Money! We don't need it. We need no better metal than principle in the coming contest. There must be something radically wrong in our monetary system when money is quoted at 186 on Wall Street."

Mr. Bryan will arrive early to-morrow, and has engaged quarters at the Hotel Bartholdi.

Dr. John H. Girdner of 31 West Forty-fifth Street repudiated a published statement that Mr. Bryan was to be his guest, in the sense of staying at his house. He expects to entertain Mr. Bryan, for whom he has great admiration.

BRYAN WILL VISIT JERSEY CITY.

Arrangements to be Made for a Public Meeting Wednesday.

City Collector Robert Davis of Jersey City was yesterday advised by Congressman Daly that Col. William J. Bryan will visit Jersey City on Wednesday next. Mr. Daly also asked Collector Davis to arrange for a public meeting at which Col. Bryan can speak.

Mr. Davis said he would make the necessary arrangements, but he could not say positively whether Col. Bryan would speak in Jersey City or Hoboken. There were but two halls in lower Jersey City, Mr. Davis said, that were large enough for the purpose, one being St. Peter's, the other the Congregational Tabernacle. If he can secure either for Wednesday night, the meeting will be held in Jersey City, if not it will be held in Hoboken.

When asked on what subjects Col. Bryan would speak he said he did not know. "I think it is safe to assume, however," he added, "that he will not speak of 16 to 1. My idea is that he will confine himself to trusts and imperialism."

SAYS HER HUSBAND IS INSANE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 20.—Upon a warrant sworn to by Olive E. Burnham, wife of Capt. D. R. Burnham, retired, charging her husband with insanity, that officer occupies a cell in the insane ward of the county hospital. All efforts made by Burnham's friends to release him from custody proved fruitless, as the statutes forbid an examination until twenty-four hours of incarceration have elapsed.

Mrs. Burnham is the granddaughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of England, her mother being a cousin of President Buchanan.

Their son, William, is a Captain in the regular army, now stationed at Morro Castle, Havana. Friends will to-morrow demand a full hearing of the case.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN TO MEET.

Reception to Members of the National Society Next Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, President of the National Society of New England Women, will give an informal reception to all members (active and associate) at Delmonico's on Jan. 24, from 2 to 5 P. M. Musical selections will be rendered by Mrs. Lawrence Earle, Miss Florence Boese, and others, and a monologue on New England life and other selections by Mrs. Henry Gielow.

The Entertainment Committee has decided to give on Feb. 9 a matinée benefit at Wallack's Theatre for the purpose of founding a scholarship fund. Able talent has been secured. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Malcolm McLean, 31 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

SUIT OVER $40,000 TRUST FUND.

Sarah Jane Quin Accuses Her Brother, Grahams Polley.

Sarah Jane Quin, formerly Sarah Jane Polley, through her counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald, yesterday obtained from Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an injunction restraining Grahams Polley, her brother and trustee, from disposing of any part of a fund of $40,000 belonging to her and now in the possession of the defendant as trustee. The Polleys are well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

The plaintiff, who is now the wife of William T. Quin, inherited $40,000 from her father. She alleges that Grahams Polley has used part of the fund for his own benefit. She asks that he be removed as trustee; that he be compelled to account, and that a receiver of the fund be appointed.

New Yorker's Suicide in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—E. Jacobson, formerly of New York, has committed suicide here.

NO RAPID TRANSIT DELAY

Charter Amendment to Avert Obstacles to Bond Issues.

READY FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Municipal Assembly's Approval Not Required Under New Provisions—Sureties of Contractor McDonald.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon and considered an amendment to the charter, the new provision being designed to permit the financial officers of the city, in connection with the Rapid Transit Board, to issue bonds for building the tunnel as they may be required, without the approval of the Municipal Assembly. It was considered by the Controller and others connected with the board that the wording of the existing section in this relation is somewhat ambiguous, and to clear away any possible doubt and to leave them with a free hand the subjoined amendment was drawn. It will be taken to Albany next Tuesday by Controller Coler, Commissioner Rives, and Counsel Albert B. Boardman.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, members of the Council, and others have expressed their approval of the proposed change, and it is not thought there will be any opposition to its passage. It will be introduced into both Houses of the Legislature simultaneously.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The amendment as it will stand if passed reads as follows:

"Section 1. That the Charter of Greater New York, being Chaptre 378, laws of 1897, is hereby amended as to Section 45 to read as follows:

"'Section 45. The Municipal Assembly is authorized to grant from time to time to any corporation thereunto duly authorized the franchise or right to construct and operate railways in, upon, over, under, and along streets, avenues, parkways, or highways of the city, but no such grant shall be made except upon the limitations and conditions of this act elsewhere provided in respect to the grant by the Municipal Assembly of franchises and rights in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways of the city; and, further, to the end that cheap, easy, and convenient intercourse may be had between all parts of the city, the City of New York as hereby constituted shall have full and exclusive power to establish, and full power to enjoy, by leasing or otherwise, and to maintain and regulate ferries over all streams and waterways within or adjoining the limits of the said city. The Municipal Assembly may pass appropriate ordinances not inconsistent with law or with this act, or with the vested rights of existing companies or corporations, to enforce the provisions of this section and to carry out its purpose.'

AS TO THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

"Nothing in this act contained shall, except as in this section hereinafter provided, affect the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners established by Chapter 4 of the Lows of 1891, as amended, or any proceeding by it had or begun, or the provisions of the said act for the issue of bonds or other means to meet the cost of municipal construction of rapid transit railroads, or the provisions for the issue of revenue bonds to meet the expenses of the said board, or in any other way to repeal or affect in any manner the provisions of the said Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, as amended, or any other rapid transit act, or any provision thereof, applicable to the corporation hereafter known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, or any municipality herein united therewith, or territory embraced therein, or to repeal or affect the general laws of the State in respect to street surface railroads. No consent or approval of the Municipal Assembly to or for the issue of corporate stock, as provided by Section 169 of this act, shall be necessary to authorize the Controller to issue said stock for the purposes described in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended; nor shall the certificate of the Controller mentioned in Section 149 of this act, or any other certificate, consent, act, or proceeding, not mentioned in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, be required to render valid and of full force and effect, any contract entered into under the authority of said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller of the City of New York, as hereby constituted, shall be subject to all the duties and obligations prescribed in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Controller therein mentioned.

"Section 2.—This act shall take effect immediately."

PART SUBJECT TO REPEAL.

That part of Section 45 which it is proposed to repeal reads as follows:

"Nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect in any manner the provisions of the Rapid Transit act, applicable to the corporation hereaf

MOLINEUX WITNESS GONE

Mrs. Gelle, Athletic Club Housekeeper, Suddenly Disappears.

SUBPOENAS TORN UP BY HER

Tan Overcoat Belonging to Cornish Also Reported Missing—Postmen Contradict Heckmann.

The developments in the Molineux case yesterday were several. One story was that Mrs. M. A. Gelle, housekeeper at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had suddenly disappeared. It was said that several days ago a subpoena had been served upon her, and that she tore it up and stamped upon it, declaring that she would never appear against Molineux. On being served with another subpoena by Detective Sergeant McCafferty, she is said to have torn it up before his face.

It is presumed she was to be asked if she had seen in Barnet's apartments any paper resembling that of the poison packet sent to Cornish, but the principal importance attached to her disappearance is that in connection with it the story is told of the disappearance also some time ago of a tan-colored coat belonging to Cornish, which he wore about two years ago.

The fact that the housekeeper had left within the last three days, as it was put, was confirmed at the club. It was also said that there had been some talk of one of Cornish's coats having been missed. During the testimony of Koch, the letter-box man, it was brought out that the man who called upon him in December, 1898, and hired a box wore a tan-colored coat.

It was said yesterday that should such a coat as that lost by Cornish turn up in evidence for the defense it would very readily be shown that it was not of a size that would be worn by the man who in the diagnosis blank gave his chest measurement as 37 inches.

The coat is not likely to turn up, however. Mr. Weeks said last night: "We have no tan coat. I had not heard of the story. I know nothing about it."

The writing expert Hagan was at work yesterday making a chemical test of the writing on Exhibit F, in which a correction in the address had been made. The tests were made at the Criminal Court Building, and it was said they had established the fact that two different kinds of ink had been used. Heckmann, the letter-box man, said that Molineux, on renting a box from him, had taken a letter from his pocket and made a correction.

A point made yesterday by persons around the court building was as to whether Juror Martin had brought himself under the provision of Section 413 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that if a juror has any personal knowledge respecting a fact in a case he must declare it in open court during the trial, and must be placed upon the witness stand.

The matter had no further basis than that this juror asked permission to show the writing expert two specimens of writing which he had made himself, one of which he had blotted, while the other had dried naturally. He desired an opinion as to whether such writings might not be mistaken for writings made with different kinds of ink.

The Recorder permitted the juror to ask the question, but with the understanding that the matter was not to go on record; while the expert said he would want to make a chemical test to express an opinion about inks, and it was ordered in the case of the letter Exhibit F that it should be so treated. Mr. Osborne said he would not call the juror to the stand. He did not think Mr. Martin's question showed any opinion or the knowledge of a fact.

The testimony of Heckmann that after he had kept uncalled-for mail two or three months after the expiration of the period for which a box had been rented he was accustomed to throw it away, because the letter carriers had told him to, has been made the subject of investigation by Postmaster Van Cott, who had his attention called to the matter. He summoned the postmen who have served the route in which is 257 West Forty-second Street. They have all been on that service for ten years. The following statements from the letter carriers were the result:

Carrier James F. Mohen said: "My attention being called to the statement of Nicholas Heckmann of 257 West Forty-second Street, on my route, saying that he offered to return mail, and the carrier refused to accept the same, I wish to state that on all occasions when offered mail to be returned to the Post Office as not deliverable I have taken the same to be treated as per Post Office rules. As to the statement saying the carrier told him to destroy mail matter, I would state the same to be a deliberate falsehood."

Carrier L. A. Smalley said: "Mr. Heckmann's statement is most absurd. I cannot think of one instance where he offered to return mail that I—and I think my partners on the route—refused to take it; we have had too much experience in Post Office duties to do anything like that."

Carrier Charles Buls said: "Nicholas Heckmann states that the carriers refused to take back mail which was to be returned to the office. I deny the statement. I emphatically deny that I ever told Nicholas Heckmann or any other person to destroy any mail matter of any description. I have known Nicholas Heckmann for a number of years."

The fact that such an investigation had been made leaked out accidentally at the General Post Office, and Postmaster Van Cott reluctantly allowed the letter carriers' statements to be made public.

Gen. Molineux paid his usual Saturday afternoon visit to his son in the Tombs, spending about ten minutes with him.

There were no developments yesterday to indicate the nature of the defense. It is expected the case for the people will be closed by Tuesday and that possibly Mr. Weeks will make his opening address to the jury that afternoon. The letter carriers, it was learned, will be called as witnesses by the defense.

Rejection of the Holland Boat.

The representatives of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company in this city had not been notified officially yesterday that the Naval Board of Construction at Washington had made an adverse report on the proposed purchase of the submarine torpedo boat Holland. A rumor was current that owing to the fact that Chief Engineer Lowe recommended the construction of several such boats for harbor defense around New York, and that Rear Admiral Hichborn voted in favor of the adoption of the Holland, a new board may be appointed to look into the advisability of having the decision of the present board reversed.

Trouble About Religion Near Nyack.

NYACK, Jan. 20.-A religious argument has been started in Piermont between Catholic parents and the Board of Education of that place. A new schoolhouse for Piermont, Sparkill, and Grandview was opened, and the Catholic parents made objection to their children taking part in the religious exercises which opened the day's study. They had their children remain out of the building until after 9 o'clock, so as to skip the exercises, and as a result the Principal dismissed sixteen Catholic pupils this week.

J. K. Brown Again Sentenced to Die.

James K. Brown, who shot and killed Policeman Charles Gebhard in Hoboken on July 26, 1898, and who secured a stay through an appeal on the ground that he was illegally tried before a struck jury, which plea the United States Courts set aside, was yesterday resentenced by Judge Lippincott at Jersey City. The day set for the execution is Feb. 8, the same day that on Friday was fixed for the execution of Edward Clifford.

Want Money for McClellan Monument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The fund for the McClellan monument, which it is proposed to erect in Washington, now amounts to about $10,000, and the committee in charge will ask Congress for $50,000 for the pedestal. It is hoped to have the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone at the time of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Washington in 1901.

Two Knitting Mills for Georgia.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Jan. 20.—E. H. Spivey of Talbotton has completed arrangements for the erection of a twenty-thousand-dollar knitting mill at this place. A. S. Brown of Little Falls, N. Y., has been here for several days, and has about closed a deal to bring his knitting mill plant here from Little Falls.

CLARK IS STILL ON THE RACK.

Montana Witnesses Continue to Accuse the Senator of Buying Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections into the allegations of bribery against Senator Clark was resumed to-day.

T. F. Normolle, a bookkeeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last Legislature. He testified that within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get $15,000 to $20,000 for his vote, and perhaps enough to make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the Legislature at the time of the voting for United States Senator. When the Legislature convened a man had approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself and not get anything out of the election. Finally, he said, just before the election he was offered $12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person.

At the conclusion of Mr. Normolle's testimony, Mr. Cason, one of yesterday's witnesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after election, to talk with him about the election of a United States Senator. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the Republicans were favorable to Clark's election, and he thought there was a good chance to elect him.

At the two interviews he had with Mr. Clark in November he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marcyes, Representative-elect from Custer County, might be induced to vote for Clark, but he said that no approach to corruption with reference to Mr. Marcyes was made at these interviews.

Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay $10,000 to Representative Marcyes, the authorization being given him in a whisper and by holding up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marcyes was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him.

Mr. Cason, after admitting that he received $500 from Senator Clark for his services said that Mr. Clark did not have the reputation in Butte of being a liberal payer.

A letter of Cason to Root, in which the former held the latter responsible for the making public of the written statement of Cason, which was to be held as sacred between them, was offered in evidence. In another letter Cason reiterated the statements made in the Root letter, declaring that Mr. Clark had said he would hold his seat in the Senate if it cost him $1,000,000.

On re-direct examination Mr. Cason told how Mr. Root had given him $1,500 to leave Butte and keep away from the service of a subpoena of the Senate Committee.

Daly Renews War on Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 20.—Marcus Daly's hostility has been stimulated by a report that ex-Senator Mantle, who has heretofore been neutral, is now friendly to Senator Clark. Recently Clark bought The Butte Inter-Mountain to further his political ambition. Now Daly is to re-establish the defunct Anaconda Chronicle, which is to be an anti-Clark organ.

DEATH OF JAMES PYLE.

He Was a Pioneer of Modern Business Methods—Brought "O. K." Into Popularity.

James Pyle, the well-known soap merchant, died yesterday at his home, 215 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Pyle was born at Guysborough, Nova Scotia, Aug. 16, 1823. His father had been a Loyalist who had gone to Nova Scotia from Pennsylvania after the battle of the Brandywine. The family originally came from the Isle of Wight, England, having obtained a grant of land from William Penn. The Pyles were very influential in the Isle of Wight, where there is to this day a village called Pyle. There is also a Pyle Street in Cowes. James Pyle came to New York when he was twenty-two years old, and started in the washing fluid business, later dealing in soda and soap, and finally in pearline, made widely familiar through extensive advertising.

It was when located in the vicinity of the old Tribune office that Mr. Pyle, who had become acquainted with Horace Greeley, learned the value of that advertising in which he afterward expended sums aggregating millions. Mr. Greeley had sought to secure his "ad" for some time. Finally he is reported to have said in substance: "Here is the rate card. Use whatever space you wish for one year. If at the end of that time you find that it has paid to advertise, you may pay for whatever space you have used. If it hasn't paid, you need not pay." The space was duly paid for.

His advertisements were notable for their pithiness. They contained phrases and epigrams that were calculated, as they did, to catch the public eye and impress themselves on the public memory. He was the first to utilize in advertisements the letters "O K" in their business significance of "all correct." He had read the version of the origin of the use of these letters by Stonewall Jackson, as an indorsement, and was struck by their catchiness. By his extensive employment of them he probably did more than any other person to raise them to the dignity of a popular term and an established business institution.

He was a Republican, but never took an active part in politics. During the draft riots his house, which was then in Wall Street, was marked for destruction, but it was never attacked.

Mr. Pyle was a very large man, being 6 feet 5 inches in height. He was plain in his tastes and habits. He always refused to work for another, and would never have a partner until his two sons, James T. and William S., were of an age to be taken into the business. He was not only a man of large stature, but of large heart. His religious convictions—he was a Baptist—were as firm as his business convictions, and he lived up to them. He expected that all those in his employ would do the full measure of their duty to him, and he considered that his duty to them required that he should treat them with kindness and generosity. He was a strong advocate of the Saturday half holiday system, and set the example by shutting down on that day promptly at noon. He never went into society, and avoided clubs. He believed that there was in truth no place like home, and passed there practically the whole of the time that he could spare from his business. For several years he had been an invalid, and had been confined to his home since December, 1898. For six years he had been blind, but he bore his affliction with cheerfulness, and was never heard to complain. He leaves, besides his sons, a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Central Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

LARGEST LAKE SHIP LAUNCHED.

The John W. Gates, Five Hundred Feet Long, to Carry Ore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Hundreds of marine men and thousands of other visitors witnessed to-day at Lorain the launching of the largest vessel ever placed upon the great lakes. She is the first 500-foot ore carrier ever built, and the cargo which she will carry will be almost equal to two ordinary cargoes of two or three years ago. The vessel, which was built by the American Shipbuilding Company, is named the John W. Gates. Mrs. John W. Gates christened it. The vessel is scheduled to carry 8,000 gross tons, and is to hail from Duluth.

Among the large number of new vessels which will carry ore next season three more of the 500-foot type will be built. The second one, now under construction at the same shipyards, will be named the J. J. Hill. She will be launched in about six weeks. It is asserted by marine men that there will be a demand next season for more vessels in the ore traffic than can be found on the lakes, and that this and a few following years will form an era of lake shipbuilding.

For a Cooking Class Fund.

The New York State Household Economic Association has undertaken to establish a Kitchen Class Fund, to be used in the continuance of its work last Winter in conducting cooking classes in the tenement districts. Many applications for a renewal of the work have been received from former pupils and other women tenants of the congested districts, but the funds of the society for this purpose have been exhausted. A course of twelve lessons for a class of from sixteen to twenty women requires an expenditure of $25. Information as to methods of contribution to the proposed fund may be obtained from Miss M. K. Dodge, Secretary of the association, at 1,775 Broadway.

FOG COVERS THE HARBOR

Collision Between Ferryboats, with Slight Panic on One.

Steamships, Inward and Outward Bound, Greatly Delayed by the Perilous State of Navigation.

The fog lay heavier on the water yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon than it did on Friday, and the result was a collision in the North River in the morning between two ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New Jersey, which runs to Cortlandt Street, and the Pennsylvania Brooklyn Annex Boat No. 4.

The New Jersey left her slip on the Jersey side at 7 o'clock with a large number of passengers. The boat felt her way slowly into midstream, blowing her whistle almost continuously. When she was nearing her slip on the New York side the whistle of another boat was heard not far away. Nothing could be seen and the pilot of the New Jersey, who was not able to locate the sound, gave several sharp pulls on his whistle to tell the Captain of the other boat that he could not locate him. The other boat answered immediately, and the next moment the Captains of both boats saw each other's outlines. The Captain of the New Jersey signaled "Stop!" and "full steam astern!" but before the order could be carried out she ran into the Annex, striking her on the port side about a dozen feet forward of the paddle wheel, and jamming her bows into the women's cabin, smashing the windows and woodwork, and carrying away part of the guard.

Fortunately there were very few passengers on the Annex. No one was hurt. On board the New Jersey there was somewhat of a panic, and this was added to by the colored porter, who ran through the cabin advising the passengers to put on life preservers. However, when they realized that their boat was in no danger of sinking, they became reassured. Both boats continued on their course. When the New Jersey reached her slip, it was found that her steering gear had been damaged.

No other collisions were reported during the day, the craft in the rivers going at very slow speed and blowing their whistles constantly. Several of the steamers that had left their docks on Friday remained tied up in Quarantine most of the night, not daring to venture out. Other steamers that were cleared yesterday also dropped their anchors down the bay, waiting for the fog to lift. Only a few of the steamers that were due yesterday came in during the day. The steamer Pennsylvania, with 1,448 bags of mail for Europe, left her pier at Hoboken at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and had not reached Sandy Hook by evening.

ENGINE WRECKS A TROLLEY CAR.

Dashes Into It While It Is Stalled on the Track—No One Injured.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 20.—In the dense fog of last night a trolley car, stalled on the Bloomfield Avenue crossing of the Greenwood Lake Railroad at Caldwell, was struck by a train and badly wrecked. The conductor and two passengers who were in the car got out before the crash came. The motorman saved himself by jumping just a moment before the collision.

The car was in charge of Conductor Wheatland and Motorman John Flanagan. It reached the crossing about 6 o'clock, and the pole slipped from the wire as the car was halfway over the tracks. The lights went out, and Wheatland, who is a new man in the company's employ, got off the car and fished vainly in the darkness for the wire to which to adjust the pole. The two passengers also alighted.

Suddenly the 5:53 train from Caldwell loomed up, going at good speed. Flanagan dove from the side of the vestibule and landed in the roadway. The crash came immediately afterward. The trolley car was hurled from the track to the roadway, and the front platform and vestibule carried away. The pilot on the locomotive was broken and the cab was damaged. A flagman tried to avert the accident by waving a red light, but his lantern went out.

BOSTON ENVELOPED BY A FOG.

As a Result Vessels Go Aground and Two Trains Collide.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—A dense fog enveloped the harbor all night and to-day and interfered to a considerable extent with shipping. The steamers from Eastern ports were detained, having been obliged to proceed at half speed until the harbor was reached.

The ferryboat Cody of Chelsea grounded on the mud flats off East Boston, and had to be floated by a tug. The ferryboat sustained no damage.

The big four-masted schooner Mary Manning of Perth Amboy, Capt. Barr, loaded with coal, from Baltimore, while coming in this morning, grounded near Buoy 8, on the "Lower Middle," but it was thought she would float at high water.

Two trains came into collision just outside the South Union Station in the fog this afternoon, but no one was hurt. Traffic was delayed, and two engines were badly smashed.

The steamer Halifax, outward bound to Halifax, is ashore on the flats off Spectacle Island in the lower harbor. She is resting easily and will probably float on the next tide and proceed.

RAIN SPOILS THE ICE CROP.

Not a Pound Gathered Thus Far in the Hudson River.

CATSKILL, Jan. 20.—To-day's rain has dealt the Hudson River ice crop a hard blow, from which it may not recover. The mild weather the past week culminated last evening in a heavy fog, followed by twelve hours of warm rain. The ice at this point began breaking up this morning, and tonight is moving with the tide. The ice harvest should be well started at this date, but thus far not a pound of ice has been taken from the river north of Poughkeepsie, and but a small amount from the creeks and still water. Several hundred thousand tons of last Winter's crop has been carried over—perhaps one-third of a supply.

Fog Extends Down the Coast.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Capt. Diggs of the steamer Itasca, which succeeded in getting into port this afternoon, reported he first met the fog, (the heaviest he had ever encountered,) on Thursday night off Thomas Point. The steamer Berkshire, for Providence, and the steamer Howard, started Friday evening, but anchored in the river until this afternoon, when they passed out clear.

Shipping Delayed at New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 20.—A very thick fog in Buzzard's Bay has delayed shipping, as there were no arrivals here today.

RAINFALL IN JANUARY.

Making Up for Shortage of Months—Its Beneficent Effect in Increasing Brooklyn's Water Supply.

The steady rain of yesterday morning, however much discomfort it may have caused to the average citizen, was a source of delight to the officials of the Water Works Department. The men connected with the Brooklyn bureau, especially, whose wits have been taxed in the efforts to eke out the depleted water supply of that borough, shared the joy of the umbrella and rubber shoe dealers as they watched the continuous downpour and figured how it would replenish the wells and springs which feed the reservoirs.

Thus far the new year has done well toward paying the debt of rain which was left by 1899. The total rainfall for 1899 was 2.74 inches below the average, and a large part of the deficiency was in the later months of the year. It was largely this which created the recent serious situation with respect to the water supply of Brooklyn. Thus far, however, the month of January has made up nine-tenths of an inch of last year's shortage, and two more such months will pay off the debt entirely, and give New York City all that is coming to it in the matter of rain. The rainfall for the month thus far has been nine-tenths of an inch above the average, and nearly all of it has come in two storms, of which yesterday's was the less important.

Yesterday's rain began officially at 11:14 o'clock Friday night, though there was a preliminary shower in the afternoon and continued until 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From 2 o'clock in the morning until noon the rain was practically unbroken, but the downpour was not violent at any time. The total precipitation was 1.07 inches, as compared with 2.12 inches on the 11th and 12th insts. The rain area yesterday embraced the entire country from the Gulf to the great lakes, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Coast.

The storm was accompanied by high temperatures, the lowest reported in the country being 18 degrees above zero at La Crosse, Wis. The thermometer registered 54 degrees in this city at 8 A. M., and the same at noon. It was warmer here than in Jacksonville, Fla., which reported a temperature of 50 degrees, or New Orleans, where the thermometer registered 46. The only places reporting higher temperatures than that of New York were Norfolk, 56; Tampa, 58, and Key West, 68.

While the storm was marked by a moderately low barometer, the winds were comparatively light. The area of low pressure was central here at noon, when the barometer read 29.29. The storm moved in a northeasterly direction and its centre in the afternoon was on the New England coast, where the barometric conditions were regarded as indicative of high winds and rough seas.

THE BICYCLE SHOW OPENED.

Big Crowd at the Garden to See the New Things in Wheels and Automobiles.

That the Fifth National Cycle and Automobile Show is likely to be fully as popular as its predecessors was evidenced last night, when the show was opened, by the enormous crowd which gathered in Madison Square Garden. The building was comfortably filled a short time after the doors were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock it had become so crowded as to render the examination of the exhibits a matter of difficulty.

The phrase "a blaze of light" is often used, but it is the only expression which describes the appearance of the interior of the Garden. The keen rivalry among makers of bicycles has resulted in each exhibitor endeavoring to attract attention to his portion of the wall space without regard to cost. The invariable means by which this has been done is by the lavish display of incandescent lights, and the result is dazzling.

This is the first exhibition in which automobiles have been shown in any quantity, and the interest displayed in them by the visitors to the Garden last evening was considerable. The soda-water wagon, which has been seen in the streets of this city during the last week or two, attracts much attention. The wagon weighs almost two tons, and when it was being taken into the Garden before the show was opened it proved too heavy for the capacity of the floor, through which it sank. It was, however, placed in position and the floor repaired before the doors were opened. Another automobile exhibit which was viewed with interest was that of the company which makes "forecarriages." These can be applied to any vehicle, and some of them have been used in London to draw ordinary hansom cabs.

With regard to the bicycles, it cannot be said that the exhibits are so interesting as those of a year ago, when the first chainless models were shown. The improvements shown this year consist entirely of new details, the most important of these being, perhaps, the coaster brake, which enables the rider to coast with his feet on the pedals, which remain motionless. A large number of improved lamps are shown, together with innumerable "freak" inventions.

To a good many of the exhibitors a show of this kind must mean a considerable outlay apart from the ordinary expenses. The craze for souvenirs becomes keener every year, and much ingenuity and money is expended to gratify it. One exhibitor is giving away at this show watch fob chains in the form of bicycle chains. The links are nickel plated, and a miniature sprocket wheel forms a charm at the end.

One of the interesting features of the show is the performance of Murphy, the "Mile-a-Minute Man," on a home trainer. A platform has been erected in the gallery at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, on which is an imitation of the rear hood in which Murphy rode when following a train on the Long Island Railroad. In this hood Murphy endeavors to show the speed at which he traveled when he made his famous record.

Another feature of the show is a demonstration of the method of making graphite, while an exhibit which attracts many spectators is a collection of bicycles dating from 1850 to the present time. At the commencement of the official programme of the show are brief histories of both the bicycle and the automobile. It is claimed that the first attempt to run an automobile was made by Cugnot, in France, about 125 years ago.

The show will remain open all this week.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR CONSULS.

Business Men Will Ask for Change in Method of Appointment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Executive Committee of the National Business League met here to-day to discuss the bill to be presented to Congress for changes in the methods of appointing United States Consuls to foreign countries, and also to select delegates to take the measure to Washington and present it.

The object of the bill is to do away with politics in the Consular Service and apply civil service methods, sending men to represent this Nation in other parts of the world who are qualified for the positions. The bill will provide for a commission composed of members of both houses, and three other citizens experienced in commercial matters to formulate and put into operation the reorganization plan.

John W. Ela, counsel for the league, received a telegram from Senator Cullom tonight, saying that a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate and House would be granted representatives of the league Jan. 26.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

C. L. Foote, Once of Fall River, Is in Custody in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Charles L. Foote, formerly Postmaster and City Treasurer of Fall River, Mass., charged with the embezzlement of $6,000 in that city, was arrested here to-day. Foote has eluded the authorities for over three years.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 20.—Charles L. Foote, who is reported to be under arrest in Chicago, left this city Dec. 10, 1896, and at the same time an actress, known both as Wood and Harper, left the city. Later it was said that Foote had been attentive to the actress.

After Foote disappeared it was alleged that he had taken $4,900 from the Fall River Co-operative Bank and $2,300 from Lincoln & Hood, with whom he had been a trusted clerk. He also held a clerkship for the bank. He left his wife and child in almost destitute circumstances.

Some time after Foote left he was located in Chicago, where he had lived six months with the woman who was thought to have been his companion at the time of his disappearance. Mrs. Foote is living with her parents in this city.

WOMAN CONFESSED A MURDER.

Killed Her Mother, for Which Crime Her Stepfather Was Hanged.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 20.—Information has reached here that Mrs. Van Horn, who recently died in the State of Washington, confessed on her death bed that she murdered her mother, Mrs. Thomas Egan, near this city, Sept. 12, 1880. For this crime Thomas Egan, the woman's husband, was hanged, although to the last protesting his innocence. Mrs. Van Horn was his stepdaughter.

Mrs. Egan was choked to death with a rope and her head was bruised with a wooden picket. The clothes Egan wore were found in the barn covered with blood and this caused his conviction.

Miss Bazaine Leaves Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 20.—Miss Eugenie Bazaine, the only daughter of the late Marshal Bazaine of France and Mme. Bazaine, who recently died here under especially sad circumstances, is about to leave Mexico for Spain, where her surviving brother lives. Miss Bazaine is a goddaughter of the Empress Eugenie, after whom she is named, and it is believed that the ex-Empress will take an interest in the lady now doubly orphaned.

New Atlantic City Special Express

VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Train of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars leaves foot Liberty St. at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M. Reaches Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Train from Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M. reaches New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

ACCIDENTS ON THE OCEAN.

Mishaps to Vessels in Various Parts of the World.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 20.—The weather is now more favorable for operations at the wreck of the steamer Helgoland in St. Mary's Bay, and the people along the coast propose starting early to-morrow in an attempt to recover the bodies which have been washed ashore in the coves.

Father Driscoll, the priest of the parish, has urged his flock to avail themselves of the first opportunity for this humane undertaking, and has given the use of his church for the care of the bodies until final arrangements shall have been made by the ship's owners and agents for their disposal.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch has been received stating that the British ship Blythswood, Capt. Dixon, from Portland, Oregon, for Cape Town, has arrived at Valparaiso with cargo shifted, decks swept, bulwarks stove, and having lost and split several sails.

The German tank steamer Diamant, Capt. Reiners, which sailed from Hamburg for New York, has returned to Hamburg with her machinery out of order.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, Jan. 20.—The British steamer Frederick Knight, Capt. Evans, from Malta, Dec. 26, for New Orleans, in ballast, has been towed in here by the German steamer Venetia, Capt. Schulke, from Hamburg, Dec. 31, for New Orleans. The Venetia encountered the Frederick Knight 800 miles northeast of St. Thomas with propeller lost and shaft broken.

TO ABOLISH STATE LOANS.

Bill of Mr. Weekes, Who Considers the System Useless and Costly.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York will shortly introduce a bill providing for the abolition of the State Loan Commissioners.

Mr. Weekes thinks the time has gone by when the farmers need State aid to obtain loans, as money can be had for 4 and 5 per cent. interest, and he says he is informed by the Controller that the State is a loser by the present system through poor loans, the losses of last year amounting to $20,000. In case of failure of passage of his bill to abolish the Loan Commissioners, Mr. Weekes will try to have the law amended so that the Commissioners will be obliged to record all mortgages with the County Clerk.

Deposits by Private Bankers.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The recommendation in the annual report of Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department that private bankers be compelled to deposit United States bonds with the department will be embodied in a bill soon to be introduced by Assemblyman Weekes of New York.

MORPHINE HABIT KILLED HIM.

Temperance Lecturer Used the Drug and Liquor to Excess.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Excessive use of morphine, to which, it appears, he had been addicted for the last four years, was the cause of the death in a hospital here last night of Will J. McConnell of Cleveland, Ohio, well known in the West as a temperance lecturer. He came to this city on Wednesday and registered at Green's Hotel. That night he was found on the street in an unconscious condition and removed to a hospital. At that time his identity was unknown. The physicians discovered that he was suffering from morphine poisoning, and despite their efforts he died.

McConnell's fourteen-year-old son was murdered by his brother-in-law in Allegheny City four years ago, and since then it has been commonly reported that the temperance advocate used both liquor and drugs to excess, although not discontinuing his lectures.

THE KIDNAPPING OF EVERETT.

State of Washington to Conduct an Official Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department has been notified that the State of Washington will examine into the allegation that officers of that State were responsible for the kidnapping of an American named Everett, and if it is borne out, the men will be punished. The State has called for the report made to the department by the United States Consul at Victoria as a basis for action.

This report shows that Everett, who was charged with stage robbery, was spirited across the line from Washington into British Columbia, where he was held by the authorities, but that the blame lies upon the Washington officers instead of upon the British Columbian police, as was at first supposed. The man is still under arrest, and his case is a subject of correspondence between the State Department and the British Government through the British Embassy here.

Naval Conference Regarding Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, will leave Washington Monday for San Diego, Cal., under instructions from Secretary Long to confer with Admiral Kautz respecting conditions in Samoa, and particularly at Pago-Pago, where the Navy Department is erecting a coaling station.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	5:04
Moon rises	10:58		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:45	Gov. Isl'd	11:00
H. Gate	.....		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:26	Gov. Isl'd	11:42
H. Gate	12:56		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam ..10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Orinoco, Bermuda .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Talisman, Barbados ....12:00 M. .....

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*10:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp .....10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
*9:30 A. M.
San Juan, Sa. Juan..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico .....10:30 A. M. .....
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c. .....
Cienfuegos, Santiago .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Trinidad .....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Maracaibo, San Juan....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*11:30 A. M.
Roriama, St. Thomas... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Andes, Haiti .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Horatio, Para ..... 7:00 A. M. .....
John Sanderson, La Plata, Countries ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana, &c....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .. 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples ..... 9:00 A. M. .....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 23, Yokohama Jan. 5, and Honolulu Jan. 12, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Andes, Jamaica, Jan. 17.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan. 9.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 17.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
St. Jerome, St. Michael's, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Albers, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Manitou, London, Jan. 14.
Palatia, Hamburg, Jan.

FATE OF PAYN UNDECIDED

Governor Does Not Force Mr. Platt's Hand at the Conference.

THREATS OF NO LEGISLATION

Believed Senator Will Let Col. Roosevelt Fight His Own Battles—Superintendent Payn Confident.

Apparently the fate of Louis F. Payn, so far as it relates to the office of State Superintendent of Insurance, remains undecided. Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 o'clock yesterday and then were closeted in conference until a few minutes after 11 o'clock. About the only unanimous conclusion arrived at was that none of the conferrees should make any statement concerning what transpired.

It was the opinion of politicians gathered about the hotel corridors that Senator Platt had decided to let the Governor fight his own battles, and the impression seemed to prevail that under those circumstances neither Gov. Roosevelt nor Superintendent Payn had a sure thing in the contest over the latter's official position. "I can give you no information at all," remarked Senator Platt as he hastened from the hotel and started for his office.

Gov. Roosevelt first submitted himself to the hands of a barber after leaving the conference. When asked what decision was arrived at with relation to Superintendent Payn's office and other matters, he replied: "Really, I am very sorry, but I have nothing to say."

"Did you submit a list of names or request the selection of a candidate for Mr. Payn's place?" he was asked.

"We agreed to say nothing about the matters discussed."

"Will there be any more conferences?"

'No—that is, not for some time."

"Will you make a statement at Albany on Monday?"

"It is too early to talk about that. I don't know what I may do on Monday."

"Will you send to the Senate next week the name of any man for the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department?"

"I can't say a word about it."

WILL NOT SEE PLATT AGAIN.

"Will you see Senator Platt again before your return to Albany?"

'No. I am going to my sister's now. Then I shall lunch with Gen. Francis V. Greene, Capt. A. T. Mahan, and others. I have two dinners to attend to-night, and I hope to get through in time to take the midnight train for Albany."

Then the Governor hurriedly sent a telegram and, bustling out of the hotel, was joined by his nephew and was driven up Madison Avenue.

"I regret exceedingly," remarked Chairman Odell replying to a query, "that I have no information to give you. I have nothing to say because it was agreed that we should say nothing about what transpired at the conference."

"Is the conference ended definitely?"

"It is finished."

"Was it a peaceful discussion?"

"There is no blood on me."

"Were any names submitted by the Governor for Mr. Payn's place?"

"I have nothing to say."

Then Chairman Odell put on his overcoat, grabbed an umbrella, and, ordering a coupé, was driven down town to Senator Platt's office. There, it is said, Senator Platt and Mr. Odell talked with Mr. Payn and intimated that in the interest of harmony he ought to withdraw. Superintendent Payn, however, was obdurate, and insisted that under no circumstances would he voluntarily retire.

It was reported that it was intimated to Superintendent Payn that the comfortable position of Secretary of the United States Senate awaited him if he would be conciliated. Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Mr. Payn simply smiled when asked about the proposition.

It was also reported and not contradicted that Mr. Payn declared to Senator Platt that Lemuel E. Quigg and Gov. Roosevelt were trying to "do" him, and under the circumstances he would not retire from the field until a certain warm locality was frozen over.

Superintendent Payn was apparently not in the best of spirits when seen in the afternoon at the Grand Union Hotel. "There is absolutely no change in the situation despite the conference to-day," he said.

"Then you purpose to stick?"

"Of course I do," Mr. Payn replied. "Why do you ask such —— foolish questions?"

SUPERINTENDENT PAYN CONFIDENT.

"And you are as confident as ever?"

"Certainly," was the reply. "None of my friends need have the slightest anxiety about the outcome. I will win all right."

Politicians were very much in evidence about the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day, and among them were George W. Aldridge, ex-Superintendent of Public Works; John R. Hazel, State Committeeman from Erie; Senators Ford and Wilcox, ex-Senator Owens of Kings, William Brookfield, ex-Chairman of the State Committee; John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, and his deputy, Mr. Van Dusen; Police Magistrate Meade, Gen. Howard Carroll, ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum, Aqueduct Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck, ex-Deputy Attorney Generals Hasbrouck and Kisselburgh, Assemblyman N. M. Henry, ex-Congressman Ward, and ex-Senator J. Irving Burns of Westchester, and a host of others.

Chairman Odell, after his return to headquarters in the afternoon, admitted there was absolutely no change in the situation. The Payn matter remained as it was on the preceding day. This statement was made after Mr. Odell had seen Mr. Payn after the conference with the Governor.

There was a persistent rumor in political circles last night, which Chairman Odell would neither affirm nor deny, that at the conference Senator Platt and Mr. Odell suggested to the Governor the name of Robert M. Hunter of Poughkeepsie to succeed Mr. Payn. Mr. Hunter is Mr. Payn's chief deputy. Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, positively refused to consider the proposition.

During the day there were all sorts of stories afloat, and one that was generally believed by politicians was that the Governor failed in his attempt to force Senator Platt's hand. It was persistently asserted that Gov. Roosevelt presented a list of names to Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. This was said to be composed of State Committeeman John R. Hazel of Erie, ex-Senator H. H. Persons of Buffalo, ex-Senator Charles Davis of Greene, ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany, ex-Speaker Titus Sheard of Herkimer, and ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum of New York. It was claimed that the name of neither Judge Saxton of Wayne nor Prof. Cuthbert W. Pound of Cornell was submitted, and the opinion prevailed that Judge Saxton is "out of the race."

In presenting the list it is reported that Gov. Roosevelt said he would send in the name of any person selected by his fellow-conferrees. Senator Platt and Chairman Odell are reported to have replied that the organization had no choice.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ANGRY.

The answer is said to have angered Gov. Roosevelt, who is understood to have replied:

"Well, gentlemen, there will be no legislation until this matter is disposed of."

It was added that Gov. Roosevelt rather championed the selection of ex-Senator Persons, but his associates strenuously objected, because Mr. Persons has persistently opposed John R. Hazel, the Platt lieutenant in Erie County. Color was given to this report by the fact that Chairman Odell and Mr. Hazel had a long conference at State headquarters in the early evening.

One of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and who is known to be a stanch friend of Mr. Payn, but who declined to be quoted, said: "The Governor seems determined to be rid of Payn; the latter is just as determined that he will not allow the Governor to oust him. I believe Senator Platt would like Payn to withdraw. Payn won't do it, and Platt has been compelled to tell Roosevelt that he will have to fight his own battles. That means that Payn has a fighting chance to retain his position. The whole affair is to be regretted. Roosevelt has been too personal in the Payn matter. If Payn should lose, it would have a very bad effect on the party—something that ought to be avoided at all times, and especially in a Presidential year."

Ex-Congressman Belden of Syracuse, seen at the Hotel Manhattan, remarked: "The Roosevelt-Payn fight may have serious consequences. The results of the conference, as I understand them, are that the situation is unchanged. Mr. Platt may have told Gov. Roosevelt that he must fight his own battles, but in my opinion Platt and the organization will quietly help Mr. Payn."

A man supposed to be close to Gov. Roosevelt, but who declined to permit his name to be used, said: "The Governor will win. He is determined that Payn shall go. If he can't do anything else, he will send one name after another to the Senate, and the friends of the rejected will raise such a storm about Senator Platt's ears, holding him responsible, that he will be forced to interfere."

A warm friend of Mr. Payn thereupon remarked: "The Governor cannot afford to take any such step. He must stand 'pat' on the first nomination he sends in, if he transmits one to the Senate at all."

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT DINNER.

Guest at Banquet Given by Capt. Goddard to Awaken Interest in Mr. Fallows's Lottery Policy Bill.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Union League Club by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, for the purpose of awakening interest in the bill presented in the Assembly by Mr. Fallows of the Twenty-first District prohibiting the playing of lottery policy. Mr. Goddard's guests, besides the Governor, were Edward H. Fallows, Recorder Goff, Judge Cowing, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., John Proctor Clark, Alexander Mason, Theron G. Strong, ex-Judge Blanchard, Magistrate Cornell, Joseph Watkinson, John Shea, John McCullagh, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Elsberg, Senator Ford, Deputy Controller Gilman, Assemblymen Aflds, Morgan, Price, Cooley, and Henry; Warren N. Goddard, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews.

Capt. Goddard opened the discussion by explaining in detail the nature of policy, during which he said that each policy shop in a poor district takes out $30 to $50 a day from the district, and he said policy shops are often on every block.

"The game is especially harmful," he said, "because women and children play it. The minimum bet being 2 cents, it is obvious that almost any child can get together 2 cents. Women are sometimes the worst fiends, and will get so infatuated with the game that it is not at all infrequent for mothers to pawn their children's clothes and put the children to bed, using the money to play policy."

The speaker declared that the police protect policy playing, and that fining the players after conviction does not act as a deterrent force, as backers pay the fines. He thought nothing will prevent policy playing in this city except imprisoning the writers.

Mr. Strong explained the bill of Mr. Fallows saying it would positively prevent the use of premises for policy shops, suppress a prevalent evil, and save a great many families from destitution.

Gov. Roosevelt took the floor as soon as Mr. Strong sat down. "Let me say," he began, "that I would not have accepted another invitation to-night but this one. I am glad to be with you in this good work. I feel that every decent citizen striving to do his duty is in favor of this crusade against policy. The passing of laws that stand for the good of the community redounds to the credit of the party that passes them. A party can be built up to the extent that it can make people believe that it stands for decency and the upright enactment of the law."

Gov. Roosevelt touched briefly on the evils of policy playing and on the difficulty the police find in putting a stop to it even when they are willing to try. He spoke of his own experiences in that respect when President of the Police Board, and laughed as he called to mind some humors in the then situation.

"I remember," he said, "we had to try one well-meaning policeman with a thick head for one arrest he made. He had been told to keep his eyes open and arrest any policy players he saw. Well, he saw a man with a slip of paper in his hands, and noticed that there were several figures on the paper. The man put the slip of paper in his pocket and the policeman promptly arrested him as a policy player, and he was locked up all night. Next day the man proved that he was a Sunday school Superintendent, and that the figures on the slip were the numbers of the hymns to be sung in church the following Sunday." Superintendent McCullagh, who was Chief of Police at the time referred to, confirmed the truth of the story when the Governor appealed to him.

In concluding his speech Gov. Roosevelt said the number and the wealth of the policy sellers and backers present a menace to the safety of the city, and that unless carefully watched they would make the local elections a farce.

Joseph Watkinson, President of the Civic Club, and Gen. Andrews spoke briefly in favor of the proposed amendment.

Gov. Roosevelt did not remain until the end of the dinner. As soon as he had finished his address he hurried to a carriage and was driven to the Metropolitan Club, where he was the guest of the Boone and Crockett Club.

OHIO REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

Gov. Nash Says the Party Is United and Predicts a Big Majority.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Gov. George K. Nash of Ohio, who was one of the speakers last night at the Sons of Ohio banquet, said to-day:

"There are no factions in the Republican Party of Ohio to-day. The party is absolutely united, and I look to see Senator Foraker re-elected two years hence without opposition. Ohio, always strongly Republican in Presidential years, will this year give William McKinley the largest majority in the history of the State. The State is in a wonderfully prosperous condition, and the people are not going to turn to the party which stands for a reversal of present conditions."

VICE PRESIDENCY NOT DESIRED.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa Would Not Accept a Nomination.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20.—The friends of Gov. Shaw are generally of the opinion that he would not consider seriously the mention of his name in connection with the Vice Presidency. It is reported upon the best of authority that he had said to his friends that he did not wish to be considered in this connection and that he could not think of accepting such a nomination. He does not wish to have it understood that he is in the least inclined to accept it or that he is coquetting with the nomination.

The friends of Gov. Shaw are looking further ahead, and they have larger ideas and greater ambitions for his future than any second-rate position in this country.

GOV. PINGREE MAY RUN AGAIN.

Will Make an Independent Race If D. M. Ferry Is Nominated.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—Gov. Pingree announced to-day that if D. M. Ferry of Detroit is nominated for Governor by the next Republican State Convention, he will be a candidate for re-election on an independent ticket. Gov. Pingree declares that Mr. Ferry is not in accord with taxation reforms he has been working for for the past four years and bases his objection to him as a candidate on this fact. Said the Governor to-day:

"If the Republican Party cannot find a more representative man than Ferry has proved to be, it is time for every Republican who is not a corporation stockholder to lift up his voice in protest. I am not particularly infatuated with the office of Governor, but I'm willing to make another campaign rather than see the State Government pass into the hands of the corporation reactionists."

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Formed to Further the Interests of the Republicans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Illinois State organization of the National Commercial and Industrial League was perfected to-day. The league is a political organization in the interest of "sound money" and a protective tariff. It believes in the principles of the Republican Party, its ability to deal with trusts, currency, and other questions, indorses the administration of President McKinley, believes in the expansion of trade, and the establishment by Congress of a Department of Commerce and Industries.

The officers of the Illinois division are: President—Alonzo Wygan; First Vice President—Alexander H. Revell; Second Vice President—the Hon. George E. Adams; Third Vice President—Melville E. Stone; Fourth Vice President—William J. Chalmers; Treasurer—Elbridge C. Keith; Assistant Treasurer—D. F. Haigh.

AMERICANS DINE IN PARIS

Chamber of Commerce Supports the Reciprocity Treaty.

Urges France and the United States to Ratify It in the Interest of Trade Between the Countries.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The sixth annual dinner and meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris were held to-night at the Restaurant Bonvalet, and proved the most successful ever held in point of attendance, there being present 150 members and a few invited guests, including United States Consul General John K. Gowdy and the staff of the consulate and Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, was unable to be present, owing to a previous engagement.

As a mark of the esteem of the members and in recognition of the energy and success of the administration of the affairs of the Chamber under Henry Peartree, an emblem of the Legion of Honor, set in brilliants, was presented to him, he having been made a Chevalier of the Legion by the French Government in October last for his active participation in the negotiation of the Franco-American commercial treaty. Mr. Peartree replied to the presentation address in a graceful speech.

Mr. Gowdy took advantage of the occasion to present figures which, he said, showed the fulfillment of his prophecy made two years previously as to the increase of commerce under the present tariff. The exports from Paris in 1899, he said, showed an increase over those of 1898 of 31,400,000f., and over those of 1894 of 63,374,000f. In 1899, over 92 per cent. of the exports were sold before leaving Paris. He was of the opinion that the export trade of the United States to France was only in its infancy, and urged France and her people to buy American goods.

In the speeches many approving references were made to the reciprocity treaty between the two countries, and the hope of its ratification was frequently expressed. At the business meeting following the dinner, a resolution was adopted expressing hope of the early ratification of the treaty by both Governments, and confidence in its tendency to increase the commercial relations of the two republics. Prof. Woodward spoke briefly on the Exposition.

The following officers were elected: President—Henry Peartree; Vice President—George Amant; Treasurer—B. I. Shoniger; Secretary—Francis Kimbel, Honorary Director—John K. Gowdy.

GAIN FOR RECIPROCITY TREATY.

French Government Victory Said to Have Improved Its Prospects.

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PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, which, its Nationalist opponents declared, was tottering to its fall and would receive its death blow immediately upon the reopening of Parliament, has obtained a fresh lease of life in the very first week of the parliamentary session by the substantial majority it received on the vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on the interpellation regarding the attitude of the Government toward the strikers at St. Etienne. Thursday's Government victory leaves the Cabinet in an unexpectedly strong position, which encourages it to persist in its projects.

This situation, it is believed, will have an indirect bearing upon the prospects of the American reciprocity treaty, which, despite the sanguine predictions of the officials here, was thought in many quarters to be imperiled by the influential industrial and agricultural opposition. The fact that the Government is entitled to count upon a strong backing as revealed by Thursday's vote on the strike interpellation, may induce it to endeavor to force the treaty through.

GERMAN ESTIMATES PASSED.

Count von Bulow Announces Himself a Follower of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Imperial Estimates after a debate, during which Prince Bismarck expressed the hope that Count von Bülow's statement that he intended to follow in the footsteps of the first Prince Bismarck would be fulfilled, though, he added, these footsteps were obliterated and not easy to find.

FRENCH NAVAL PROPOSALS.

Report in Favor of Construction of Submarine Torpedo Boats.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Government naval proposals involve an expenditure of 750,000,000 francs, of which 500,000,000 francs is to be devoted to the reorganization of the fleet. M. Delaporte, Republican Radical Deputy for Deux-Sèvres, who reported on the scheme, has just declared himself favorable to the majority plan. His report contains some remarks regarding the proposed submarine boats, especially in connection with recent experiments in the United States with the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

He asserts that the new type of submarine vessel, of which the Government proposes to build two, will have a sphere of action on the surface of the water of from two hundred to four hundred knots, and a submarine sphere of action of from forty to forty-five knots. Thus, he says, these vessels will be of offensive value, instead of merely a defensive type. He expresses the hope that France will provide herself with a large number of these submarine war vessels. The press warmly supports their construction as a protection to the coast against an attack from the British Navy in event of war.

Castellane's Expected Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The sensation caused by the reported heavy losses by speculation of Count Boni de Castellane was only of one day's duration here, in view of the emphatic denial given the story by his father. Unless the cavalier fashion in which the Figaro treated the Marquis de Castellane's letter, which it stated was consigned to the waste paper basket, should have further results, interest now naturally turns to the statement on the subject which Count Boni is expected to make on his arrival in New York.

France and the Danish West Indies.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The anti-Government organ, La Patrie, charges the Government with abandoning French prior rights over the Danish West Indies, and says: "Denmark only dispatched a representative to negotiate the session of the islands to the United States after negotiations with the French Government, which benevolently renounced the French rights of pre-emption."

Floods Threaten the Rhine District.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The whole Rhine district is threatened with floods, owing to the masses of snow and frequent thaws. Several of the Moselle towns are now flooded. The Rhine, in several places, has risen ten feet within twenty-four hours.

Bolivia Complains to Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—The Minister of Bolivia had a conference to-day with members of the Government. He claims the State of Amazonas is aiding Galvez in Acre, and demands that Brazil send troops and vessels to subjugate the rebel Government.

Prizes for Darwinian Essays.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The sum of 30,000 marks has been given by Profs. Haeckel, Conrad, and Fraas to be awarded for the best essays submitted up to December, 1902, on the application of the Darwinian theory to international political development and legislation.

Labori Coming Here to Lecture.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A contract has been signed for M. Labori of counsel for Alfred Dreyfus in the late trial at Rennes to lecture for thirteen weeks in the United States in the Autumn of the present year.

Brazilian Officials to Resign.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. do Magalhaes, will probably resign Jan. 26, with Senhor Vieira, the Minister of Industry. The Chief of Police, Senhor Vega, will also tender his resignation.

The Kaiser Rewards a Diplomat.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle of the second class on Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, recently Acting German Ambassador at Washington, in recognition of his work at the American capital.

EXPECTED HEIRS OF ROYALTY.

The Czar Again Hoping for the Birth of a Son.

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LONDON, Jan. 20.—The announcement is made that the year 1900 will give the Queen several new great-grandchildren. Since the first of the year two have already made their appearance, the Crown Princess of Roumania having given birth to a daughter, and Princess Henry of Prussia to a son.

In the Spring the Duke of York expects again to become a father. The Czar is also once more hoping for a son, while the Crown Princess of Greece and Princess Feodora of Reuss will also probably add to Queen Victoria's long list of descendants.

PARIS EXPOSITION OUTLOOK.

To be Opened on the Advertised Date —The American Exhibit.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Picard, Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, announces that most of the buildings are now in an advanced state of construction and the opening of the exposition will occur on the advertised date, even if it becomes necessary to work day and night shifts. The American section is the subject of many appreciative notices in the press. The Republique Française says: "From every point of view the United States will have a place worthy of it," and adds that it considers that the exhibit of American schools will surprise many, as American methods will be a revelation to European nations.

Space has been obtained for exhibits from Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the portion allotted the United States for its colonies, and the exhibits will be shown under the American flag.

FRENCH SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Bitter Contest Over the Candidacy of Gen. Mercier.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The elections for the renewal of 101 seats in the Senate, which will occur Jan. 28, are keenly anticipated, as the result will indicate the feeling of the country toward the Government. In view of its Dreyfus policy and the high court prosecutions there is a strong moderate Republican opposition to the Ministerial candidates.

The most interesting contest is in the constituency of Loire Inferieuse, where Gen. Mercier, the inveterate antagonist of Dreyfus and one of the Nationalist idols, is pitted against the Government's candidate, a Radical. The League of Rights has issued a manifesto arraigning Gen. Mercier for his alleged illegalities in the Dreyfus case, and citing at length distinct acts of Gen. Mercier which, it is asserted, render him amenable to the Penal Code. The manifesto calls upon the electors to reject him and the effect will be to make the contest extremely bitter.

Prof. Virchow Has a Kansas Giant.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Prof. Virchow will exhibit to his class in pathology a Kansan, Lewis Wilkins, reputed to be the tallest man in the world, pointing out the remarkable abnormalities of his skull.

AGAINST 8-HOUR POLICE BILL.

President York Says Such a Law Would Be a Public Misfortune.

The bill now before the Legislature, by which the policemen of Greater New York hope to have eight hours constitute a day's work, has met with but small favor in higher police circles, and President York declared yesterday that if the bill passed it would be a public misfortune. He said that such an alteration in the working of the department could not result in other than a great increase in the force.

"At present," he said, "we police the city properly only by having each man do his whole duty, and even with our present force it is all we can do with the number of men allowed us by the Board of Estimate. It is impossible to gauge the work of a policeman with men engaged in ordinary occupations. It is not manual labor, but such as requires attention only during the greater part of their tour of duty.

"You might as well set a limit on the hours each day that a soldier or a sailor can serve. The whole thing is absurd and not practical." Other police officials agreed with President York that any alteration from the present system could do nothing but work harm to the efficiency of the department.

WIDOW ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Her Marriage to Broker Ruprecht Unknown to His Relatives.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Bertha M. Ruprecht of New York, widow of Harry Ruprecht, a New York stock broker and a former Batavian, who died in New York on Dec. 23 and was buried in Batavia, shot herself with suicidal intent at the Genesee House this morning, the bullet passing three-quarters of an inch below the heart. She will recover. At the time of Ruprecht's death his mother and brother, who live in Batavia, were not aware that he was married, and they say they had no intimation of it until the appearance of the young woman in this village on Wednesday. Ruprecht was about forty-seven years old, and his widow is twenty-eight.

The object of the widow's visit to Batavia is not known, further than that she said she came here to meet her husband's relatives. At the time of his funeral, she says, she was ill and unable to attend the service. She says she and Ruprecht were married by the Rev. Dr. Wale, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Stamford, Conn., on July 26, 1899, and that they lived at 219 East Tenth Street, New York. Ruprecht's death occurred at St. Mark's Hospital.

WOULD KILL HALF THE WOMEN.

So Says One of Them Who Tried Suicide After Drinking Two Beers.

Mrs. Margaret Jennings of 35 Clay Street, Paterson, who was locked up at the Eleventh Street Police Station, Hoboken, on Friday evening for attempting to throw herself from a ferryboat, made a second attempt at suicide during the night by trying to strangle herself with a handkerchief. When arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday, she said she was sorry she had not succeeded in her attempts to kill herself.

"There are too many women in the world," she continued. "There are at least two women to every man. Every nation is making the matter worse by sending the men to the wars to be killed, while the women are left at home to make trouble. Pretty soon there won't be any men left, and then the world won't be fit to live in. The women should be sent to war, where they can be killed, instead of being left at home to fight with their husbands. If half the women were killed off, the world would be happier for it."

Mrs. Jennings admitted that while in New York visiting relatives she drank two glasses of beer. She was sent to the penitentiary for thirty days.

Music at the Church of the Ascension.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, this evening an organ recital will be given by Charles Heinroth, assisted by Leo Schulz, 'cello. The programme will include the Prelude and Fugue in A minor by Bach; Sonata No. 1 in D minor by Guilmant, and an aria in C major by Dethier.

American Guild of Organists.

The tenth public service in connection with the American Guild of Organists will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church on Thrusday evening, Jan. 25, by the combined choirs of St. Bartholomew's and South Churches. A number of soloists will render an appropriate musical programme.

Borough of Queens Democratic Club.

The Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens will give a vaudeville entertainment and reception at St. Mary's Lyceum, Fifth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, to-morrow evening. The proceeds will be devoted toward building a new clubhouse.

Man and Wife Sixty-three Years.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. David F. Barney of this place celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary yesterday. Mr. Barney is nearly eighty-six, and his wife will soon be eighty-three years old. Mr. Barney works every day on his loom weaving carpets.

Bridge Builder's Fatal Fall.

EAST HAMPTON, Conn., Jan. 20.—Jacob P. Keller of Selina Grove, Penn., employed in the construction of a new bridge here, fell thirty feet to-day and was killed. He was thirty-two years old.

MICROBES IN HOLY WATER.

Alleged Discovery of Bacilli in a Font at Turin, Italy — Opinion of Priests Here.

According to a recent issue of The Philadelphia Medical Journal, Dr. Abba, a distinguished bacteriologist, has discovered microbes in holy water in a number of churches in Turin, Italy.

Dr. Abba examined thirty-one specimens taken from the fonts in different churches. Among the bacteria detected, as alleged, were the bacilli of diphtheria and tuberculosis. The conclusions drawn by the physician were that the fonts were a means of distributing disease.

The article above mentioned was shown to the Rev. Father James N. Connolly, Secretary to Archbishop Corrigan. After reading it he said:

"It seems to me that the microbe theory is being brought down to too fine a point. In all my experience I have never known a case of a person being made ill by reason of using the holy water in the fonts.

"The fonts are cleaned regularly, and every precaution is taken. Of course, when from 8,000 to 9,000 persons, both rich and poor, are using the fonts in a church, the fonts may not look as neat at the end of the service as they did when the church was opened.

"I have seen many of the people, when they enter the church, touch not only their foreheads with their fingers, which had been dipped into the font, but also place them to their lips.

"The water is blessed every week, and in all the churches the fonts are thoroughly scoured and cleansed before they receive the newly blessed water."

The Rev. Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's Church said that the fonts were always clean, and that no possible danger could arise from their frequent use.

Dr. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department, said, after reading the article in the medical journal:

"In theory it is perfectly correct, but in practice I have never known any person to become infected with a contagious disease through the medium of the holy water font.

"As a precaution against danger, the churches might use smaller vessels, which could be cleansed and quickly refilled with holy water after each service."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Annual Report of the Company Filed— The Grand Jury and Alleged Stock-Jobbing Rumors.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company filed its annual report in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County yesterday. The company's report is as follows:

We, the undersigned Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a stock corporation, do hereby make a report as of the first day of January, 1900, signed by a majority of the Directors thereof and verified by oath of the President and Treasurer, as follows:

First—The amount of the capital stock is $45,000,000, and the proportion actually issued is $45,000,000.

Second—The amount of its debts does not exceed the sum of $10,000,000.

Third—The amount of its assets is at least the sum of $1.

In witness whereof we have made and signed this report in duplicate.—Dated January 16, 1900.

Theodore F. Jackson, Seth L. Keeney, J. G. Jenkins, Henry Seibert, C. L. Rossiter, William Bryant, H. C. Du val, John Englis, D. H. Valentine, John D. Kleley, T. S. Williams, C. D. Meneely.

The report is sworn to by Clinton L. Rossiter, President, and Treasurer Williams.

The matter of the charges against the circulators of rumors affecting its stock, brought before the December Grand Jury by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was discussed again by the present Grand Jury before its adjournment on Friday. According to rumors circulated about the District Attorney's office the present Grand Jury feels slighted because an extraordinary Grand Jury has been called for the consideration of these complaints. The present Grand Jury has very little business on its hands.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury of last December laid the matter before the succeeding jury, and it is the opinion of many of its members that it should be considered by that body. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre last Monday was called before the Grand Jury, as several of the members expressed a wish at that time to continue the investigation into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges. Mr. McIntyre's explanation of the reasons for calling a special Grand Jury for the consideration of these charges was evidently unsatisfactory, for it was not until Col. Gardiner himself appeared before that body that the subject was dropped.

According to all accounts, the Grand Jury on Friday showed a tendency to revive the matter. It was even rumored that several members had asked Judge McMahon's advice concerning the propriety of taking up the charges in opposition to the wishes of the District Attorney. Judge McMahon denied this, however, and said he had heard nothing of the charges since he turned over the presentment to the Grand Jury.

"It is their privilege," he said, "to consider anything they may hear about, but I have heard nothing at all from them in regard to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit business."

PRESIDENT HADLEY EXPLAINS.

Alleged Remarks on Social Ostracism Grew Out of a Chance Remark at Denver.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, who returned from his Western trip last night, gave out to-day the following statement, explaining his position on the subject of trusts:

"My position with regard to trusts has been that most of the evils attributed to them are due to other causes. The real evils can be cured better by publicity and enforcing responsibility of directors than by repressive legislation. A full account of these statements is given in a magazine in November last.

"The alleged quotations with regard to social ostracism grew out of a chance remark in the course of a talk before business men of Denver. Social ostracism will serve as a remedy for any public evil. It is in fact the only effective remedy. It applies to evils connected with trusts in the same way that it does to any other form of commercial wrong. I did not suggest the ostracism of trusts, but of the individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts place in their hands."

Silverware Trust Buys a Factory.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—George C. Edwards of Bridgeport, an officer of the International Silver Company, has purchased a controlling interest in the Hall-Elton Company here. The price paid was $63,000. The capital stock of the company is $125,000. The plant has been operated for more than ten years by the Meriden Britannia Company until one week ago, when the factories were closed, two hundred hands being thrown out of employment.

Formation of a Lime Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 20.—The Knox County lime syndicate has materialized in the form of a gigantic corporation, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. The trust has absorbed all the large lime manufactories in Maine. The trust is backed by ample capital. It is reported on good authority that John W. Hill, who is slated for the next Governor of Maine, has invested heavily in the stock.

Paper Box Trust Loses in Court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court to-day handed down a decision in a case involving the manufacture and sale of millions of paper boxes. The case is that of the National Folding Paper Box Company against Munson & Co., an independent box manufacturing concern of this city. Infringement of patent is alleged, and the plaintiff asked for an injunction. The court denies the motion for an injunction and holds that the Munson Company is manufacturing an entirely different box under its own patents.

Bottled Beer for Families.

The Otto Huber Brewery, of Brooklyn, with a Manhattan office at the Hotel Metropole, Forty-second street and Broadway, has started a new feature in the bottled beer trade. For years they have been very successful with their Golden Rod brands of lager beer, as well as with the O.-H. Extract of Malt, but to further stimulate the family trade the brewery will present a beautiful imported beer mug to customers recorded on their books up to February 1st next.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22d.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING OF INDIA ART FABRICS, SUITABLE FOR THE FURNISHING OF COUNTRY HOMES, ORIENTAL AND SMOKING ROOMS.

1,000 Bragas, used for Pillow Coverings, Table Mats, Scarfs, etc., Value $2.00 each, at 90c.

100 Silk Embroidered Kutch Borders, suitable for Mantle Draperies, value $4.25, at . $3.25

100 Delhi Phulkaries (embroidered in Silk with Mirror decorations), size 4x7 feet, suitable for all hangings, formerly $4.50 to $5.75. at $3.00

250 Odhney and Hazara Phulkaries, suitable for Curtains, Draperies and Wall Hangings, value $5.50 to $8.50, at $4.75 and $6.00

100 Ghagras, Blue grounds embroidered in Yellow Silk, with Mirror decorations, 31 inches wide, 4 yards long, value $5.00 to $6.50, at . . . $3.75

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

ADVANCE STYLES FOR SPRING ARE SHOWN IN EMBROIDERED SWISSES, SILK PERSIAN ZEPHYRS, SATIN LUSTERINE, MERLAWNS, DIMITIES AND THE NEW MERCERIZED COTTONS; ALSO MADRAS AND OXFORD SHIRTINGS, TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CHALLIES IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

Ten Thousand Yards Scotch Zephyrs, in Corded and fancy effects, at (Counters Rear of Rotunda.) Per yard, 18c.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN PRICES OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, INCLUDING A QUANTITY OF FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, ALSO

250 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Double Bed size, Per pair, $3.50

400 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow and Bolster Cases, as follows:

22½x36 inches	Per pair,	$1.15
25x36 "	"	1.50
27x36 "	"	1.85
21x72 "	Each,	1.20

FUR DEPARTMENT.

DECIDED REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN PRICES OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS, INCLUDING PERSIAN LAMB COATS, FUR LINED WRAPS, LONG COATS, COLLARETTES, ETC.

For to-morrow (Monday) the following attractive values are offered:

Blue Fox Scarfs	$8.75
Stone Marten Scarfs	7.50
Brown Fox Muffs	7.50
Blue Fox Muffs	8.75

Electric Coney Storm Collars and Collarettes, $7.50 to 10.50

Mink Storm Collars and Collarettes, $23.00 to 45.00

And a number of

Baby Lamb Coats and Etons, formerly $175 to $225, at $125.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GOT 10 CENTS AND A BABY.

Crean Spent the Money for Candy and the Infant Went to the Police.

Crean Sheir is ten years old, and he is known as a most accommodating boy. He lives with his parents at 1 Carlisle Street.

He was playing about his doorway last evening when a well-dressed woman appeared with a pretty baby in her arms, and she asked Crean if he would "mind it until she came back." She offered him 10 cents, which he took along with the little girl, and he was still holding both when Mrs. Johanna Butler, who lives in the same house, came down stairs.

Crean was rocking the infant as best he could, but he could not stop its crying for its mother, so Mrs. Butler carried it to Sergt. Porter at the Church Street Police Station. The Sergeant called in Matron Linner, who took the little one to Bellevue Hospital. It was neatly clad in white and has light hair and blue eyes.

Crean spent his 10 cents for candy.

Army Officer Acquitted of Murder.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—Capt. Frederick J. Mills, ex-Lieut. Gov. of Idaho, was acquitted to-day of the charge of murder. The jury took but one ballot. Capt. Mills killed John C. O'Melveney, Chief Engineer of the Oregon Short Line, in this city on Oct. 30 last. The evidence showed that while the defendant was absent serving as an officer of the volunte

CHICAGO'S W. C. T. U. LOSES

The "Temple" Will Pass from the Control of Women.

FIGHT OF YEARS IS ENDED

Mrs. Palmer Fails to Say What "Society" Is—The State Will Treat Tuberculosis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—After a long-drawn fight lasting several years, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has thrown up the sponge on the issue of retaining the great temple on La Salle Street, and the organization will soon give up all claim to an interest in the building. This is the structure the erection and maintenance of which have caused such dissension in the union's ranks, and which threatened at one time to cripple, if not wreck, the organization which believes in putting down the rum traffic. It is one of the finest office buildings in the city, and was built upon land owned by Marshall Field.

The originator of the idea of erecting thereon a "temple" for the union was Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, who for nearly a quarter of a century was the leading spirit of the organization. The completion of the really ornamental pile, the dedication of Willard Hall, as the principal assembly room is called, and the installing of the union in spacious rooms, was a great triumph for Mrs. Carse, for all this was not accomplished without great opposition from certain factions in the organization.

The financing of the enterprise was also Mrs. Carse's work, and it was here that her calculations went awry. Her plans were beautiful on paper, but the figures refused to come her way when settling day arrived. For five years she has fought her fight and tried by every proper means to raise the money for the heavy interest, but she was handicapped heavily by those who had from the first frowned upon the building, and the money refused to come. In the last two National conventions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she was badly beaten, and now she appears to be completely repudiated so far as the building is concerned.

The headquarters are to be moved to the Willard Home, in Evanston, and already the temple shows signs of passing into the hands of men who may be less temperate but who are better financiers.

Willard Hall is to be transformed into a bank, and in the rotunda space has been rented for a cigar stand. It is only a question of time perhaps before it will also contain a place wherein may be bought drinks which not only cheer but inebriate.

When the building was first put up, an attempt was made to prevent tenants from smoking even in their offices, but this was afterward modified. Great consternation once was caused by the discovery that a room had been rented to the agent of an out-of-town brewing concern, and again when it was found that the temple dynamos were furnishing electric light to two saloons across the alley. Mrs. Carse has not entirely given up the fort. As her private office she occupies a wooden structure situated on top of the temple roof and reached by a circuitous stairway after the elevators have carried you as far as they can.

Elbert Hubbard has been here this week telling the people at the Art Institute about the Roycrofters, but he did not seek to prove his celebrated postulate that "East Aurora is not a location, but a condition of mind." He contented himself by modestly admitting that he was doing a great work, and carrying a message to Garcia in the most approved manner.

The Woman's Club on Wednesday did its best to elucidate the question, "What Is Society?" but it did not succeed so well, perhaps, as it would if Mrs. Potter Palmer had not disregarded her promise to take part in the discussion. Mrs. Palmer is not a member of the club, but is of the sister organization, the Fortnightly. She was asked to this discussion because of her acknowledged social leadership. The announcement that she was to define "society" brought to the club every member and over 500 guests. Imagining that she was being exhibited as a showpiece, she refused to read her paper, although she remained to hear the others read.

Mrs. Fairchild Allen, editor of Our Fellow-Creatures, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, does not believe that the local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals will ever make much headway in their work until they begin to inculcate in the young a love of pets, and to this end she advises the best gifts for children are birds and animals. She says:

"Humane education lowers the criminal record. Many a boy may be kept out of evil company if he is permitted to have a pet on which he may lavish his affection. This education is the prime feature of the International Kindness to Animals Society. It is not a prosecuting society, but, besides its monthly magazine, it issues a quarterly for children and distributes thousands of tracts."

An unusual interest is being manifested here in the proposed State treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. John A. Robinson, who is the Secretary of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption, and who originated the plan for a State sanitarium for the treatment of that disease, says:

"The recommendation of the State Board of Health that Illinois establish a State sanitarium is an assurance that the next Legislature will provide funds to build the institution. This unanimous recommendation resulted from a six months' investigation by a committee appointed by the Governor at the suggestion of the Legislature. The results of the committee's work will be handed to Gov. Tanner, and he will present it to the Legislature. The suggestion is that $50,000 be spent in purchasing a site and erecting the buildings. We hope that in two years from now the Institution may be in working order." R. B. P.

R. H. SOUTHGATE A BANKRUPT.

Man Who Conducted the Brunswick Files a Petition in Chicago.

CHICAGO Jan. 20.—R. H. Southgate of this city, manager of the Auditorium Hotel, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here to-day. The schedules indicate that he, as President of the late Hotel Brunswick Company of New York, which was closed in the Fall of 1895, became personally involved for himself and others, since deceased, by indorsements and personal guarantees of the long term leases of the hotel property.

The closing of the Brunswick, Mr. Southgate says, was brought about by the erection of modern fireproof palaces such as the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland, Savoy, Imperial, &c., in the near vicinity of the Brunswick. In Mr. Southgate's attempt alone to sustain the Brunswick property he lost heavily. He has no liabilities except those incurred in guaranteeing and indorsing for the Brunswick Hotel Company. He states it is contemplated to reconstruct the Brunswick Hotel on a modern style.

The bankruptcy proceedings have no connection with the Auditorium Hotel business.

The liabilities are placed at $434,938, and his assets $306,775. The largest debt is $240,200, due the Hotel Brunswick Company of New York as a liability on subscription for 2,240 shares of stock. This, however, is also scheduled as the petitioner's principal assets. Most of the creditors live in New York. Among these as scheduled are: Acker, Merrall & Condit, $15,636; estate of Josiah M. Fiske, $27,250; J. G. Wallace, $11,420; estate of A. G. Hull, $23,850; Emma S. Villiere, $21,176, and W. A. Lattimer, $12,500.

Sets Aside Verdict on His Own Charge.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day set aside the verdict recently obtained in a suit brought in the Supreme Court, himself presiding, by Thomas H. Lyons against Dr. Edward F. Sheehan and George Connors for goods delivered by Lyons, who is a grocer, to Connors, a customer. The verdict is set aside on the ground that it was against the entire weight of evidence and on account of the erroneous charge of the Judge that the defendant was liable for $80, as per the agreement of $15 payable every three months, and which misled the jury.

Boston & Montana Company Enjoined.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 20.—The Supreme Court has granted the application of Adolph Wetzstein for an injunction against the Boston and Montana Company restraining it from working the Comanche Copper Mine at Butte, except under a fifty-thousand-dollar bond, and to furnish Wetzstein an accounting of all ores produced.

Black and Colored Silks.

You can buy good silks in many stores—you can buy cheap silks at many more stores—but we doubt if silks as good as these, at prices as low as these, can be bought at present anywhere in New York.

40 pieces of figured black GROS GRAIN, 20 in. wide, all pure silk, in small and medium designs, very suitable for a separate waist or an entire dress, worth 75c. a yard; on sale Monday at **49c**

35 pieces of black dress TAFFETA of a handsome quality, 27 in. wide, and beautifully dyed and finished; we have never before sold this quality for less than $1.00 per yard, but for Monday the price will be . **79c**

30 pieces of TAFFETA BROCADE, for evening wear, in a fine line of delicate gaslight shades, including pink, ciel, rose, maize, Nile, violet, cream and white; actually worth 98c. a yard; to be on sale Monday at **69c**

Ladies' Capes.

A transaction just consummated places us in position to offer a stock of about 1,500 Cloth and Plush Capes at prices averaging just about one-half original cost.

PLUSH CAPES, handsomely embroidered, braided and beaded in large scroll designs, collars and fronts edged with sable—opossum; rhadame silk lining and deep facings of plush; 29 inches long and 110 inches sweep; to-morrow at **7.90**

KERSEY CAPES, 30 inches long and very wide sweep, large hood, lined with black or black and white plaid taffeta; on sale to-morrow at **6.75**

KERSEY CAPES, completely lined with plain black or black and white plaid taffeta silk; on sale to-morrow at **9.75**

GOLF CAPES, made of the well-known "Champion Shawls," in new spring colorings, plain or plaid, ruffled bottom and strapped hood; a very rich quality; on sale to-morrow at **7.90**

Ladies' Jackets.

For immediate clearance we will place on sale to-morrow

500 GARMENTS, made of kerseys, cheviots and in rough effects, at **3.75, 6.75, 9.75**

These prices are beyond doubt the lowest on record, considering the high standard of the goods—and the exquisite workmanship of them.

Ladies' Waists.

A special purchase of 100 dozen plain, striped and dotted FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS will be opened and placed on sale to-morrow at **1.90**

As in our last week's sale, we again suggest early selections, as all the most delicate and therefore most desirable tints will be sold out first.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Neckwear.

Twice a year we clear our shelves of every bit of neckwear irrespective of cost and irrespective of loss, so as to start the new season with a clean slate. Six months have elapsed since we made a similar sweeping proposition—six months more will have to go by before we'll renew it.

HERE IS THE OFFER—
IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

ANY NECKTIE IN THE STORE MONDAY FOR **25c**

All the ENGLISH SQUARES.
All the PUFF AND TECK TIES.
All the FOUR-IN-HANDS.
All the IMPERIALS.
All the BOWS AND CLUB TIES.

Sold heretofore at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Beginning with Monday and continuing until every tie is sold, YOUR CHOICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Ladies' Winter Shoes at About Half Price.

We have on hand several lines of ladies' shoes that were intended for outdoor wear, but owing to the mild, dry weather we have had thus far this winter there has not been much of a demand for shoes with double soles, nor is there likely to be. For this reason we have decided to sell these shoes at half their actual value.

LADIES' SHOES, custom hand made, of French calf, made in the lace style, with extension soles, bought to sell at $5 per pair; reduced for to-morrow to **2.90**

LADIES' LACE SHOES, of the best quality box calf, with double soles, in regular heights and in extra height for skating; well worth $5 a pair; reduced for to-morrow to **2.90**

LADIES' SHOES, lace or button, several styles, in tans and blacks, nearly all sizes, mostly $2 grades; reduced for to-morrow to **1.00**

Silver and Cutlery.

Goods that glisten and cut—made for use as well as ornament—at specially reduced prices for Monday.

WAITER, quadruple plated, sateen finish, with handsome border, 14 inches in diameter, worth fully $3.00; for to-morrow's sale at . **1.45**

CANDLESTICKS, quadruple plated and highly polished; a choice of two designs, either of which is worth fully $2.00, to-morrow at . **95c**

ODDS AND ENDS OF BROKEN TEA SETS, worth up to $7.00 and $8.00 per set, offered to-morrow at these greatly reduced prices:

COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND TEA POTS, quadruple plated, choice at **1.50**

SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS AND SPOON HOLDERS, quadruple plated, choice at **98c**

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, with handles of cocoa wood or stag horn, regularly sold at $2.00; on sale to-morrow, per set of 6 knives and 6 forks, at . . . . . **95c.**

CARVERS AND FORKS, with stag handles and fancy sterling ferrules, (fork has jockey guard,) regularly sold at $2.75; on sale to-morrow at **1.48**

NAPKIN RINGS, silver plated, highly polished and fancy engraved, worth 15c. each; here to-morrow at **5c**

PEPPERS AND SALTS, silver plated, highly polished and fancy engraved, worth 15c. each; your choice to-morrow, special, at . . **5c**

Watches.

"Mark time!" Here are some good time-markers low enough in price to be owned by all who need them:

SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL—AN AMERICAN WATCH FOR **95c**

This watch has a second hand, is stem-wound and stem-set, and is guaranteed for one year from the date of purchase; just the sort of watch that everybody wants, at just the price that everybody can afford to pay.

MEN'S WATCHES, silver filled, open-face style, fitted with a fine American movement, actually worth $5.00 each; reduced for to-morrow to **2.95**

LADIES' WATCHES, 14-karat, gold filled, open face, handsomely embossed case, guaranteed for 25 years, and fitted with a fine American movement, formerly sold at $7.50 each, special to-morrow at **5.50**

Groceries.

The World's Great Pure Food Mart always sells the best Groceries and for the least money. If you want proof read the following prices:

SUGAR—7 lbs. H. & E. granulated Sugar **34c**

FLOUR—Siegel Cooper Co.'s Flour, best Minnesota patent, per ½ sack **55c**

FISH—Fat family Mackerel, no heads, no tails; per 5-lb. kit.. **65c**

COFFEE—The drink of all "drinks;" a perfect cup of coffee is "nature's restorer; it soothes and comforts tired nature; one cup contains more real merit than all the quack concoctions of burned corn, oats, bran, &c., that have been placed on the market with bright-sounding names and supposed medicinal value. Try our "popular" blend Mocha and Java; makes a delightful, aromatic cup of coffee; 4 lbs., $1; per lb. **28c**

TEA—Your choice of our Green, black, or mixed Teas, noted for their full strength and rich aromatic flavor; regular 30c. quality, 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb. **38c**

BUTTER—Finest Elgin Creamery Butter, sweet as a rose; 5-lb. pail **1.29**

OLIVES—"Kenwood" brand Queen Olives, per large bot. . . . **25c**

OLIVE OIL—Beaumarchand Olive Oil, per quart bottle. . . . **45c**

PICKLES—"Crown" brand Gherkins, Mixed Pickles and Chow-Chow, very dainty and crisp; per pt. bot., 9c; per qt. bot. **13c**

BAKING POWDER—Hazel pure cream tartar Baking Powder, absolutely free from all chemical adulteration, per ½-lb. tin. . . . **15c**

CEREALS—Hazel Farina, made from the finest Spring wheat, 1-lb pkge. **8c**

Hazel Rolled Oats, makes a delicious morning dish, per doz., $1.15; per pkge. **10c**

Yellow or White Cornmeal, granulated Hominy or rolled white Oat Flakes, 10 lbs. **25c**

Hazel Corn Starch, makes perfect custard or pudding, pkge. . **7c**

SAUCE—Mason's A1 International Sauce, pts. per bot. **23c**

RICE—Choice Carolina Rice, 10 lbs. **60c**

SALAD DRESSING—Yacht Club Salad Dressing, ½ pt. bot. **23c**

PRUNES—Choice Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 12 lbs. **1.00**

PLUM PUDDING—Like home-made, per can. **10c**

JELLIES—Hazel Pure Fruit Jellies, Strawberry, Blackberry, Currant, Quince, &c., 1-lb. glass jar **22c**

CANNED VEGETABLES—"Delaware" brand, solid red ripe Tomatoes "Pontiac" brand Sugar Corn or Farren's String Beans, per doz. 90c., per can. **8c**

"Quinton Beauty" or "Trenton" brand, solid hand-packed Jersey Tomatoes, "Lilac" or "Hazel" brands, Fancy Maine Sugar Corn or "Emerald Sweet Wrinkle" Peas, per doz. $1.25, per can. **11c**

Farren's Lima Beans or "St. Nicholas" brand Succotash, per doz. $1.05, per can. **9c**

ASPARAGUS—"Gold Dust" brand Asparagus, snow-white stalks, California packing, per doz. $2.70, per can. **23c**

CANNED FRUIT—"Royal Red" brand California Pears, Yellow Crawford Peaches or Green Gage Plums, packed in heavy syrup, per doz., $2.10, per can. **18c**

Anderson's "Favorite" brand Bartlett Pears, per doz. $1.65, per can. **14c**

"Milford" or "Royal Red" brand California Apricots, preserved in heavy syrup, per doz. $1.75, per can. **15c**

SPICES—Hazel Genuine English Mustard, per ½-lb can. . . . **15c**

Black Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Cloves, fresh ground daily, per lb. **19c**

STARCH—5-lb. best Laundry Starch **17c**

SOAP—Hazel "White Soap," Kirk's "White Cloud" or Dobbin's "Electric" Soap, 100 cakes to box, per box $4.50, per cake. **5c**

Fairbank's "Mascot" Soap, 10 cakes **31c**

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1900.

Beginning with Monday, January 22d, Ending with Saturday, January 27th.

The Annual Sale of Ribbons.

Will you permit us to omit the customary lengthy explanations and allow us to introduce the annual Ribbon event with but a few short words? We may both like it better.

Silks have advanced 50% since last January—labor has advanced at least 30%—and ribbon prices the world over are just that much higher.

We simply want you to keep these *facts* in mind when you read of prices for superior Ribbons that *to-day* cannot be reached even by jobbers in case lots.

The whys and wherefores? We'll omit them. We do not feel called upon to apologize for prices that will be the sensation of New York within another day.

Velvet Ribbons.

Black Satin Back All Silk VELVET RIBBONS, choice, staple goods on which prices have advanced 50%, to be sold as follows:

Width No. 5, per yard 6c
Width No. 7, per yard 9c
Width No. 9, per yard 12c
Width No. 12, per yard 14c
Width No. 40, per yard 20c

Taffeta Ribbons.

Black all-silk superior TAFFETA RIBBONS in beautiful moire effects, 3½ inches wide, standard 25c. value; for sale at . . . **12c**

Double-Faced Satin Ribbon.

700 cartons all silk, superior quality, heavy, double-faced satin ribbon, with cord edge—all the choicest new spring colorings as well as blacks.

The 3-inch widths for, a yard 15c
The 3½-inch widths for, a yard 19c
The 4-inch widths for, a yard 25c
And every yard worth just double.

Loom Ends of Ribbons.

By special arrangement we secured from the leading Ribbon makers of America upward of a million yards of LOOM ENDS in 1½ to 8 yard lengths, and we will now sell them as follows:

At 14c. a Yard. LOOM ENDS of black double-faced satin ribbons, 2 to 4 inch widths, black and colored satin and gros grain Ribbons, as well as black and colored taffeta Ribbons, worth up to 39c. a yard.

At 7c. a Yard. LOOM ENDS of all-silk, satin and gros grain Ribbons, and all-silk taffeta Ribbons, up to 3 inches wide, desirable colors, worth 15c. to 25c. a yard.

At 5c. a Yard. LOOM ENDS of all-silk, satin and gros grain Ribbons that regularly sell for 10c. to 15c. a yard.

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon.

200 cartons No. 2 SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, all silk, every desirable color, also black; to be sold only in pieces of 10 yards; the entire 10 yards for **15c**

House Gowns.

Clearing prices on some special lines of comfortable and pretty house garments of which we are slightly overstocked.

WOMEN'S FLANNEL TEA GOWNS AND EIDERDOWN ROBES—About 40 dozen in all—the kinds that sold throughout the season at from $4 to $6 apiece, here to-morrow to pick and choose from at, each **2.75**

(We haven't all sizes in all colors, and for a choice selection we would therefore advise that you come early in the day.)

150 dozen WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, made on a good full pattern and prettily trimmed, your choice to-morrow at the reduced price of . **49c**

One Lot of WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, in small Persian stripes, made with revers, braid trimming and ruffle on skirt, now reduced in price to, each **98c**

Women's Muslin Underwear.

This is the season of White Goods Sales—the best time in the whole year, probably, to lay in your supplies. It will be many a long day before you can find the equal of these goods at the prices at which we are now offering them. Look at a few sample quotations and form your own opinion:

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS, with tucked flounce, special at . . . **49c**

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, with tucked ruffle and embroidery edge, at **29c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS of a fine quality, plain tucked, at **17c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with wide lace-trimmed ruffle, at **39c**

WOMEN'S SKIRT CHEMISE, with embroidery trimmed sleeves, neck, bertha and tucked skirt, at **75c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, with tucked hubbard yoke and embroidery finish, worth 75c. each, here to-morrow at **49c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked yoke, with embroidery insertion or plain tucked yokes, worth 85c, on sale to-morrow at . . . **65c**

Silk Underskirts.

If you would know the real reason of the phenomenally large quantity of silk skirts sold at this store, you should study these Monday offerings:

300 GIVERNAUD'S TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS, all shades, with corded umbrella flounce or ruffles on umbrella flounce, worth from $5 to $6 each, on sale to-morrow at **3.95**

GIVERNAUD'S TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS, in all colors, with double umbrella corded flounce; your choice to-morrow at . . . **5.00**

TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS, with drop and accordion plaited flounces, finished with pinked ruffles, here to-morrow at . . . **6.50**

SILK MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS, in black or colors, with yoke band and double umbrella corded flounce, regular $4.50 value, for to-morrow **3.00**

Embroideries.

We are offering an exceptionally fine assortment of well-made EDGINGS and INSERTIONS that for lowness of prices and variety of patterns we can hardly recommend enough.

At 5c. yd. At 8c. yd. At 10c. yd. At 15c. yd.

8c. values. 12c. values. 15c. values. 25c. values. Also a special lot of 20-in. ALL-OVERS, in lace and embroidery effects, adapted for yokings and shirt waists, all new and attractive designs; a very large assortment of 75c. and $1.00 qualities; Monday, special at, per yd. **49c**

Linen Handkerchiefs for Men and Women.

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN REVERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, ¼ and ⅓ hems, regular price 12½c., at **9c**

WOMEN'S ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED, EXTRA QUALITY HANDKERCHIEFS, ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems, regular price 15c. and 18c., at **12c**

MEN'S PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, full size, ½ and 1 inch hems, regular prices 15c., 18c. and 25c.; special at 12c. and **19c**

Sewing Machines.

EVERY HOME NEEDS A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.

The one we offer for to-morrow is a GOOD ONE—an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, in fact, and as good as any $50 machine now on the market. The name of the manufacturer (stamped on each and every machine) is well known the world over. It has all the latest improvements and attachments and comes in polished oak (five-drawer drophead style), having the appearance of a table when closed. Guaranteed for 5 years from the date of purchase. Come and see it in operation. Your purchase money back if it is not all we claim for it. To-morrow's price, only **14.95**

A Clearance Sale of Dress Linings.

We will place on sale to-morrow all our odds and ends of CHANGEABLE SILKS, PLAID SILKS, CHECKED SATINS and PLAID WOOL MOREENS that formerly sold at as high as 60c. a yard—at, per yard **12½c**

Also special for to-morrow: SHRUNK FRENCH HAIR CLOTH, about 16 inches wide, at per yard **10c**

Ready-Made Sheets.

The material representing over 95 per cent. of the total cost of sheets, and cotton materials having advanced remarkably of late, the following offerings become all the more noteworthy:

SHEETS for single beds, on sale to-morrow at, each **28c**

SHEETS for full-sized beds, at, each . . **36c**

(Ask for sheets that are marked "C")

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM" SHEETS, a well known brand, at these remarkably low prices:

Single bed size, each 35c
Extra large size, each 55c

Fringed Doylies.

Whoever heard of all-linen doylies being sold at these low prices? Two lots only, but prices are so small that we must reserve the right to sell only 12 of any lot to any purchaser.

Lot 1—1,000 dozen all-linen Fringed DOYLIES, with borders of red, blue or salmon, also plain white, 13 inches square, the kind that sells regularly at 5c. each; here to-morrow, per set of 6 . **15c**

Lot 2—1,000 dozen all-linen Fringed DOYLIES, with plain white borders, or in assorted colors, 15 inches square; set of 6 to-morrow at . **25c**

Damask Table Cloths.

For to-morrow we offer BLEACHED DAMASK PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS of pure flax, with borders on all four sides, in ten handsome designs, at these attractive prices:

For the 2-yard size 1.00
For the 2½-yard size 1.25
For the 3-yard size 1.50

Notions.

No home or dressmaking establishment should be without these—not at the low prices quoted for to-morrow:

M. Heminway & Sons' 10-yard TWIST, all desirable colors, per doz. **10c**

Battenberg BRAIDS, linen or cotton, in desirable widths, per dozen yards . . . **5c**

25 yards HAND SEWING SILK, black, a dozen spools for **17c**

BASTING COTTON, white, 500 yards on a spool, per spool **3c**

Heavy mohair TUBULAR SHOE LACES, 1¼ yards long, per dozen . . . **5c**

WHITTEMORE'S GILT-EDGE SHOE DRESSING, per bottle **13c**

SEAMLESS STOCKINET DRESS SHIELDS, sizes 3 and 4, per pair . . . **7c**

Wide, white, flat COTTON CORSET LACES, 2½ and 3 yards long, per doz. . . . **6c**

Home Decorations.

(Third Floor.)

An unpretentious little list, but if you study it you'll find it full of great bargains.

OPAL PUFF BOXES, hand painted, worth 29c., here to-morrow at . . . **15c**

OPAL TOILET BOTTLES, hand painted, worth 39c., here to-morrow at . . **25c**

PILLOW TOPS AND BACKS, stamped in new designs, worth 45c., on sale to-morrow at **29c**

"COLUMBIA" SHETLAND FLOSS AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, worth 15c per hank, here to-morrow at **8c**

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, all sizes, worth 25c. and 35c. each, on sale to-morrow at **10c**

Unframed Pictures.

Before stock-taking (Feb. 1) we wish to close out our entire lines of fine WATER COLORS, REMARQUE PROOF ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—reproductions of the work of such well-known artists as J. G. Brown, Fred Morgan, Percy Moran and other artists of high standing—pictures for which you would have to pay from $10.00 to $40.00 in any fine art store; while they last you may have your choice Monday at . . . **3.00**

Umbrellas.

Don't forget that the rainy season has yet to come. Prepare for it in advance. Take advantage of our splendid offering for to-morrow.

300 UMBRELLAS, with covers of Union taffeta silk and all-silk serge, 26-inch size, a choice assortment of handles for men and women—such as full length pearl with silver trimming, horn, Dresden, ebony and natural woods; none worth less than $2.75, yet you may have your choice to-morrow at **1.49**

A Clearance Sale of Dress Goods.

Prior to stock taking we offer many broken lines of the season's most popular and stylish dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

At 59c. Per Yard—Imported Crepons that were $2.75 a yard; French Multi-hued Plaids that were $2.75 per yard; Camel's-Hair Novelties that were $2.25 a yard; Teazled Novelties that were $1.75 a yard; Odd pieces of Imported Novelties that were $2.75 a yard; Two-toned Poplins that were $1.50 per yard; Plaid Homespuns that were $1.45 a yard; Boucle Plaids that were $1.25 a yard, and Imported Stripes that were $1.25 a yard.

At 39c. Per Yard—Odd pieces of Novelties that were $1.00 a yard; Venetian Cloths that were 75c. a yard; Cheviot Plaids that were 75c. a yard; Scotch Plaids that were 75c. a yard; Cheviots that were 75c. a yard, and All-Wool Henriettas that were 69c. a yard.

At 95c. Per Yard—An assorted lot of BLACK NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS, consisting of various weaves of Crepons, &c., the former prices of which ranged from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard.

At 39c. Per Yard—90 pieces of BLACK ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, of very excellent texture, sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle—a fabric that can't be had elsewhere for less than 65c. per yard.

Also, by SPECIAL REQUEST from many hundreds of patrons, we will place on sale again to-morrow 200 pieces PLAID BACK GOLF SUITINGS, the ideal fabric for separate skirts—face shows an Oxford gray, with backs of the most brilliant plaids—per yard **39c**

A Sale of the Famous P. & P. 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 Kid Gloves at 65c a pair.

Pings & Pinner Gloves need no recommendation from us or any one, being one of the world's most famous brands, and in offering their entire sample lines, as well as selections from their regular stock that are in any way mussed or marked, we are secure in our belief that the opportunity is one of most exceptional merit.

"Barthold" and "Fontaine" are their choicest GLOVES, real French made kid gloves that have stood the test of time and have earned the admiration of five continents; we will show them in 2 and 3 clasp styles, in all sizes, in all colors, and at the price stated, per pair **65c**

As we expect to sell them out in short order, we advise early selections, disclaiming all responsibility for disappointments after Monday.

Housefurnishing Goods.

The economical housekeeper can save money by buying them here. We have shown it to be so quite often in the past; we will demonstrate it again to-morrow with:

CHINA SPICE JARS, with neatly painted names and decorations, regularly worth 35c.; special at **18c**

Six-foot STEP LADDER, strong and durable, of ⅞ inch stock, nicely painted, with pail rest, regularly worth 80c.; special at . **55c**

Another opportunity to buy our DEWEY COOK RANGE at about half of its regular value. This stove is built of extra heavy castings, fitted with best brick, dumping and shaking grate, nickel plated trimmings, cabinet base, with broiler door and end shelf, fully worth $20.00; special at **9.80**

(This price covers the setting up of stove at your home, also pipe, elbow and damper.)

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, fitted with the best chemically prepared mantle, guaranteed to give a powerful light; complete with shade, mantle, solid brass burner and chimney, special to-morrow at . **35c**

THE CROWN SELF-BASTING BROILER; can be used in oil, gas or coal stoves; made of stamped steel with perforated holes; special at **20c**

SLEEVE OR PRESSING BOARDS, similar to the Day style, 36 in. long, made of hardwood; special at **18c**

CLOTHES WRINGERS, with hardwood frame, white rubber rollers and malleable iron parts; special at **1.00**

SPONGES of good quality, for carriage or house cleaning purposes, regularly worth 20c.; special at **6c**

Fine China

at half price and less—an opportunity that is not afforded every day, here or elsewhere.

DINNER SET of 100 pieces, fine thin German china, handsomely decorated, newest designs, imported to sell at $20.00, to go at **10.00**

TEA SET, 56 pieces of Lanternier Limoges china, newest shapes and rich decorations, traced with coined gold, imported to sell for $10.00 and $12.00; special at **4.75**

Theo. Haviland's Fine French China at half price to close out an open stock.

We can only mention a few items, showing the special values offered, as follows:

CUPS AND SAUCERS, coffee size, worth $8.00 per doz.; special at **4.00**

CUPS AND SAUCERS, tea size, worth $6.00 per doz.; special at **3.00**

CUPS AND SAUCERS, A. D. size, worth $5.00; special at **2.50**

CHOCOLATE POTS, worth $6.00 each; special at 3.00

TEA POTS, worth $2.25; special at 1.13

PLATES, dinner size, $5.25 per dozen; special at 2.63

PLATES, soup size, $5.00 per dozen; special at 2.50

PLATES, coupe size, $3.90 per dozen; special at 1.95

CHOP DISH, $2.00 each; special at 1.00

SALAD DISH, $2.40 each; special at 1.20

Also special for to-morrow:

JARDINIERES, 8 and 9 inch size, large shapes, handsomely tinted in Rookwood colors, rococo designs, regularly sold at 75c. and 95c.; your choice at **50c**

JARDINIERE AND PEDESTAL, 34 inches high, 12-inch opening, jardiniere handsomely tinted in raised figured designs, imported to sell at $12; special at **7.50**

Cigars

The stock of the Manhattan Importing Co. is well-nigh exhausted, yet there remain a few boxes of many lots, hardly enough to speak about in detail, yet a great mass taken collectively. Some of the offerings may not last throughout the day, so don't blame us if you're too late.

	Manhattan Importing Company's Price.	Our Price.
LA FLORILLA, a high grade, clear Havana, Cuban hand-made cigar, equal to the imported:		
Conchas Fina Especial, box of 50	3.95	2.75
8,000 Sumatra Wrapper, long mixed Havana filler cigars, (4¾ inches long), box of 50	2.75	2.00
4,000 Havana Wrapper, Havana filler, Conchas, 10c. value, hand-made, box of 50	2.50	1.75
CREMO CIGARS (Acker, Merrall & Condit's), a limited quantity, one box to a customer only, per box of 50	2.25	1.65
DUMPLINGS, Sumatra Wrapper, fine long mixed Havana filler, Puritanos, box of 50	2.25	1.50
5,000 Sumatra wrapper, mixed Havana filler cigars, several brands, per box of 50	2.00	1.25
FIRST EDITION (N. Y. made), Sumatra wrapper, fine long mixed filler CONCHAS ESPECIALES, per box of 50	1.75	1.00

Wines and Liquors.

Clearance Sale of THE MANHATTAN IMPORTING CO.'S stock. Here are the prices. You know the goods and values too well to need further argument.

GUINNESS DUBLIN STOUT, per doz. 1.53
Usher's O. V. G. SCOTCH WHISKEY, per bottle 85c
CREME DE MENTHE, large bottle 55c

(Mail orders promptly filled.)

	Manhattan Importing Co.'s Price.	Our Price.
Fisse Thirion & Co., Rheims, FRENCH CHAMPAGNE	30 00	19.75
CHERRIES in Maraschino, imported in glass, per bottle, 50c.; per case	8.00	5.50
Niersteiner, Riesling, type of fine RHINE WINE, per dozen quarts	4.00	2.95
Hochheimer, an imported RHINE WINE from Burckhardt and Sohne, Deidesheim, a-R, per case . . .	10.00	6.00
CASTLE A SAUTERNE, imported in glass . . .	9.00	6.50
ST. JULIEN, a fine old California Claret, per dozen .	3.50	2.50
MEDOC, imported in glass, from Bertal & Martin, Bordeaux, France, per case, quarts	8.50	6.00
PENNSYLVANIA RYE, per gal.	2.50	1.75
MARYLAND RYE, per gal.	3.00	2.00
JAMES E. PEPPER WHISKEY, per gal.	3.50	2.25
MT. VERNON RYE, per gal.	3.75	2.50
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per gal.	4.00	2.75
MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY, per gal.	4.50	3.00
GUCKENHEIMER RYE WHISKEY	5.00	3.50
IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY, per gal.	4.00	3.00
CALIFORNIA CLARET, sound, old, bottle ripe, per gal.	.90	.60
Full Bodied CALIFORNIA PORT and SHERRY, 5 years old, per gal.	1.50	1.10

ROBERTS REPORTS ARE IN

Submitted to the House by the Majority and Minority.

BOTH WOULD KEEP HIM OUT

The First Would Bar the Utah Member-Elect from a Seat—The Other Would Admit and Then Expel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—When the House met to-day Mr. Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Special Committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts, presented the majority report in favor of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts and gave notice that he would call the case up on Tuesday.

Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) presented the minority report in favor of seating Mr. Roberts and then expelling him. The minority report was signed by Mr. Littlefield, Republican, and Mr. De Armond, Democrat. Five thousand copies of the reports were ordered printed for general distribution. Mr. Roberts was in his seat during these proceedings, but made no effort to address the House.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report signed by Chairman Tayler and six of his associates is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify, and the unanimous findings of facts, heretofore published.

The full report of the majority in some parts uses strong language against Mr. Roberts. As to his plural marriages it says:

"Prior to 1882 B. H. Roberts had married one Louisa Smith. She has borne him six children and is still living.

"About 1885, when Utah was fairly ringing with the blows of the Edmunds act of 1882; while numerous prosecutions were going on, and after the Supreme Court had passed upon the validity of the act; when the American people supposed that polygamy had received its death blow; when no man of the many whose cases went to the United States Supreme Court pretended the provisions against polygamous marriages were invalid—with all these facts insistently before him, Brigham H. Roberts took another wife—his first polygamous wife—Celia Dibble by name, who in the following twelve years bore him six children.

"This second wife he married in defiance of the Edmunds law. He spat upon that law; he declared by his act that he recognized no binding rule upon him of a law of Congress; he declared by it that he recognized a higher law. The Congress of the United States was to him an object of contempt. The Supreme Court of the United States might declare the law for others, but not for him. He laughed at its futile decrees and spurned its admonitions. The Executive, which had declared in solemn messages its gratification that polygamy seemed gone forever, he defied and despised. Of what consequence were laws of Congress and declarations of the highest court and proclamations of Presidents, as against his sensual interpretation of a sensual doctrine?

"And all the time the Edmunds law declared not only polygamy but cohabitation with more than one woman unlawful. Roberts not only bigamously married a second wife, but he persisted in violating and defiantly trampling under foot every other provision of the act.

"But he had not yet sufficiently proclaimed his utter contempt for the Supreme Court, for Congress, and its most solemn enactments. A few years later he took a third wife.

"From the time of his second marriage to the third he lived with two women. From the date of his third marriage down to his election and, we doubt not, to the present time, he has been cohabiting with three women.

"As recently as Dec. 6, 1899, he defined his position as follows:

"'These women have stood by me. They are good and true women. The law has said I shall part from them. My church has bowed to the command of Congress and relinquished the practice of plural marriage. But the law cannot free me from obligations assumed before it spoke. No power can do that. Even were the Church that sanctioned these marriages and performed the ceremonies to turn its back upon us and say the marriages are not valid now, and that I must live single and loyal women up, I'll be —— if I would.'

"In this statement he adheres to the audacious assumption that the law of 1882 did not speak to him, and that he did not recognize it as a rule of conduct to him. We assert before the House, the country, and history that it is absolutely and impregnably sound, not to be effectively attacked, consonant with every legislative precedent, in harmony with the law and with the text books on the subject.

"That Brigham H. Roberts's persistent, notorious, and defiant violation of one of the most solemn acts ever passed by Congress, by the very body which he seeks now to enter, on the theory that he is above the law, and his defiant violation of the laws of his own State, necessarily render him ineligible, disqualified, unfit, and unworthy to be a member of the House of Representatives. And this proposition is asserted not so much for reasons personal to the membership of the House as because it goes to the very integrity of the House and the Republic as such."

Summarized, the remainder of the report is as follows:

"The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the House of Representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the House has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote under the Constitutional provision providing for expulsion.

"Your committee desires to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority, and legislative precedent and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the House of Representatives has ever taken. For convenience we present herewith, before proceeding to extended argument in support of the committee resolution, the following summary:

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the House of Representatives and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant.

"The minority, on the other hand, assert that he ought to be sworn in in order that if happily two-thirds vote therefor he may be expelled.

"These distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts.

"1. By reason of his violation of the Edmunds law.

"2. By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and of the proclamations of the Presidents, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it.

"No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose Congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted in this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based.

"3. His election as Representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a State.

CONSTITUTION IS DISCUSSED.

"The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the Constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices. To this we reply:

"1. That the language of the Constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the Constitutional Convention, and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime.

"2. That the overwhelming authority of text book writers on the Constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the House, and no commentator on the Constitution specifically denies it.

"3. The courts of several States in construing analogous provisions have with practical unanimity declared against such narrow construction of such Constitutional provisions.

"4. The House of Representative has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three constitutional requirements.

"5. In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of disloyalty and crime.

"6. It passed, in 1862, the Test Oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in Congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This law remained in force for twenty years, and thousands of members of Congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

"7. The House in 1869 adopted a general rule of order, providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if upon investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance.

"8. The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Mr. Roberts, this is a dubious proceeding. Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a vote is possible or right, in view of the following observations:

POWER OF EXPULSION.

"The expulsion clause of the Constitution is as follows:

"'Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

"No lawyer can read that provision without raising in his own mind the question whether the House has any power to expel, except for some cause relating to the context? The ablest lawyers from the beginning of the Republic have so insisted, and their reasoning has been so cogent that these propositions are established, namely:

"1. Neither House of Congress has ever expelled a member for acts unrelated to him as a member, or consistent with his public trust and duty as such.

"2. Both Houses have many times refused to expel where the guilt of the member was apparent; where the refusal to expel was put upon the ground that the House or Senate, as the case might be, had no right to expel for an act unrelated to the member as such, or because it was committed prior to his election."

The report concludes as follows:

"If there is any fact apparent in this case it is that the constituents of Mr. Roberts knew all about him before his election. Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the House? Is it prepared to yield up this salutary power of exclusion? Will it declare itself defenseless and ridiculous?

"Nor are those who assert that expulsion is the remedy necessarily barred from voting for the resolution declaring the seat vacant. He must, indeed, be technical and narrow in his construction of the Constitution who will not admit that if a vote to declare the seat vacant is sustained by a two-thirds majority the Constitution is substantially complied with. He may not agree with the committee that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right to make the point of order that the resolution is not carried if two-thirds do not vote for it.

"If the House takes the action which the minority of the committee insists it ought to take, it will for the first time in its history part with a most beneficent power which it has often exercised—a power that ought rarely to be exercised, but which the House has never declared it did not possess.

"Mindful of the gravity of the question and realizing the responsibility imposed upon us, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That under the facts and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.

"Robert W. Taylor, Charles B. Lamis, Page Morris, Romo H. Freer, Smith McPherson, Samuel W. T. Lanhan, Robert W. Miers."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report says in part:

"The undersigned members of the special committee appointed to investigate and report upon the prima facie and final right of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the House as the Representative from Utah, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee as to the Constitutional questions involved, very respectfully submit our views.

"Assuming that Mr. Roberts has been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, and the House of Representatives is for that reason of the opinion that he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should it rightfully pursue under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land—exclude him or expel him? If he is to be excluded, it must be because he is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified. The purpose is to consider the question of Constitutional right, not of power, as it is conceded that the House has the power to exclude with or without reason, right or wrong. The exercise of such a power, without Constitutional warrant, would simply be brute force, a tyrannous exercise of power, unreviewable by any tribunal."

After citing the Constitutional provision as to the qualifications of a Representative in Congress, the report proceeds:

"Is it seriously contended that this House can of its own motion, by its own independent action, create for the purpose of this case a legal disqualification? This House alone cannot make or unmake the law of the land. It is quite clear that the House, by its independent action, cannot, if it would, make for this case any disqualifying regulation that would have the force of law."

The report then exhaustively reviews the law and precedents bearing on the case. The main heads are as follows:

"First—It is a very grave question as to whether Congress can, by a law duly enacted, add to the qualifications negatively stated in the Constitution. There is no decision of the United States Supreme Court directly or indirectly construing this provision. There is no decision of any State court directly in point.

"Second—If the right to add a disqualification by law is assumed, the disqualification imposed by the Edmunds act does not apply to a member of Congress, and therefore does not affect Mr. Roberts.

"The only portion of the section that can be said to have any application to a member of the House of Representatives is that which declares that no polygamist, &c., shall 'be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument, * * * under the United States.' Unless a member of the House holds an office 'under the United States,' within the meaning of the Constitution and the law, there is no disqualification."

POWER OF THE HOUSE.

Continuing, the report says:

"This House, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this House, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law would not only be a violation of both the Constitution and the law, but it would establish a most dangerous precedent, which could hardly fail to 'return to plague the inventor.' You might feel that the grave moral and social aspects of this case allowed you to

Wrest once the law to your authority
To do a great right, a little wrong.

"But what warrant have you, when the barriers of the Constitution are once broken down, that there may not come after us a House with other standards of morality and propriety, which will create other qualifications with no rightful foundations, that, in the heat and unreason of partisan contest—since there will be no definite standard by which to determine the existence of qualifications—will add anything that may be necessary to accomplish the desired result? Exigency will determine the sufficiency. It would no longer be a government of laws, but of men. To thus depart from the Constitution and substitute force for law, is to embark upon a trackless sea, without chart or compass, with almost a certainty of direful shipwreck."

The report concludes as follows:

"A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude, by a majority vote, in order to more securely intrench itself in power irresistible. Hence its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, when the requisite two-thirds can be had, the motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority is sufficient for every purpose. Hence expulsion has been safely left in the discretion of the House, and the safety of the members does not need the protection of legal rules.

"It seems to us settled upon reason and authority that the power of the House to expel is unlimited, and that the legal propositions involved may be thus fairly summarized: The power of exclusion is a matter of law, to be exercised by a majority vote, in accordance with legal principles, and exists only where a member-elect lacks some of the qualifications required by the Constitution.

"The power of expulsion is made by the Constitution purely a matter of discretion, to be exercised by a two-thirds vote, fairly, intelligently, conscientiously, with a due regard to propriety and the honor and integrity of the House and the rights of the individual members. For the abuse of this discretion we are responsible only to our constituents, our consciences, and our God.

"We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal Constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such that we further believe the House, in the exercise of its discretion, is not only justified but required by every proper consideration involved to expel him promptly after he becomes a member.

"We recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the committee:

"Resolved, That Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a Representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, with the qualifications requisite for admission to the House as such, is entitled, as a Constitutional right, to take the oath of office prescribed for members-elect, his status as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, affording Constitutional grounds for expulsion, but not for exclusion, from the House.

"And if the House shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives.

"C. E. LITTLEFIELD.
"DAVID A. DE ARMOND."

BILL TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Congress to Make the Perpetrators Guilty of Treason.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative White of North Carolina, the colored Representative in the House, to-day introduced a bill "for the protection of all citizens of the United States against mob violence," &c.

It provides that all persons shall be protected from being murdered, tortured, or burned to death by mobs known as "lynching bees," whether spontaneous or premeditated, and all parties participating, aiding, or abetting in such affairs are made guilty of treason against the United States Government and subject to prosecution in the United States courts.

PUERTO RICO'S CLAIMS ARGUED.

Senate Committee Listens to Contending Interests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands held a long session to-day and listened to arguments for and against free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. The Puerto Rican Commission appointed by the Federal Party which recently arrived in this country was heard. These gentlemen were all for free trade with the United States, wanted a territorial form of government, desired United States currency as the standard, and wanted a loan authorized. Most of them favored an extended suffrage and believed that under the United States fair elections could be held.

Henry Oxnard of Nebraska argued against free trade because of the effect it would have upon the beet sugar interests. Mr. Hill of Louisiana, representing the cane sugar growers, took the same view.

Mr. Frye of Connecticut opposed free trade on account of the effect upon tobacco interests. Herbert Myrick made a general argument against free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico because of the effect it would have upon the agricultural interest of the United States. Major James, who was for a long time Sanitary Officer of the island, gave some information concerning health conditions there.

DR. WYMAN ON THE PLAGUE.

Surgeon General Writes of the History of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A pamphlet giving a complete history of the bubonic plague, together with means which have been adopted for its prevention, has been prepared and made public by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service. It is shown that the plague, under various names, is a disease which has ravaged the several countries of Africa, Asia, and Europe almost from time immemorial. Pestilences supposed to have been the plague prevailed in Athens 432-429 B. C. One historian calculates that one-fourth the population of Europe, or 25,000,000 persons, died in all the epidemics in the fourteenth century.

An account is given of the origin and spread of the present epidemic of the plague, the first recorded instance of its occurrence in the Western Hemisphere being at Santos, Brazil, in October last. The opinion is expressed that in the light of experience in other parts of the world it seems reasonable to believe that, even were the disease introduced here, its spread would be very limited in cities where the sanitary conditions are good, and where precautions as to the isolation of patients and the segregation of those exposed to infection could and would be practiced.

The disease proceeds from place to place by leaps and bounds, often skipping large intermediate tracts, but usually following the beaten tracks of commerce. Dr. Wyman expresses the opinion that the quarantine methods of the United States are well adapted to meet emergencies, though the National laws should be strengthened. In speaking of the spread of the disease, Dr. Wyman says:

"It should not be forgotten that the epidemic is surely, though slowly, extending, and that for the first time in history it has invaded the Western Hemisphere. The necessity, therefore, of especial vigilance has been and is still being impressed upon quarantine officers by the bureau, and of equal importance is the provision which should be made by municipalities, especially those on the seaboard, to correct immediately unsanitary conditions, which are now so well known to favor the propagation of infectious disease."

The Plague in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department has been informed by United States Agent Haywood, at Honolulu, that there have been five cases of bubonic plague since the last report, Jan. 9, and six deaths.

THE CENSUS OF INDUSTRIES.

Two Thousand Special Enumerators to be Employed for Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An official statement has been issued by the Census Office with reference to the industrial census. It says:

"The Census act provides that the statistics of manufactures may be collected by enumerators or by special agents, at the discretion of the Directors. A careful estimate shows that all of the manufacturing establishments included in the localities to be withdrawn from the enumerators can be visited and returns from them secured within the brief space of thirty days, by the employment of 2,000 special agents, who will be paid by the day. The compensation which it is proposed to allow them is $4 per day, except in special cases, but it can in no instance exceed $6.

"In the collection of manufacturing statistics the Director proposes to utilize as far as possible the organization created for the general enumeration. The reasons for adopting the system here outlined are two, namely, economy in expenditures and the desire to meet the wish of Congress for a quick census."

Republican Contestant Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House Committee on Election No. 1 divided on party lines to-day and by a vote of 6 to 2 decided to recommend the seating of William F. Aldrich, Republican, who contests the seat now held by Gaston A. Robbins, (Democrat,) for the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama. The contest was based on alleged intimidation and racial prejudices growing out of appeals for white supremacy.

Would Make Mr. Olney a Regent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the House to-day the joint resolution for the appointment of ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney to the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution caused by the death of William Preston Johnston of Louisiana was adopted.

Would Buy Twenty Submarine Boats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced a bill for the purchase of twenty torpedo boats of the Holland type, of which five are to be assigned for the protection of New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, Second Artillery, when relieved from duty pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at Baltimore, Md., will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Major Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, now at Fort Slocum, New York, will report at the Headquarters of the Army for temporary duty.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will make one visit in January, and two visits in each of the months of February and March, to Hilton Head, S. C., on official business pertaining to the mounting at that place of machinery, &c., for the dynamite gun in course of manufacture by the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company for the Ordnance Department.

The following transfers are made in the Twelfth Infantry: First Lieut. William H. Oury, from Company F to Company D; First Lieut. John F. B. Mitchell, Jr., from Company D to Company F.

Capt. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company F of that Regiment.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Fort Washington, Md., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of cartridge reloading machines for rapid-fire guns.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to the works of the War Munition Company, near Bradford, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, vice Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. B. Harber is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to temporary duty at the office of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer is ordered to temporary engineer duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty only.

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh is relieved from all duty at League Island Navy Yard, except that as Recorder of the Board of Labor Employment.

Movements of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The transport and collier Scindia will sail to-day for Manila via Guam, with 8,000 tons of freight, including 5,000 tons of coal for Guam. The Scindia has 100 apprentice boys, all of whom were sent here from the East and who are to be distributed among the fleet at Manila. She carries a crew of 125 men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Adjutant General has been informed that the transport Kilpatrick left Nuevitas this morning for Newport News with a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, comprising five commissioned officers, one acting Assistant Surgeon, and eighty-two enlisted men, Major William Stanton commanding.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Detroit is due at Key West on the 22d inst., and probably will join the flagship New York on her cruise through the West Indies.

The Ranger left San Francisco for Panama to make an important survey. In addition to this, she has orders to drop into Magdalena Bay and deliver instructions to the Iowa, Marblehead, and Philadelphia, all of which are at that place at this time. These instructions are for the Philadelphia to come to San Francisco, and the Iowa and Marblehead to go to San Diego Harbor and there await orders from Washington.

Capt. Waring to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The board of officers detailed to examine Capt. J. E. Waring has reported that officer as disqualified for military service, and he will be placed on the retired list. This action will relieve the block in promotions, many of which have been held up on account of the delay in action on the case of Capt. Waring.

Gen. T. M. Anderson Retired.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the Department of the Lakes, was relieved from active duty to-day, having reached the age limit, sixty-four years. Gen. Anderson has under consideration several offers to enter commercial business. He will remain in Chicago until April at least.

WILL CONSECRATE A BISHOP.

Mgr. Sbarretti to be Installed in Washington Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Papal Bull authorizing the consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. Sbaretti, Bishop-elect of Havana, has been received at the Apostolic Delegation. The services will be celebrated with pontifical high mass at St. Aloysius Church Sunday morning, Feb. 4. Archbishop Martinelli will be the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Curtis, coadjutor to the Cardinal, and Bishop Monoghan of Wilmington.

This consecration will be the first ever performed in America by an Apostolic Delegate, and unusual and magnificent preparations are being made for the occasion. Mgr. Sbaretti expects to go to Havana the latter part of February.

GEN. WOOD ON INSPECTION TRIP.

Leaves Havana with a Party To-day to be Gone Two Weeks.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Governor General Wood, accompanied by Gens. Lee and Chaffee, Col. Black, Gen. Rivera, and a number of others, including several ladies, will leave for Cienfuegos by rail at daylight Monday. Half a day will be spent at Cienfuegos investigating the condition of affairs there. The party will then proceed on the transport Ingalls for Lastunas, (the port of Sancti Spiritus,) going thence to Trinidad and Manzanillo. From the latter place Gen. Wood will ride to Santiago, visiting Bayamo and San Luis en route.

At Santiago the Governor General will meet the Ingalls, and will proceed for Guantanamo, Sagua, Baracoa, Gibara, Nuevitas, Caibarien, Matanzas, and Havana. The time occupied by the trip will probably be two weeks. Gen. Ludlow originally intended to go with Gen. Wood, but has decided that he is not able to spare the time.

CUSTOMS OFFICER DIES IN CUBA.

Jesse W. Smith Succumbs to a Wound and an Operation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department received to-day from Col. T. H. Bliss of the Commissary Department, in charge of the customs service in Cuba, a report on the case of Collector Jesse W. Smith, at Gibara, who was shot on the 9th inst. by a Cuban named Cannidaty, editor of Las Clarides, a Gibara newspaper, and who died last night.

Col. Bliss says that on the 10th inst. he received a telegram from Collector Smith, giving an account of his trouble with the Cuban editor in the following words:

"Was shot in left thigh yesterday afternoon by editor of local paper in an encounter resulting from personal insults and lies published by him in regard to the management of Custom House. I was unarmed at the time, and disarmed him after being shot. Was operated on, and doctor thinks I will be able to return to my duties in about three weeks; meanwhile the interpreter is managing the affairs of the Custom House."

In his telegram to the War Department announcing the death of Smith Col. Bliss said that Smith's leg was amputated Jan. 18, and he died the following evening. Col. Bliss asked if he should send the remains to the United States. Mr. Meiklejohn replied to him, saying that the remains of a civilian could not be brought to this country at public expense.

Smith served in the Spanish war as Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Volunteer Infantry, was mustered out June 22, 1899, and resided at New Orleans.

Revenues Received in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department gave out the statement to-day that the total receipts for the entire Island of Cuba for the month of December were $1,733,221. The receipts for the year by items were: Customs, $14,072,114; internal revenue, $757,283; postal receipts from July 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, $94,511; miscellaneous receipts from July 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, $203,584; total receipts, $15,247,497.42.

Cubans Expect to Vote.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Civil Governor Nunez says the Cubans who have become American citizens expect to be allowed to vote at the coming election. He estimates their number at about 25,000, and says they took out naturalization papers in order to protect themselves against Spain.

Spanish Flag Flies in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Gen. Maximo Gomez visited the Spanish Club at Remedios today and asked the members to hoist the Spanish flag over the club, which was immediately done.

Recreation Rooms at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—At a meeting of a number of university students last night an association was organized for the purpose of formulating a plan for ameliorating the condition of men and boys in town. The plan is to establish a reading room, a gymnasium, and other recreation rooms for Princeton men and boys not connected with the university. One thousand dollars has already been subscribed for the purpose, and a three-story building which has been leased for the association's headquarters will be opened in February.

Old Pennsylvania Employe Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—David Murdock, assistant yardmaster of the Maryland Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gray's Ferry, in the southwestern section of this city, was instantly killed to-day by a freight train near Lamokin, below Chester. Murdock lived at the latter place. He was about sixty years old, and had been in the employ of the company for forty years. A widow and three daughters survive him.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Margaret Hearld, aged eighty years, was burned to death early to-day. She accidentally overturned an oil stove in her room and the flames filled the apartment. The aged woman occupied an attic. The family living in the lower portion of the house escaped in safety.

Clearance Sales.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Clearance Sales.

Furs from Our Clearance Sale.

The Fur Collarettes.

This is a special opportunity to secure a fine fur garment, in many instances at very much less than the cost of labor and material. They are all this season's latest styles, beautifully lined and well finished throughout.

Fur collarettes with long tabs and tails, also round collarettes with large storm collars and combination yokes: Just the sort of a garment for January, February and March weather.

Lot 1—Consisting of Electric and Electric and Chinchilla Combination, Black Marten, Gray Fox and Nearseal, Nearseal and Astrachan Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten. Genuine Seal and Persian, Nearseal and Persian, Krimmer and Moufflon, Nearseal and Moufflon. There are garments in this lot that sell as high as $15.00; we offer a choice at **7.65**

Lot 2—Embracing Beautiful Combination Collarettes of Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Natural Lynx and Nearseal, Sable Fox and Nearseal, Genuine Krimmer, Nearseal and Persian Lamb, Moufflon and Krimmer, Nearseal and Moufflon, Alaska Sable, etc. Many garments in this lot worth $25.00; choice of the entire lot at **11.95**

Lot 3—Embracing Mink and Nearseal Combination, Nearseal and Persian Combination, Blue Lynx and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Alaska Sable, Nearseal and Red Fox, Combination Alaska Sable and Persian Alaska Sable and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Beaver, Persian Lamb, Mink and Persian Combination, Mink and Seal Combination, Sable Fox and Nearseal. Many garments among this lot worth as high as $35.00; choice of the entire lot, **14.75**

Lot 4—Including some beautiful models of rich and stylish garments, some of the finest manufactured this season, embracing Sable Fox and Persian Genuine Beaver, Persian Lamb Mink and Persian Lamb Mink and Seal Alaska Sable and Nearseal Alaska Sable and Persian Genuine Chinchilla, Nearseal and Stone Marten, Sable Fox and Nearseal. There are garments in this lot worth from $40.00 to $45.00; choice of the entire lot, **19.75**

Lot 5—Finest model manufactured this season, embracing Alaska Sable and Persian, Sable Fox and Persian, Blue Fox and Seal, China Fox, Alaska Sable and Nearseal, Blue Fox and Persian, Silver Fox and Seal, Alaska Sable and Persian Alaska Seal and Mink, Genuine Mink, Sable Fox and Persian Lamb. There are garments among this lot that are worth from $50 to $60; choice until sold, **23.75**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Dress Trimmings, etc., 25% and 50% Discounts.

Spangled Fronts, Yokes, Bodices, etc.

Parisian bodices, fronts, also yokes, about 28 pieces altogether; some of the finest manufactured in Paris this season. Lace applique, turquoise, black and silver, black and steel and spangled effects in white and black; regular prices from $4.95 to $23.00, now offered at ½ price.

Black Spangled **Birds** and **Butterflies,** regular price from 13c. to 29c., until sold at half price.

Rich jewel and spangled effects, also satin and Renaissance, also chiffon, passementerie **Collars, Shoulder Belts** or **Corsage Ornaments,** beautiful combination effects of the most delicate shadings, regular price from $1.98 to $8.50, all to be closed out until sold at half price.

French Taffeta Silk Allovers.

Corded, embroidered, cut out and with lace effects, exclusive styles from $3.65 to $7.50 per yard, to be closed out at half price.

Also a discount of 25 per cent. from our entire stock of Dress Trimmings.

Main Floor.

The Black Dress Goods.

7,000 yards **Black Fancy Armure;** a very neat, serviceable, fabric; well worth 39c.; on Monday, your choice from 20 different designs, at only **19**

45-inch all-wool silk finish **Henrietta;** a very handsome, lustrous finish; fast black and serviceable; a quality that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 98c.; on Monday this ever-popular grade sells at **75**

50-inch all-wool **Black Cheviot**—A fortunate purchase of 5,000 yards of this most desirable fabric enables us to quote a price that will insure rapid sale; only the best hard-twisted pure Australian wool has been used in the manufacture; this is very popular for tailor-made suits, separate skirts, etc., and will be found most reliable in every way; on Monday, on special counter, at **75**

Main Floor, front, centre.

Specials in Black Silks.

2,000 yards **Black Taffeta Silk,** very strong and bright quality, would cost much more to make to-day; per yard, ... **42**

1,500 yards **Taffeta Silk,** good grade; suitable for waists or petticoats; much under price; per yard, ... **52**

1,200 yards **Black Peau de Soie All Pure Silk,** guaranteed to wear; this silk is very much in demand just now; worth regularly $1.00 yd. and more; at **89**

1,000 yards **Black Peau de Soie,** a very fine, rich grade of pure silk; guaranteed in every particular . . **1.25**

Main Floor, front, centre.

AMERICANS FALL IN AMBUSH.

Filipinos Surprise Soldiers of the Thirtieth—Insurgents Beaten in the Batangas Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The first untoward happening in the highly successful campaign now going on in Luzon is announced from Gen. Otis in the following dispatch:

"Manila, Jan. 20, 1900.

"Pack train twenty ponies transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna Province, escorted by fifty men under Lieut. Ralston, Thirtieth Infantry, ambushed yesterday; two men killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost; Lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with killed and wounded; affair being investigated.

"Doret, Forty-fifth Infantry, struck insurgents in Batangas Mountains, prepared in ambush to meet him; he killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spanlard, six rifles. His casualities, two men slight wounded."

PROGRESS IN ZAMBOANGA.

Population Indulges in Pursuits of Peace—American Women Excite Curiosity of Natives.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, Mindanao, P. I., Dec. 10.—The arrival of Gen. John C. Bates aboard the Yorktown early in the past week was the sign that we had taken this place for keeps, and that Commander Very's hard vigil was receiving its proper recognition. Gen. Bates had some months ago been in charge of this district, where he had been remarkably successful in his dealings with the natives. Recently troubles having shown themselves above the horizon, he was again ordered here, with greatly enlarged territory and additional powers. His headquarters, although ultimately to have been at this place, could not be situated here when he first came, as Commander Very's plans were not quite matured, and our amigos were too few in number to assert themselves. Now, however, it has all been changed, and we are in full possession.

Among the first things the General did was to issue a general order designating Zamboanga as headquarters. Capt. Smiley is Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieuts. Reeve and Cowan are members of the personal staff.

The Yorktown brought Commander Charles S. Sperry, the senior naval officer in these waters, thereby relieving Commander Very and the Castine, and giving them a chance to go north to Manila, and perhaps to Hongkong, a privilege they have sought these many weeks, but, owing to the important work on which the vessel was engaged, a change was not possible at an earlier date.

It was a surprise to the newcomers to find how much matters had quieted down, and in what good order the town was kept by Capt. W. A. Nichols and his officers and men of the Twenty-third Infantry. Steamers were in the roadstead, the wharf was piled high with bags of copra, and the huts about the market place were again becoming numerous, while the variety of their stores was tempting to eye and palate.

Another surprise was experienced on the 6th inst., when the City of Peking arrived with 1,000 men of the Thirty-first Regiment of Volunteers, to be followed a few days later by the remainder of the regiment, with a number of horses and stores on board the Brutus. This rather put out of joint the noses of the Twenty-third boys, who had hoped to be stationary at this post, but now they were forced to once again pack their kits and return to Jolo.

Among other delightful features of the coming of the City of Peking was the presence of several ladies who had come out in the vessel. The following day, when these ladies went on shore they were followed everywhere by crowds of men, women, and children, all anxious and curious to see this first importation of America's fair ones. The natives themselves, decked out in all their picturesque arrangement of cloths and gaudy colors, were also of great interest to the visitors.

The coming of the additional troops permitted a detachment being detailed to occupy Port Isabella, which, Zamboanga having fallen, comes naturally to us as part of Commander Very's conquest. Company D of the Thirty-first was told off for this purpose, fifty men under command of Capt. Cabell being selected, the remainder of the company being left behind. Lieut. Reeve also accompanied the expedition as the representative of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates. The whole command was embarked on board the Manila, which vessel being always ready for any duty, finds her reward in being frequently selected for various expeditions about the different parts of the station.

When the arrangements for the landing were perfected the battalion formed in the principal street of the town of Port Isabella and marched with bugles sounding, drums beating, and colors flying to the Naval Arsenal, which was selected as the best temporary locality for housing the troops. Here, with a few remarks to the surrounding chiefs and people from the neighboring towns and villages, the colors were run up and the place was taken in the name of the United States. The Manila was appropriately and gayly decked out with bunting and her guns fired a National salute to the flag. All of the equipments belonging to the Thirty-first are now ashore here, and the regiment is living in the tents. To-morrow the City of Peking leaves for Manila, and the usual routine of the garrison will be carried on. In the near future the regiment will pass through quite a number of subdivisions, as it is proposed to occupy all of the principal towns formerly held by the Spaniards, beginning at once with an expedition leaving this evening for Cotta Battu, where two companies, if not a complete battalion, will be stationed.

LENIENCY FOR DESERTERS.

Conditions Due to War in the Philippines Relieve Former Offenders from Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An unlooked-for result of the Philippine war is the mild treatment accorded to deserters whose offenses were committed before the war. Desertion is a crime which is treated with leniency by the War Department just now, and it is quite common for a self-confessed deserter to be captured and to go without punishment, and even without trial. One of the principal reasons for this is the short-handedness of the War Department, owing to the number of men who have been sent out of the country to fight the Filipinos.

When soldiers desert, they frequently return to the service, enlisting under a false name. The attraction of military life proves too much for them, particularly in the case of soldiers who deserted before the Spanish war, and who are now yearning for a chance to see real service. When they re-enlist they are usually detected before long and apprehended under a charge of desertion. All

JOHN RUSKIN PASSES AWAY

Author Dies of Influenza at the Age of Eighty Years.

HIS CAREER IN LITERATURE

A Life, at First Dedicated to Art, Devoted to Expounding It—His Marriage and Divorce.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza.

The announcement that Ruskin is dead may not create so great an excitement today as it would have twenty-five or thirty years ago, but it still possesses the power to give so much of a shock as naturally occurs on the death of a very distinguished man. Whatever may have been Mr. Ruskin's shortcomings, and however much calmer minds may object to things which he has done and words which he has written, there cannot be denied to him the title of genius. He may have been a defective genius, but a genius he was.

He is dead at the advanced age of four-score, and since his twenty-fifth year his life had been one long series of exertions in the lines of thought which he considered himself elected by Divine Providence to pursue. Books, pamphlets, brochures, letters to the press, poems, and lectures attested his unceasing activity of mind, while continual excursions into Italy, France, Switzerland, and various parts of Great Britain bore witness to an equal energy of body. His books have penetrated to every part of the English-speaking globe, and his ideas have had an influence on most artists, whether they belonged or did not belong to the peculiar school called "Pre-Raphaelite." On the art-loving public, as distinguished from professors of the fine arts in the different branches, his influence has been perhaps even greater than upon artists. The influence may have been intangible, owing to the peculiarities of the man, but it has, nevertheless, been real.

INFLUENCES OF CHILDHOOD.

Mr. Ruskin was always eager to let his fellows know just what he thought and did; it is part of his charm that he takes the reader into his confidence with a frankness almost rustic, and in his later years he completed the abundant material scattered through his other works by a number of chapters of autobiography issued after his usual unusual fashion. We learn, for example, what he did, thought, and read from his fourth to his seventh year, when he wrote his first book, a series in four volumes, of which only one and a quarter were completed with home-made materials and amateur binding. This little book was illustrated by the author. At seven he began to study Latin, and one of his playthings was a two-arched bridge, of which the stones were movable. "I was never weary of building, unbuilding; I was too heavy to be thrown down, but had always to be taken down,) and rebuilding it. This inconceivably passive—or, rather, impassive—contentment in doing or reading the same thing over and over again I perceive to have been a great condition in my power of getting thoroughly to the bottom of matters." Other passages from the chapters of his autobiography are instructive. Ruskin's fondness for Scott and Ruskin's Turnerism are well known to all readers of his writings. The very first lines in his autobiography refer to these things. He says:

> I am, and my father was before me, a violent Tory of the old school. (Walter Scott's school, that is to say, and Homer's.) I name these two out of the numberless great Tory writers because they were my own two masters. I had Walter Scott's novels and the "Iliad" (Pope's translation) for my only reading when I was a child on weekdays; on Sundays their effect was tempered by "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress," my mother having it deeply in her heart to make an evangelical clergyman of me. * * * Walter Scott and Pope's "Homer" were reading of my own election, but my mother forced me by steady, daily toil to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read it, every syllable through, aloud, hard names and all, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, about once a year, and to that discipline—patient, accurate, and resolute—I owe, not only a knowledge of the Book which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature. * * * From my own chosen masters then, Scott and Homer I learned the Toryism which my best afterthought has only served to confirm. That is to say, a most sincere love of Kings, and dislike of everybody who attempted to disobey them. Only, both by Homer and Scott, was taught sometimes about Kings which I find for the present much obsolete, for I perceived that both the author of the "Iliad" and the author of "Waverley" made their Kings or their King-loving persons do harder work than anybody else. * * * To my further great benefit, as I grew older, I thus (by travel with his father in a postchaise) saw nearly all the noblemen's houses in England; in reverent and healthy delight of uncovetous admiration—perceiving, as soon as I could perceive any political truth at all, that it was probably much happier to live in a small house and have Warwick Castle to be astonished at than to live in Warwick Castle and have nothing to be astonished at; but that, at all events, it would not make Brunswick Square in the least more pleasantly habitable to pull Warwick Castle down. And, at this day, though I have had kind invitations enough to visit America, I could not, even for a couple of months, live in a country so miserable as to possess no castles.

RECORD OF HIS LIFE WORK.

In order to place the life of Mr. Ruskin before the reader in a compact form, let us look at a list of his books, arranged according to the years of their appearance. For Mr. Ruskin's life was in his books. He had no other which the public is ever likely to hear about. There are rumors of a disappointment in love in his case, as in the case of so many other men of brilliant talents. But his long train of years will have to be chronicled for the most part by the dates on the title pages of volumes and pamphlets. Here, then, is a sufficiently accurate summary of his important publications and the few other events which constitute his life:

1819—Born Feb. 8, at London, of a rich merchant family of Scotch origin.
1834-9—Poems in "Friendship's Offering." Contributions to architectural and popular science magazines.
1839—Newdigate prize for poetry at Oxford; studied art with Copley Fielding and J. H. Harding.
1842—Pamphlet eulogizing Turner and the English landscapists. Took degree of A. M.
1843—Enlarged above to first volume of "Modern Painters."
1844—Went to Italy. Poems in "Keepsake" and "Friendship's Offering."
1846—Second volume of "Modern Painters." Third edition.
1847—Became a contributor to The Quarterly Review.
1849—"Seven Lamps of Architecture."
1850—"Poems by J. R.," in octavo.
1851—"The King of the Golden River; or, The Black Brothers. A Legend of Styria." Illustrated.
1851—"Stones of Venice." Letters to The London Times eulogizing the "Pre-Raphaelite" band of young English painters. "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds."
1853-4—Edinburgh Lectures on "Gothic Architecture." On "Painting."
1854—"Opening of the Crystal Palace."
1855—"Giotto and His Works in Padua."
1856—Text to Turner's "Harbors of England." Third and fourth volumes of "Modern Painters."
1857—"Notes on the Turner Gallery." "The Elements of Drawing." In three letters.
1858—"Cambridge School of Art." "Lectures on Art." "The Political Economy of Art."
1859—"Lectures on Art, Decorations and Manufactures." "Two Paths."
1860—Fifth volume of "Modern Painters," with illustrations by the author.
1862—"Unto this Last," four essays on political economy. "Ethics of the Dust"; ten lectures. "Sesame and Lilies."
1863—"Essays on Political Economy."
1865—"Study of Architecture in Our Schools."
1866—"Crown of Wild Olive"; three lectures. "Cestus of Aglaia" in Art Journal. "Lectures on Civilization."
1867—Appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge. Made LL. D., Cantab. "Time and Tide."
1867—Slade Professor of the Fine Arts at Oxford.
1869—"Queen of the Air. A Study of Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm."
1871—Offered Oxford £5,000 to pay for a drawing master.
1872—"Ariadna Pentelici," six lectures on the elements of sculpture. Started a workingman's paper called Fors Clavigera. Began "Deucalion: Lange of Waves and Life of Stones." Began "Mornings in Florence." Began "Proserpina: Studies of Wayside Flowers." Began "St. Mark's Rest; The History of Venice."
1873—"Love's Meinie," lectures on birds.
1874—"Val d'Arno," ten lectures on the Tuscan art.
1876—Reelected to the Slade Professorship.
1877—"The Laws of Fesole."
1878—"The Three Colors of Pre-Raphaelitism."
1878—Retired from the Slade Professorship on account of a severe illness.
1880—"The Lord's Prayer and the Church; Letters to Clergy with Studies."
1881—"Our Fathers Have Told Us." (Sketches of the History of Christendom for Boys and Girls who have been held at its Fonts.)
1882—General Statement explaining the Nature and Purposes of St. George's Guild.
1883—Again re-elected to the Slade Professorship. "The Art of England," being the course of Lectures delivered at Oxford during the Spring and Autumn of 1883.
1884—"The Ruskin Birthday Book." "Caeli Enaarant," being studies of cloud form and of its visible causes.
1885—"On the Old Road," being more miscellaneous essays. Resigned the Slade Professorship for the second time. Permanent residence at Brantwood.
1886—"Notes on the Principal Pictures of Sir J. E. Millais, exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery."
1887—"Hortus Inclusus: Messages from the Wood to the Garden, sent in Happy Days to the Ladies of the Thwaite, Coniston, by their Thankful Friend, John Ruskin." "Dilecta; consisting of Correspondence, Diary, Notes, and Extracts from Books."
1888—"Praeterita: Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts perhaps Worthy of Memory in my Past Life; an Autobiography."

ASPIRED TO BE A PAINTER.

This does not pretend to be an exhaustive list, but it gives an adequate idea of the profusion of his thought, the versatility of his mind. In looking over the record, note toward the beginning three things: He was of Scotch ancestry, and, therefore, dogmatic by rightful national inheritance; he was wealthy, and, moreover, an only son; at Oxford, where he was entered at Christ-church, he took the prize for poetry. Gifted with a poetical mind and of a dogmatic temperament, he found himself practically free to pursue whatever path seemed best. His choice was soon made. It was to become a great painter, and to that end he began to study with Copley Fielding and J. H. Harding. There is a well-worn sneer common among artists that an art critic is a man who has failed in every branch of art which he has attempted. Ruskin is no exception to the rule, for his art work cannot bear comparison with his writing. It was a realization of that fact, or perhaps only an unconscious result of the impatience of his nature, which made him drop his brushes and take up the pen in defense of English artists.

His pamphlet on Turner, enlarged to a book, contended that English art was not only equal, but in many ways superior, to the work of the ancients. The bitter and contemptuous dissent which this first volume elicited—"Modern Painters: Their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to All the Ancient Masters," by an Oxford graduate—sent young Ruskin off to Italy on what Goethe would have called his "wander years." But it was in keeping with his impatient and dogmatic spirit that he wrote from the standpoint of a "master" before serving his wandering apprenticeship.

Notice next that after traveling in Italy and broadening himself by a number of years full of work, he wrote "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "Stones of Venice," both consecrated to a deification of Gothic architecture and a depreciation of all other kinds. In 1853 he lectured on the same subject at Edinburgh. Two years before he had raised a great stir about certain young painters who proposed to go back to the days of artistic innocence before Raphael and Michael Angelo, and to paint things just as they are, detail by detail, with all the minutest accessories given their full value in the picture. His championship of these young "pre-Raphaelites" went hand in hand with a cultus of the Gothic in architecture, for just as the old Gothic architects loaded facades with niches, statues, pilasters, gargoyles, and fantastic traceries, imitating birds, beasts, trees, and grasses very closely in stone, so the pre-Raphaelites sought for a strong representation of every leaf, every hair, every grain of sand in a picture.

Ruskin was himself a Goth, using that term not in its bad sense, as a synonym with Vandal, but in the good, as a man mentally akin to that fresh mixture of races which produced the Gothic cathedrals. He had the vigor and combativeness, the contempt for the restrained and subdued in classic art which is seen in the builders of those great churches. He also had their capacity for great thoughts and religious impressions, and, more than anything else, he had their discursiveness. Following the train of Ruskin's thought through page after page, chapter after chapter, of elaborated, overdecorated, involved prose of that kind which comes almost to the limit of poetry, one is forcibly reminded of a Gothic cathedral, where the maze of buttresses, flying arches, and pinnacles, not to speak of the myriad digressions in the way of statues and ornaments, confuse and perplex the eye. This confusion and perplexity are not always unpleasant; they are positively delightful to many people and painful only to a few.

BEAUTY OF HIS STYLE.

But it would not be fair to omit making reference, though perhaps unneeded, to the actual beauty of John Ruskin's style, his matchless handling of the English language. No contemporary rivaled him in rhetoric. It often attains the elevation and creates in the reader the intellectual stir which the best German music produces. It does not convince, but it excites. It does not give actual arguments, just as that music does not give actual melody. But it gives endless suggestion, just as that music is full of recurring suggestiveness of melody. His marriage is the chapter in Ruskin's life which has formed the theme for much romance as well as unkind conjecture. When Ruskin was scarcely more than a youth he met one evening at a dance in London a most beautiful girl. The hostess is said to have pointed her out to him and said she would make the artist and art critic an adorable wife. Ruskin married the girl and gave her a magnificent home. Here she was introduced to her husband's friend, the then rising young painter, John Everett Millais. Ruskin asked him to paint his wife's portrait. While painting the artist fell in love with his model. Ruskin, it is said, viewed the unfolding of this romance with a remarkable power of self-restraint and gentleness. He neither accused nor blamed her. He permitted her to obtain a divorce, and then one morning walked into church and saw his late wife bound in wedlock to the painter, who in after years was to be known as Sir John Millais, the leading artist in England and the President of the Royal Academy.

From his retirement from Oxford in 1886 until ten years later the eccentricities of Ruskin, told throughout the world with every exaggeration, inclined the public to the belief that the great art critic was incurably insane. There were doubtless periods of hallucination, but the friends who surrounded him at his estate in Brantwood he appeared naught but a gentle old man, who, having lived a full round life, was gradually slipping into the grave with mind and physique at strange variance.

There was great surprise when in May, 1883, it was announced that Mr. Gladstone had nominated Ruskin to succeed Alfred Lord Tennyson as Poet Laureate of England. As a writer of verse Ruskin had never had any recognized standing, as was then demonstrated by the volumes of his rhymes at that time most opportunely published under the editorship of William G. Collingwood, his neighbor and ardent admirer. It was long before formal denial came of the Poet Laureate story.

LAST YEARS AT BRANTWOOD.

In 1896 report came from Brantwood that the clouds, which for a decade had obscured the mind of the great patron and critic of art, had rolled away. At last he seemed to be peacefully awaiting the end. But he lived nearly four years more. Much has been written in the magazines concerning these last days at Brantwood. On fine days Ruskin walked about his grounds or was wheeled around in his bath chair. Kind friends and faithful servants administered to his wants. Many tourists and pilgrims visited him, some merely to lift their hats to him, and then to go away. He dined alone at 8 o'clock in his own room, and sought his couch an hour later. Since last Summer he had been confined to his chamber, where, amid the keepsakes from friends and a few pictures and books, which it had been his life's loving toil to expound, he finally passed away.

Of Mr. Ruskin it may be said that his life obeyed the old saw, "Practice what you preach." In an age which is called worldly he actually did expend a large fortune in trying to ameliorate the condition his fellow-men aesthetically, morally, and mentally. His high planes of thought were not merely figments of the brain; he tried to live up to them. Even the house in which he was born was sold to pay the cost of enterprises artistically philanthropic, and all of it that remained to Mr. Ruskin was the little nursery at the top of the house where he had passed his early days. This was always kept in the same state. Even the bars placed at the window to keep the small child from climbing out are said to be still in position.

Unfortunately, Mr. Ruskin considered himself, among other things, a capital business man, and became involved in disputes with some of his best friends in regard to certain mutual charitable foundations. Mr. Ruskin defended his side with more vigor than consideration for his friends, and allowed the public to become partners in the squabble. This may be set down to weakness arising from increasing ill health and the worry attendant on undertaking too much work. His last years show a feverish haste to begin new books. Some of them are makeshifts to take the place of elaborate treatises and histories which his too fertile brain laid out years before and never succeeded in writing. It may have been one of those mysterious intimations of approaching death which caused him to begin so many fresh publications.

He is gone, and the world is the less for an idealist of a picturesque and suggestive type. The mischievous century of railways and telegraphs which he so heartily detested, owes him a great deal; out of his bushels of straw much wheat can be thrashed, and it would be a graceful thing if the practical moderns, for whose civilization he expressed such a fine rhetorical contempt, should acknowledge the purity and disinterestedness of his life by a tablet in Westminster Abbey.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Paderewski's Last Piano Recital at Carnegie Hall in the Afternoon —Two Opera Performances.

At Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Paderewski gave the last of his series of four piano recitals. The aspect of the auditorium and the demeanor of the audience were those which are now familiar to the attendants at these entertainments. The house was packed. Every seat was taken, and the standing room was so crowded that several women fainted. Mr. Paderewski might in time equal the regular weekly list at the Opera House matinées. The same rapt attention was noticed as has been in evidence at the previous recitals. And it would be strange if it were otherwise. Only those who are jealous, or those who dislike exhibitions of public enthusiasm, or those who are soured, can fail to be touched, at least at times, by the most poetic piano playing of our day.

The programme which the artist offered yesterday was one of uncommon attractiveness. It consisted of the Bach chromatic fantasia and fugue, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 111; Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, Chopin's ballade in F major, prelude, Opus. 28, No. 17; two études, the B flat minor mazurka, "Berceuse" and valse, Opus 34, No. 1, and Liszt's second étude de concert, and twelfth Hungarian, rhapsody. It will be readily seen by those acquainted with piano music that this was a programme of exceptional interest. Mr. Paderewski's reading of the great Beethoven sonata is one of his noblest interpretations, and it was happily paired yesterday with his performance of the Schumann sonata, which might be heard oftener. Again, Mr. Paderewski showed himself to be the prince of Chopin interpreters. His marvelous singing tone, his wonderful command of gradation, and his profound feeling for the musical nature of every phrase were never exhibited to better advantage than they were in the Chopin list of yesterday afternoon.

The Liszt étude afforded the pianist an opportunity to achieve some wonderful effects by the employment of his unequaled smoothness of scale playing and his infinite resources in independence of fingers. He made of the little piece a bewitching color scheme and aroused the audience to great enthusiasm. At the close of the concert there was the customary procession to the front, and the unfailing demand for more. It was only when the piano was taken away that the audience consented to go home. The size of the audience and the nature of the appreciation of the recital indicated that it would be very hazardous for Mr. Paderewski to stay on the Atlantic Coast instead of going West, as he intends to do. He might play here once a week for some time to come.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Lohengrin," "Pagliacci," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Heard.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House matinée yesterday was one of the largest of the season. In fact, there might be found for thought in the fact that the amount of the receipts of the two musical performances of the afternoon, Paderewski's and the opera, were somewhere between $16,000 and $17,000. The opera was "Lohengrin," and for its performance Mr. Grau had arranged a new distribution of the parts. Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink were again respectively Elsa and Ortrud, and Mr. Muhlmann was once more the Herald. But the Lohengrin was M. van Dyck, the Telramund Mr. Bertram, and the King M. Edouard de Reszke. This gave a new aspect to affairs.

It cannot be said that the general effect of the performance was all that could be desired. Mme. Nordica once more demonstrated the fullness of her equipment for the Wagnerian music drama, and treated the audience to an Elsa of dramatic meaning and vocal beauty. But the Lohengrin of M. van Dyck will never be a convincing interpretation. He does not sing the music with lyric beauty or charm, and his acting of the part, especially in the first act, is without conviction. His Lohengrin is entirely too much a man of the world. One might suppose he had just arrived from Vienna by steamer instead of coming from sacred Monsalvat by swan boat.

Mr. Bertram was only a conventional Telramund. To be sure, it is a conventional part, but singing actors of skill manage to individualize it. Mme. Schumann-Heink was once more a vigorous Ortrud, and M. Edouard de Reszke sang the music of the King in the labored manner which has characterized his work in this season. M. de Reszke is still suffering from a cold in the lower part of his chest, and it is remarkable that he sings at all. To say that he sung laboriously is not censure, but a simple statement of a fact. The chorus sang fearfully and wonderfully out of tune in the first act, but the orchestra under the capable direction of Mr. Paur was as good as heretofore.

In the evening "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were performed. In the former Mlle. de Lussan was the Nedda, Signor Scotti the Tonio, and M. Seligmac the Canio. The performance was notable for its general spirit, and especial mention is to be made of the work of M. Seligmac and Signor Scotti. The former sang in an impassioned style, while the latter gave one of the most admirable operatic impersonations ever seen on the Metropolitan stage. Vocally and histrionically it was worthy of the highest praise. In Mascagni's opera Mme. Calvé was the Santuzza, Mr. Dippel the Turiddu, Mr. Reiche the Alfio, Mlle. Bauermeister the Lucia, and Miss Broadfoot the Lola. Mme. Calvé's reception was most enthusiastic, and after the first act she received what is sometimes called "an ovation." To her presence in the cast was undoubtedly due the immense audience. There was never before so large an audience at a Saturday night performance, and it was said at the box office that the number of persons in the audience was the largest in the history of the house. This is, after all, a pretty sound public, and it recognizes genuine dramatic art on the lyric stage.

MISS GARRETSON TO APPEAR.

Cast for Edna May's Part in "The Belle of New York."

George W. Lederer has engaged Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson to appear in his production of "The Belle of New York" when the company is sent back to London and Paris next Summer. Miss Garretson will sing the rôle of the Salvation Army Lassie, in which Miss Edna May became prominent. It is probable that she will be seen in the part for the first time this week at the Casino.

Miss Garretson's engagement to Charles Van Valkenberg Gunther last Summer, and which was broken owing to her desire to go on the stage created considerable talk in the upper social circles of this city. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Garretson and a ward of A. F. Houghton of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Miss Garretson was graduated in 1897 from Miss Walker's school, and again in the following year from Mlle. Veltin's school. She made her début in society in the Fall of 1898. She is a young woman of considerable accomplishments, among which are a well-cultivated soprano voice and talented elocutionary powers. She is said to be a very pretty blonde, with brown eyes, and a figure similar to that of Miss May's.

Victory Bateman to Become a Bride.

Miss Victory Bateman has announced her intended marriage to Henry Mestayer, the son of Charles Mestayer of the well-known theatrical family of that name. Mr. Mestayer and Miss Bateman have been acquainted for a number of years, and for the last two months have played in "The Bowery After Dark" company, which has been appearing at the Metropolis Theater recently. They will continue with the present company during the remainder of this season, and next year they hope to appear as stars. Miss Bateman in private life is known as Victory Crose. She married Wilfred Clarke, a son of the late John Sleeper Clarke, and secured a separation from him in Philadelphia in June, 1897.

Jefferson MacDonald Engagement.

It was reported in theatrical circles yesterday that William Jefferson, the youngest son of Joseph Jefferson, is engaged to Miss Christie MacDonald, the young actress, who is appearing in Toronto, Canada, with "The Rounders" Company. Mr. Jefferson, who is twenty-two years old, was favorably commended last year when he went into a company organized by his brothers to continue his father's tour. In "Rip Van Winkle he played the part of Cockles, and in "The Rivals" that of Bob Acres.

MRS. FISH GIVES A SHOW

Take-Offs on a Number of the Hostess's Friends.

Society at a Unique Entertainment in Which a Circus Performance Is Introduced.

For the second of her three Saturday night entertainments Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening at her large and beautiful house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, a unique, amusing, and enjoyable vaudeville entertainment, which was made up of an original skit entitled "A Fish Story," arranged by Mr. Frank Keeble, produced by a number of professionals, and in which a circus performance was introduced, and several selections, including songs and dances.

Mrs. Fish, who delights in the planning of original entertainments, particularly of a vaudeville nature, and who achieved deserved fame by her "Fermier du Jouoy," or barnyard party, at Newport in the Summer of 1898, has been diligently at work with the aid of clever advisers for some time past arranging the details of last night's affair. At first she projected an amateur minstrel show in which the parts were to be taken by well-known society men and women, but finding it impossible to get this up in a limited time, she called to her aid Mr. Frank Keeble, who with others consulted with Mrs. Fish as to last night's affair. She was especially anxious to poke pleasant fun at some of her friends, well-known members of society, and so there were takeoffs on Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Miss Fifi Potter, ex-Commodore Gerry, Mr. Stanford White, and others. These takeoffs and hits were perpetrated by the professionals in the skit entitled "A Fish Story."

The guests began to arrive about 9:30, coming from a number of dinners. A Hungarian band was stationed in the hallway and played as the guests took off their wraps on the lower floor and ascended the broad stairway to the second floor, where, at the entrance to the large drawing room on the left of the stairway, Mrs. Fish stood to receive them. At the west end of the large ballroom, which opens out of the foyer, a platform had been erected. There was a proscenium arch, in whose centre was a shield on a red velvet ground, on which were depicted the Fish arms—a golden porpoise with the motto "Deus dabit." Rows of camp chairs were placed in the ballroom and foyer, and these were all occupied before the curtain rose, soon after 10 P. M., while numbers of guests who came late were obliged to stand in the reception room. The programmes which were handed around were printed in coarse type on single sheets of linen paper, and resembled the handbills of a country circus, and, in fact, the whole entertainment was planned to resemble a backwoods country show. These programmes read as follows:

THEATRE RIGHTHERE,
JANUARY 20, 1900.
Will be Presented This Time an Original
FISH STORY,
Arranged by
Mr. FRANK KEEBLE.
TIME—Right Now.
CAST:

Mr. Frank Walsh.....Poor Old Lobster Rowe
Lobster Rowe's Wife.....Dinah Shad Rowe
Mr. John Saunders.....Klondike Rowe
Mr. James Bradley.....Tim Perch
Mr. T. Vale.....Rose Pike
Mr. James Leahy.....Catchem Crab
Little Ioline.....Willie Rowe
Little Caroline.....Boatie Rowe
A Society Queen.....Mrs. Antique Hallmark
A Society Queen.....Mrs. Up-to-Date
Miss Hattie Wells.....La Petite Phi-Phi, de Danvee
Messrs. Burto & Co.....A Wandering Circus
Produced under the control of Mr. Frank Keeble.
Scenery Specially Painted by Mr. Walter P. Warren.
Stage and Effects by K. J. Collins.

Before the curtain rose and after the overture had been played "The Lone Fisherman," Mr. John Saunders, appeared on the stage fishing, and recited the following prologue, written by himself:

PROLOGUE.

We all know well that FISHES swim
In water, not on land,
From little fishes neat and trim
To WHALES and brus grand,
But fishes who've been alway dumb
For your applause will seek,
While the OLD LONE FISHERMAN so glum
For once in his life will speak.

For this LONE FISHERMAN so grim
Once met a gold fish rare,
Who threw a GOLDEN SPELL o'er him
And caught him fast and fair.
This golden fish, with ways so fine,
Has opened my mouth to-day,
And made me quit my HOOK AND LINE
To sing and dance so gay.

So now we will the play begin—
We hope that it will please—
And if we your attention win
Our minds will be at ease.
If it shall finish without JARS,
An prove all that you wish,
We all may thank our lucky stars
We met that GOLDEN FISH.

When the curtain rose it disclosed the stage set with a plantation scene, with a log cabin at the right. The drop curtain was painted to represent a plantation scene with mountains in the distance. A group of negroes were assembled in the centre of the stage. All were in typical "coon" costume, and all surrounded a young "dude" darky, who had just returned to the plantation from New York. An old daddy darky pesters him for the doings of high life in New York, and the young "coon" relates his experiences. In his description of New York fashionable life, which was bright and amusing, he got off the jokes on members of the audience. One of these take-offs, on Miss Daisy Post, was: "When is a post not a post?" Answer: "When it is a Daisy," and another was: "Why we should was always have these fences?" Answer: "See Mrs. Oelrichs. She's always Fair," &c., &c. Toward the close of the skit a traveling circus comes on the scene, with its members dead broke. The negroes surround it, tells its members they are trespassers, and oblige them to give a performance. This brought in a trick pony, performing dogs, &c. The act was well done, and was an excellent representation of a typical old-fashioned country circus.

After the curtain had fallen on the skit there was music by the orchestra. It rose again and a skirt dance and other selections were given, among them some plantation and comic songs by the Clipper Comedy Quartet. Miss Carol Birdsall, a daughter of the late Judge Henry D. Birdsall of Brooklyn, recited Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," in a khaki costume.

Then followed a supper, and it was well toward 2 o'clock this morning before the guests began to depart.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Miss Clare Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Storrs Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. James Sneyer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Pemrosk Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Keenochan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Ed d Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Aspinwall Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mr. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Elsie Clews, Marquise de Tallevrand Perigord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, and the Messrs. J. W. Gerard, Jr., Elliot Gregory, Goelet Gallatin, J. Henry Smith, Henry W. Cannell, Barclay Kountze, the Messrs. Grant, T. Sanford Beatty, Messrs. Lispenard and Rhinelander Stewart, Robert Gerry, Robert Van Cortlandt, David Bishop, J. de W. Cutting, and Creighton Webb.

NEW YORKERS IN THE SOUTH.

Many Residents of This City at Aiken for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 20.—There is no doubt that Aiken has changed in the past few years and has settled down into an ideal family Winter resort. The consumptive is no longer in evidence. His place is taken by the golfer, the sportsman, and the man of leisure. The wealthy New Yorkers have become fascinated by the climate, have bought land and built pretty cottages, and fall naturally into the innocent pleasures of the place. Here the visitors hunt in the morning, shoot at quail, doves, or clay pigeons in the afternoon, dine together in the evening, retiring early to be fresh for the next day's sport, which may be a golf match or a game of polo.

The weather this year has been delightful, one day more beautiful than the other. Whatever other fault may be found with Aiken, it has a splendid climate.

The annual hunt breakfast, which took place Wednesday, may be said to have opened the season. The golf links are in good condition, and the afternoon teas at the golf club house will begin next Monday. Twenty-two ladies have already put their names on the list to serve tea to the golfers. Polo playing has also begun, and many polo ponies are expected from the West this week for the use of the players.

Among the New Yorkers here are Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, Roland Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, Mrs. Livingston Smith, Miss M. M. Kerr, Miss S. M. Odell, Mrs. Lee-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, and W. R. Travers.

MRS. E. V. LOEW'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Edward Victor Loew gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Edna Goadby Loew. Mrs. Loew wore a costume of black velvet and point lace, and the débutante was in white lace over white silk, and carried a bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley. The débutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Eleanor Swayne, who was gowned in pink crêpe de chine; Miss Lena Fanshawe, who wore gray crêpe de chine and chiffon; Miss Edith Hollins, who was in blue crêpe de chine and chiffon; Miss Helen Beadleston, who wore pale gray silk; Miss Edith Talcott, Nile green silk; Miss Marion Bourne, white silk, trimmed with white lace; Miss Catharine Dodge, Miss May Riker, and Miss Eleanor Thomas. The rooms were decorated with palms and smilax and pink and white roses. The table decorations were of pink.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, Dr. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbery, Miss Lounsbery, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. A. H. Sands, Willis S. Paine, William H. Goadby, F. A. Juilliard, George W. Quintard, Miss Helen Gallatin, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Florence Stokes, Miss Julia Fanshawe, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Hope Atterbury, and the Messrs. Robert Goelet, Arthur Burden, Robert Maclay, Louis Iselin, Harry Peters, and George F. Baker, Jr.

SOCIAL NOTES AND DOINGS.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last night at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, a large and handsome dinner of forty covers. The table was beautifully decorated, roses and smilax being used with artistic effect. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Thomas Cushing and Miss Cushing, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Burden Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. Livingston.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, who were married on Jan. 22, 1895, have issued cards for a reception to celebrate their wooden wedding to-morrow evening at their residence, 72 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Wilmerding was Miss Katherine Bache. She is a grand niece of Mr. Henry Bedlow of Newport, and a niece of Miss Kate Rutgers Lincoln.

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Mrs. William V. Brokaw of 825 Fifth Avenue will give a women's luncheon at her residence on Tuesday, Jan. 30. Mrs. Everett S. Culver of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a dinner on Friday, Jan. 26.

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The organization known as Mrs. Sedgwick's dancing class, and in which Mrs. Bradish Johnson and other women are interested with Mrs. Sedgwick, met last evening in the Metropolitan Club Annex. This class is composed of young men and women who, with few exceptions, are not yet out.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Erbelding—Loustau.

Miss Marie Loustau of Pau was married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, to George Erbelding, who is the confidential assistant of Edwin Gould. A nuptial mass was celebrated by the rector of the church. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Erbelding started for the South.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Second Annual Dinner of the First Hundred Members.

The second annual dinner of the first hundred members on the roll of the New York Athletic Club took place last evening at the clubhouse, Central Park South. There were seventy-five members present. Walter S. Wilson presided. Among the guests were the newly elected President of the club, John R. Van Wormer, and ex-Presidents William E. Van Wyck, (1869-72.) George Moore Smith, (1873,) William B. Curtis, (1880-81,) Jennings S. Cox, (1889,) Bartow S. Weeks, (1892,) James

BARNARD'S ADDED DIGNITY

A College in the University System, as Is Columbia.

Degrees of Equal Value with Those of Columbia—President Low's Statement at Wellesley Club.

An important change in the relations of Barnard College and Columbia University, by which the students and graduates of the former have been placed on a footing of absolute equality with the students and graduates of the latter, was announced by Seth Low, President of the university, at the seventh annual luncheon of the New York Wellesley Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. The luncheon was declared to be the most successful function of its kind the club has held.

Mrs. George A. Plimpton, President of the club, presided. The guests were Miss Caroline Hazard, the new President of Wellesley College, Seth Low, James G. Croswell, Head Master of Brearley School, and Mrs. Frank North. Among others present were Miss Julia Buffington, Miss Bailley, ex-President of Wellesley Club; Miss Brown, President of the University Club; Miss Grace Andrews, and Miss Annette Finnigan.

Miss Caroline Hazard, who was introduced by Mrs. Plimpton, dwelt upon what had been achieved by Wellesley College, and said that the prospects of the institution were extremely hopeful.

"One coming to Wellesley after an interval of some years," she continued, "would be perhaps most struck by seeing the cups and gowns moving in the halls and grounds. Also did the seniors wear them, but many of the professors and instructors give their lectures in these academic robes, and they certainly add impressiveness and dignity to their appearance."

The observatory, the gift of Mrs. Whitin of Whitinsville, was a beautiful little building of white marble, she said, and the appliances for it were nearing completion. Adverting to the needs of the college, she said the greatest need was, of course, the securing of the endowment fund. A gymnasium building also was greatly needed. The plans for the building comprise a large central hall, a swimming tank, and shower baths, a hall for the practice of medical gymnastics, and a court for basket ball practice. A running track is not considered necessary, as cross-country running is very much in vogue at Wellesley and would seem to be everything that is needed in that direction.

President Seth Low, the next speaker, congratulated Wellesley on behalf of Columbia University on the college's choice of Miss Hazard for its President. He said he felt particularly interested in being present at the luncheon, as he himself had become President of a woman's college.

"It will interest you all to know," he continued, "that yesterday Barnard became a college in the university system just as Columbia is. By this new agreement the President of Columbia becomes ex-officio President of Barnard, and at the same time a Trustee. This means that he will perform precisely the same duty for Barnard that he does for Columbia College or the School of Law or Medicine.

"In financial matters the college must look out for itself, as in times past, but in future the college will not have to make its own arrangements with the university professors who teach there, but with the corporation. The professors will all be appointed by the Trustees of the university, and will be assigned to either Barnard or Columbia, as required. If some of the time of the professors who teach at Barnard is spent at Columbia, an equal amount of time will be given to Barnard by other professors. The college will be able to regulate its own curriculum, and members of the Faculty may be either men or women. The students will cease to be graduated as graduates of Barnard and will become graduates of Columbia on an equality with the men, and a degree will have the same value as a Columbia degree." [Applause.]

President Low said the change could not but work for the greatest benefit of both men and women.

Mrs. Frank H. North, in an address on "Our College Traditions," remarked, incidentally, that American scholarship does not exist. "What have our men done in comparison with what has been done across the ocean?" she demanded.

James G. Croswell also addressed the assembly, on "Woman and Her College Days."

EDUCATION BOARD'S NEW HOME.

Seeking to Collect the Portraits of Past Presidents of the Body.

The Board of Education, which is moving into its new building at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, has decided to have, if possible, pictures of all the past Presidents of the Board of Education in one collection. Of these pictures Secretary A. Elerson Palmer has been able to get all but those of Gerardus Clark, President in 1844; Isaac A. Johnson, in 1845, and Richard Warren, in 1859.

Mr. Palmer has sent word to various educational institutions and teachers throughout the city to try, if possible, to obtain the three portraits desired. It is expected that the new hall of the board will be opened Feb. 15.

THE STAHL FAMILY SPOOK.

Bertha, Who Is Believed to be It, Will Leave Home for a Time.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—A large crowd stood around the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Stahl in Riverside to-day waiting for the sign of the supposed "ghost" that is said to have created so much excitement in the Stahl household. They had their wait for nothing.

No unusual sight was witnessed and not a sound other than that made by the Stahl children at play was heard. The superstitious still cling to the belief, however, that the daughter, Bertha Stahl, is not responsible for the numerous strange occurrences which are said to have been witnessed. Despite the weather the crowd increased in size to-night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stahl, the mother, is almost insane over the excitement created by the story of the ghostly visits. She said to-day that Bertha confessed to being the culprit, but that her daughter did not have control over her actions. Mrs. Stahl said that her pastor, the Rev. C. Basth, will drive the evil spirits away if there are any, and she relies on him. Dr. Fliteroft was called in to-day to prescribe for Mrs. Stahl.

Jacob Stahl, Bertha's father, said they had decided to let Mrs. Barth have charge of the girl and take her away from home for a while. They hope her absence from the house will prove what many of the neighbors think to be the true cause of all the weird noise—that Bertha is inclined to be quietly mischievous.

This afternoon Mrs. A. J. Phillips, who says she is a Spiritualist, called at the house and examined Bertha. Mrs. Phillips questioned the girl for some time and said she had no medium power. She said, however, that Bertha had a great deal of mischief in her eyes.

THE PRESIDENT AT A DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage entertained at a Cabinet dinner to-night in honor of President and Mrs. McKinley.

Covers were laid for twenty, the company including, in addition to the guests of honor, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture, the ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Col. and Mrs. Herrick of Cleveland, and Mrs. Sheridan.

Burial of the Bergen Family.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20.—With many of the friends of the family in attendance, the funeral of Martin Bergen and the three members of the family, his victims, was held from St. Joseph's Church this afternoon.

Amateur Athletes' Decisions.

The Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and decided to readmit the University of California to the association. It is reported that the next annual games of the organization will be held in this city on May 25 and 26. The committee decided that the constitution should not be amended. The Executive Committee will meet in this city on Feb. 23 and 24 and elect officers.

NEW CHALLENGE TENNIS CUP.

To be Open to All Competitors—Seventh Regiment Tournament.

It is announced that a new perpetual challenge cup for lawn tennis international competition has been offered by a well-known American expert. The name of the donor is not given, but it is believed he is Richard Stevens of Hoboken. The offer has been made to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and it will be formally accepted at the coming annual meeting next month, when an official announcement will be made of the gift and the conditions surrounding it.

It is already known, however, that the new trophy will be deeded to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in trust for future competition, and it is expected to be the America's Cup of the lawn tennis world. It is also rumored that the officers of the National association are already in correspondence with the English authorities, and the first international match for the new trophy is expected to take place next Summer. On account of the Transvaal war next season will probably be an off year in English lawn tennis, so a team of visiting experts is pretty sure to come over.

The conditions of the new cup require that challenges for it must be issued through the governing body of the country whose players wish to try for it, and that the teams shall consist of two men in singles and one team in doubles, not necessarily different men. The majority of the five matches—four in singles and one in doubles—will decide the contest.

The Seventh Regiment Tennis Association has just announced that it will hold an open lawn tennis tournament in its armory, beginning Feb. 21, and lasting to the end of the week, for the indoor championship of the United States. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and President James Dwight of Boston has been announced as referee.

Only singles will be held, but the armory has eight courts, good light, and a high roof, which offer the best of facilities for a big list of expert players. Among those expected to play are Hackett and Allen of Yale, Hale of Princeton, Grant of Columbia, Paret, last season's winner of the All-Comers' at Newport; Bostwick, Cragin, Tallant, Thurber, and probably one or two experts from Boston.

Entries close Feb. 20 with W. B. Cragin, Jr., 330 West Seventh-seventh Street. The entrance fee is $1.50.

REGATTA FOR THE HARLEM.

New York Captures the Annual Event of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held at the Marlborough Hotel last night, it was decided that the next regatta should be rowed in this city, the date of which will be selected later by a mail vote of the members of the committee.

This event is of more than ordinary importance this year, as the winners will be sent to Paris to compete in the regatta at the Exposition, which will probably be held on the Seine on Aug. 26. The meeting was presided over by Walter Stimson of the Arlington Rowing Club.

The claims of this city were looked out for by a delegation headed by Frederick Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club, who argued that Philadelphia had had the regatta five times, Saratoga the same number, Detroit three times, and Newark, Washington, Boston, and Troy twice each, while New York had not had it once in the twenty-eight years that the association had been in existence. Mr. Vilmar said the Speedway Course, from High Bridge to Two Hundred and Fifth Street, offered excellent facilities for the race, eight crews being able to row abreast, making it the finest course in the world.

He promised that New York would do its best to send the winning crews to the Paris Exposition, and said that $5,000 could be raised for that purpose. When it was explained that the Speedway course would not admit of turning it was decided the rule which calls for a race with a turn should be suspended for this year, particularly since the races at the exposition would all be straightaway.

The teams to be sent to Paris will be selected by the National Regatta Committee, and they will consist of a senior single scull, one four, and one eight. In case of a Canadian club being among the winners, its representative or representatives will be sent with the Americans.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN.

Unusually Good Shooting at the Class and Revolver Matches.

The class match last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory was marked by unusually good shooting. Seven shots were fired from the two-hundred-yard mark standing and seven prone at 500 yards. The best marksman in each of the five different classes received a prize. The winners, with their scores, follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'ls.
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	33	35	68
Private W. A. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	33	34	67
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. L	33	33	66
Lieut. S. M. Carnochan, Staff	33	32	65
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	31	64

The following qualified as sharpshooters: Private W. H. Hanley, Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Lieut. G. S. Towle, Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, Corp. S. M. Richardson, Corp. E. S. Coy, Private W. C. Relyea, and Private W. C. Meissner.

In the afternoon a contest was held for three prizes. It was a revolver match, open to commissioned officers of the regiment and to the non-commissioned staff. The conditions were five shots at ten yards, with deliberate aim.

The scores of the winners follow:

1—Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G.....24
2—Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Staff.....23
3—Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B.....22

The following also made scores of 22: Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B; Lieut. G. S. Towle, Co. D; Lieut. P. J. White, Co. E; Lieut. J. Wotherspoon, Co. H.

PRINCETON AGAIN SHUT OUT.

Easily Beaten by the New York Athletic Club Hockey Team.

The hockey team of the New York Athletic Club defeated the team from Princeton University last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink by a score of 5 to 0. Listless playing by the former team and clever blocking by Ford and Wilson of Princeton kept the score down to 1 point in the first half. Fenwick was hurt at the end of the half and compelled to retire. In the second half New York played rapidly and placed 4 more goals to its credit. The line-up follows:

New York A. C.	Princeton.
O'Donnell	Goal
Koehler	Point
Hunt	Cover point
Baird	Forward
Hornbeck	Forward
Fenwick	Forward
Tomlinson	Forward

Referee—B. Phillips, New York A. C. Umpires—Callender, St. Nicholas, and Mr. Sheffler. Goals—Fenwick, 1; Hornbeck, 3; Hunt, 1.

SCHAEFER'S LEAD REDUCED.

Ora Morningstar was in good form yesterday afternoon, and managed to reduce Schaefer's lead 36 points in their billiard match at the latter's academy. Schaefer started in on his unfinished run of 234 made on the day before, and did not stop until he had clicked off 34 more. In the next inning he added 85 to this, and followed it up with another run of 37. His playing then fell off considerably. Morningstar, who had been playing steadily, made a run of 56, which brought his total up to 126. The evening session was not played. The match will be resumed on Monday. The score:

Schaefer—34, 85, 37, 1, 0, 1, 12, 0, 1, 15, 3, 11. Total, 200. Average, 16 8-12. Grand total, 2,200. Grand average, 18 76-118.

Morningstar—0, 9, 2, 28, 0, 1, 4, 0, 3, 14, 9, 56. Total, 126. Average, 10 6-12. Grand total, 1,064. Grand average, 9 4-118.

Baseball Coach for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—F. B. Adams, manager of the Yale University baseball team, announces that arrangements have been made with Pitcher Nichols of the Boston baseball team to come to New Haven for several weeks during the coming Spring to coach candidates for the 'Varsity team. Mr. Nichols will devote his attention particularly to the pitchers.

Indoor Baseball League Contest.

The Twelfth Regiment played a hotly contested indoor baseball game against the First Naval Battalion at their armory last night and added one more to their unbroken record of victories which has placed them at the head of the league, the score being 18 to 5.

M'LAUGHLIN GOES SOUTH

Resents Challenge of Senator Coffey to Appear Against Him.

Asks Peace in Old Age and Evades Questions About the Senator's Alleged Vital Help.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader of Kings County, left for Florida yesterday morning to spend the remainder of the Winter. His departure settled the question as to whether he would accept the challenge of Senator Michael J. Coffey and appear before the committee which is hearing the charges of party disloyalty against the South Brooklyn leader. Isaac M. Kapper, chief counsel for Senator Coffey, sent the following letter to Mr. McLaughlin on Friday, inviting him to attend the meeting of the committee on Friday night:

"Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, No. 9 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir: Senator Coffey has observed the published statement in one of the daily papers this past week, wherein you are quoted as saying that he had better not cause you to be summoned before the committee now engaged in investigating charges of party disloyalty against him, as it would not be 'healthy' for him if he did so.

"As you are about to leave the city, and as Senator Coffey's counsel have, in the brief time allowable, been unable to communicate with Mr. Maguire, Chairman of the committee, for the purpose of having you officially invited before the committee, Senator Coffey directs me to now invite you before the committee at its session to be held this evening in the Thomas Jefferson Building, at 8 o'clock, where you will undoubtedly be afforded a courteous hearing and, in so far as Senator Coffey can determine, a full opportunity to state the matters regarding him, the publicity of which would not be 'healthy' or otherwise for him. I beg to remain with deep respect, very truly yours,

"ISAAC M. KAPPER."

Mr. McLaughlin did not attend the meeting. He, in fact, ignored Mr. Kapper's letter. His friends say that the invitation for him to appear before the committee was merely a "bluff" on the part of the Coffey faction. The latter, however, insist that they were in earnest, and that they much regret Mr. McLaughlin's failure to appear.

It was said yesterday that the leader was very angry over Mr. Kapper's letter.

Mr. McLaughlin, according to a statement published in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday, was told before his departure that Mr. Kapper had said on Friday night that he (Mr. McLaughlin) had been compelled to summon Senator Coffey to his assistance in order to get a proper recognition for the Brooklyn organization on the city ticket in 1897. Mr. McLaughlin, as alleged, asked what authority Mr. Kapper had for saying that, and when told that the lawyer had said that it did not come from Senator Coffey, is quoted as having replied:

"Well, then, he lies."

"But did Senator Coffey go to Mr. Croker at your request?" he was asked.

His answer was, in part, as alleged:

"Now, if you have lived in Brooklyn long enough you know the circumstances of that campaign as well as I can tell them to you.

"I have lived to serve my day and generation as best I could. My only desire now is for peace and quiet, and I think I am entitled to it."

Mr. McLaughlin was accompanied South by Mrs. McLaughlin and a large party of friends, all of whom will be the guests of ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins, at his place on the Indian River.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The two-men team tournament of the Lithographers' Bowling Association began at the Arcade alleys, 8 St. Mark's Place, last evening. Dewes and Brown won two series, defeating Sinramm and Schnitzler, and Graul and Hackett. The latter team broke even in the series with Sinramm and Schnitzler. Scores:

FIRST GAME—FIRST SERIES.

Dewes ...14, 23, 40, 49, 66, 84, 101, 119, 128, 148
Brown ... 8, 37, 57, 74, 94, 114, 130, 130, 158, 188
Sinramm ..20, 39, 48, 57, 77, 93, 110, 130, 147, 154
Schnitzler ..20, 37, 44, 61, 70, 78, 95, 112, 120, 129

SECOND GAME.

Dewes ... 9, 29, 49, 68, 83, 100, 120, 138, 146, 164
Brown 19, 28, 48, 64, 73, 90, 98, 115, 135, 154
Sinramm, ..8, 27, 42, 57, 66, 93, 113, 129, 138, 168
Schnitzler . 8, 17, 25, 39, 48, 57, 86, 106, 126, 144

FIRST GAME—SECOND SERIES.

Graul 19, 38, 52, 72, 99, 118, 127, 146, 165, 174
Hackett .. 8, 16, 24, 35, 53, 73, 92, 101, 121, 139
Sinramm . 7, 16, 29, 46, 55, 84, 103, 112, 121, 141
Schnitzler.20, 49, 69, 85, 94, 110, 119, 127, 136, 145

SECOND GAME.

Sinramm..19, 28, 48, 66, 85, 104, 121, 138, 158, 175
Schnitzler.20, 39, 58, 76, 96, 116, 133, 142, 150, 166
Graul 9, 18, 37, 46, 66, 82, 90, 99, 107, 116
Hackett .. 8, 27, 44, 60, 76, 93, 113, 143, 172, 192

FIRST GAME—THIRD SERIES.

Dewes ...27, 47, 64, 82, 91, 105, 121, 141, 170, 190
Brown 9, 17, 34, 43, 63, 76, 95, 112, 129, 136
Graul 17, 26, 34, 40, 48, 57, 77, 107, 134, 153
Hackett ..17, 30, 45, 53, 70, 90, 108, 116, 135, 144

SECOND GAME.

Dewes ...17, 35, 44, 74, 104, 131, 148, 155, 175, 194
Brown 9, 25, 45, 65, 82, 100, 120, 138, 146, 174
Graul 19, 28, 36, 56, 76, 94, 102, 111, 116, 125
Hackett .20, 40, 60, 79, 99, 117, 125, 142, 162, 182

The Mount Morris Bank team did the best work last night in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard National—Jefferds, 154; Davis, 173; Fallon, 129; Barger, 163; Hodges, 135. Total, 745.
Hamilton—Crosby, 150; Ward, 129; Reilly, 98; Willis, 74; Mooney, 155. Total, 606.

SECOND GAME.

Mount Morris—McKever, 187; Wendell, 160; Benedict, 121; Hickinbothen, Jr., 121; Gross, 182. Total, 771.
Hamilton—Crosby, 167; Ward, 134; Reilly, 132; Willis, 96; Mooney, 156. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

Seaboard National—Jefferds, 113; Davis, 141; Fallon, 105; Barger, 141; Hodges, 149. Total, 649.
Mount Morris—McKever, 136; Wendell, ——; Benedict, 115; Hickinbothen, Jr., 163; Gross, 156. Total, 686.

The Germania team did splendid work in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, winning two games with good scores. Barber, of the Germanias, made the best average of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 138; Rushmore, 198; Swan, 163; Story, 169; Saddington, 128. Total, 676.
German-American—Schopp, 133; Barnett, 99; Markes, 117; Ormsbee, 120; Elston, 150. Total, 619.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 163; Michels, 130; Huethol, 128; Hahnel, 212; Barber, 169. Total, 742.
Phenix—Dougherty, 147; Rushmore, 115; Swan, 134; Story, 116; Saddington, 185. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 181; Michels, 193; Huethol, 125; Hahnel, 117; Barber, 200. Total, 820.
German-American—Schopp, 123; Barnett, 151; Markes, 120; Ormsbee, 144; Elston, 162. Total, 700.

The tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association was continued at Read's alley's yesterday afternoon. Parke, Davis & Co. winning two games. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 181; Ely, 170; Ulrich, 135; Robertson, 135; Ruddiman, 189. Total, 810.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 111; Stepan, 110; Klahre, 169; Homann, 157; Malsch, 119. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 156; Doran, 185; S. H. Carragan, 108; Brunn, 116; Carr, 138. Total, 768.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 145; Stepan, 83; Klahre, 83; Homann, 114; Malsch, 136. Total, 591.

THIRD GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 159; Doran, 168; S. H. Carragan, 126; Brunn, 163; Carr, 150. Total, 766.
Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 176; Ely, 138; Ulrich, 157; Robertson, 117; Ruddiman, 173. Total, 761.

FOURTH GAME.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 181; Douth, 187; Stein, 161; Robertson, 143; Heins, 131. Total, 743.
National Lead Company—Kemble, 127; Saunders, 129; C. E. Meek, 100; Sidford, 139; R. P. Meek, 141. Total, 636.

FIFTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 161; Saunders, 150; C. E. Meek, 183; Sidford, 139; R. P. Meek, 153. Total, 783.
Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 164; Chrystal, 108; Kennedy, 119; Faulkner, 164; Colgate, 184. Total, 739.

SIXTH GAME.

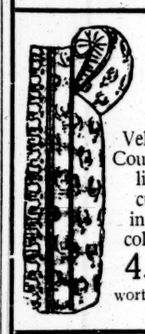
Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 179; Chrystal, 125; Kennedy, 132; Faulkner, 161; Colgate, 192. Total, 789.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 114; Douth, 140; Stein, 130; Robertson, 165; Heins, 148. Total, 697.

Sailors Win at Indoor Baseball.

About 800 spectators witnessed the indoor baseball game between teams of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Second Naval Battalion at the regimental armory last night. The contest resulted in favor of the sailors by a score of 17 to 15. There were many visitors present.

S. BAUMANN & CO.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.



Velour Couches, like cut, in all colors, 4.98 worth $10.

5-piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery, worth $40.00..... 19.98

Fast Plate Pier Mirror in Oak or Mahogany finish . . . 6.98

Cor. 46th St. & 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The Harlem and the Columbia Leagues will complete schedules during the week. In the Columbia League the Corinthians and Orientals, who are tied for first place, will meet and decide the championship. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Corinthian	13	3	936	Rosedale	8	10	973
Monarch	12	4	971	Doolittle	8	10	941
Germania	13	5	955	Oriental	6	8	935
Fidelia	12	6	959	Arlington	6	8	926
Empire	10	6	975	Golden Rod	8	12	969
Orchard	9	7	1005	Morningside	7	11	991
Spartan	12	8	994	Lotus	5	11	894
South Park	10	8	964	Riverdale	4	10	897
Metropolitan	10	8	950	Glendale	5	15	894
Bleecker	8	8	935	Central	4	12	890
Columbia	10	10	958				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Washington	15	5	906	Lotus	8	8	924
Knickerb'k'r	15	5	995	Standard	8	10	961
Belvidere	11	5	965	Audubon	8	10	950
Empire	12	6	1103	Colonial	8	10	910
Oriental	12	6	994	Grove Hill	11	7	936
Phoenix	13	7	956	Central	7	13	978
Riverdale	10	6	934	Premier	5	11	933
Morris Wh.	10	8	1004	[illegible]	5	11	
Morningside	10	10	943	Harlem R. C.	4	16	909
Corinthian	10	10	914	[illegible]cumap	3	13	
Boulevard	8	8	935				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	17	1	1023	Village	8	10	882
Corinthian	17	1	998	Boulevard	7	11	837
Empire	13	3	994	Mercury	7	13	891
Standard	16	4	942	Audubon	6	12	823
Riverdale	13	5	928	Oerell	6	14	897
Belvidere	14	6	922	Empire City	5	13	833
Morningside	14	6	904	Enterprise	5	15	832
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	14	877
Columbia	11	7	870	Mephisto	3	17	826
Hamilton	9	11	905	Diamond	1	17	740
Premier	9	11	869				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	17	3	888	Holschen	10	10	793
Aleo	15	5	890	M. M. & M.	10	10	887
Ellison	16	6	913	Linwood	7	13	763
Gotham	16	6	881	Homestead	6	16	817
Oradell	16	6	873	Manhatta	5	13	849
Welcome	15	7	884	Black Bass	4	18	783
Glendale	11	11	855	Amity	0	22	722
Straggler	11	11	830				

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1	12	1	951	Our No. 2	7	7	844
N. Y. No. 1	12	2	860	Americus	7	7	829
Lenox	9	3	899	De Vinne	5	7	804
Harlem	8	4	893	Manhattan	3	13	739
Yonkers	10	5	842	Stanley	2	11	700
Empire City	9	5	880	Defendam	2	12	764
Citizens'	7	5	839	N. Y. No. 2	1	13	741
Colfax	8	6	922	Knickerb'k'r	1	10	589
Colonial	8	6	890				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	13	1	949	Nassau	8	8	883
East N. Y.	13	3	960	Welcome	8	8	838
J. F. Price	14	4	922	Washington			
Bushwick	12	4	915	Irving	9	11	825
Bedford	12	4	884	Fulton	7	9	880
Gilbert	10	4	904	Brooklyn	7	9	875
Fraternity	10	4	885	Atlantic	7	9	816
De Witt Clinton	12	6	870	De Forest	5	9	866
Fort Greene	10	6	911	Commonw'th.	5	11	892
Burnside	10	6	868	Iolanthe	5	13	922
De Long	9	6	890	Brevoort	5	13	868
Long Island	9	9	904	Alert	5	13	868
Fern	9	9	882	Oxford	2	14	751
Lefferts	8	8	892	Gramercy	1	11	769
				Ridgewood	1	15	815

BROOKLYN R. A. SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	14	0	860	Brevoort	8	8	780
Gilbert	11	4	899	Philadelphos	5	7	773
Bedford	11	4	856	Bushwick	9	7	767
Long Island	11	4	788	Brooklyn	4	9	763
Fort Greene	11	6	836	Fulton	5	12	773
Fern	9	5	805	Nassau	4	10	746
Lefferts	8	5	777	J. F. Price	3	9	736
De Long	7	5	869	Fraternity	4	12	723
De Witt Clinton	9	8	763	Burnside	2	15	769

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Roseville A. A.	13	5	958	Columbia	6	12	898
N. Y. A. C.	12	6	915	Elizabeth	6	12	859
Jersey City	10	8	944	Knickerbocker A. C.	6	12	885
North End	10	8	944				

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION.

Loyola	8	2	759	Columbus	3	5	744
Spalding No. 1	6	2	871	No. 2			
St. Monica				Holy Cross	2	4	756
No. 1	5	2	767	No. 1			
St. Mary's	3	3	803	Columbus	2	5	741
Cathedral	3	3	776	No. 1	2	5	741
Holy Cross No. 2	7	5	824	Harlem C. C.	2	6	732
Spalding No. 2	4	4	756	Leo C. C.	2	6	753
St. Monica No. 2	2	3	713	Holy Rosary	1	4	655

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fidelity and Casualty	10	0	838	John Hancock Mut'l	5	6	968
Metropolitan	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	7	4	806	Germania	1	7	830
Mut. Benefit	4	3	849	Mutual	0	9	856

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Journal	4	0	1296	Tribune	2	2	1136
World	4	0	1182	Bulletin	0	4	1136
Herald	2	2	1248	Times	0	4	1156

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Colgate & Co.	13	3	915	National Lead Company	8	8	796
Dodge & Olcott	11	5	845	Parke, Davis & Co.	8	8	754
Merck & Co.	8	8	769	Gen'l Chemical Co.	7	9	751
R. W. Robinson & Son.	8	8	791	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	15	698
Seabury & Johnson	8	8	783				

TO START A BREEDING FARM.

C. W. Williams, Owner of Allerton, Buys Noted Stallions.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 20.—C. W. Williams has bought the following noted trotting stallions, and will establish with them and Allerton, 2:09¼, a breeding farm at Ashland Park, in this county: St. Vincent, 2:13¾, br. h., 16, by Wilkes Boy, dam Aller, purchased of A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.; Expedition, br. h., 11, by Electioneer, dam Lady Russell, bought of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky.; Belsire, 2:21¼, br. h., 9, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, bought of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn., and Mazatlan, 2:26¼, b. h., 10, by Electioneer, dam Rosamond, by Piedmont, bought of William Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

St. Vincent is the sire of Lord Vincent, 2:08¾, winner of the Transylvania Stakes and the largest winner on the trotting turf last season.

Mr. Williams, who has been living at Galesburg, Ill., will remove to Lexington.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Tanfaran results.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile. For two-year-olds. King Stelle, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; M. F. Tarpey, 111, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Grafter, 108, (E. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:42. Gaffer, Brideale, St. Rica, and Carolinan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Daisy F., 104 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 5, won; Topmast, 107, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Chimura, 109, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:32½. Meadowthorpe, Billy McKloskey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile, selling. Sly, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Ben Ledi, 110, (Ross,) 3 to 1, second; Wyoming, 109, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Socialist, Rosalabra, Orion, Yaruba, Good Hope, and Maud Ferguson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; Turf Congress Stakes. Bannockburn, 124 pounds, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, won; Geyser, 121, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, second; Zoroaster, 116, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:39, which equals track record. Bendoran, Flower of Gold, Sardine, Advance Guard, Olinthus, and Yellow Tail also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Scotch Plaid, 109 pounds, (Jenkins,) 6 to 5, won; Montalbe, 105, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Red Pirate, 107, (Ross,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Grady, Toriblo, Ping, Espionage, and Antoinette also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, selling. Maxello, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Gold Baron, 112, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Carter H. Harrison, 112, (T. Walsh,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mafada, P. F., Romany, Lulu W., Delecta, and Lona Marie also ran. Lady Heloise left at post.

Dubuque to Have Trotting Races.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 20.—It was decided to-day to have trotting races here next Fall.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave. and 23d St.

Black Silks.

Will place on sale Monday 200 pieces of Black Taffeta Silk at less

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager

2nd Week.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
—CHARLES FROHMAN.

CLEMENT SCOTT, IN HERALD:
"A play that touches hearts and dims eyes—A human, touching story."
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.

Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In a new comedy entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS
By Captain Lee Trevor.
"A success."—Herald.
"Success, away beyond doubt."—Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MONDAY—716th PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES
BEGIN THIS WEEK.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
The Little Minister
By J. M. Barrie.
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evg. Journal:
"Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again."
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
2d Week.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY
AND HER LONDON COMPANY,
Presenting Sydney Grundy's comedy
THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry's engagement is for four more weeks. Seats for any performance now on sale.
Only Matinee Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
THIS SEASON'S COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Hilda Spong and John Mason, Grant Stewart, Grace Elliston, Eva Vincent, and Robert Hilliard.
"Cast far above the usual production of modern comedy."—Evg. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
MONDAY, FEB. 5TH,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS
In the great Palais Royal, Paris, success,
Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10C. TO ALL.
Continuous Show for Ladies and Children.
LOOK AT THE FEATURES IN THIS WEEK'S BILL!
Grand 10th American and European Novelties.

Grand Carnival of Old-Fashioned Minstrelsy.
J. M. MOORE'S COLORED MINSTRELS.
Troupe of genuine Southern Darkies, including Unique Four, Marguarite Taylor, the colored "Nightingale"; concluding with a Grand Creole Cake Walk.
COL. SHULTS' GREAT DANES.
12 largest performing canines in the world; Mexican 40 ft. high jumper; 4 Neapolitans, Porello's illusions, Joe Cramer, "Rubber-Neck"; Murillo, hand balancer; Ferrert's Trained Rats; Young Americus; Lottie, orang-outang.
THEATRE: 20 Stars, 2 Co's Continuous Show. Negro Minstrels, Allen & Kingsbury, Ada Jones, new illustrated songs; Edison's Projectoscope, the Bohomes, Barney Lubin and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
3d Year. 100 People. Box Office Opens at 8 A. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
650TH TIME. SILVER SOUVENIRS. VIOLET VASES.
FIRST TIME HERE OF EUROPEAN SUCCESS
Nicola Spinelli's Tragic Opera,
AT THE LOWER HARBOUR ("A BASSO PORTO.")
Misses Kronold, Linck, Carrington; Messrs. Stewart, Pruette, Davies, Belcher.
Preceded by THE MAGIC MELODY (Always in English.)
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Lambert; Messrs. Roberts, Casavant, Monlan.
CHORUS OF 60. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
EV'GS. 8:15 SHARP. 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Matinées Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN The Biggest Hit of All. Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
and her company in her new delicious funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
FOURTH CROWDED MONTH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
MR. F. ZIEGFELD, JR., PRESENTS
Anna Held in Papa's Wife
Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy, with
CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast,
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA AT SAT. MATS., $1.50.

CASINO! BEGINNING TMRRW (MON.) NGT!
MATINEES ON WEDS. & SATS. AT 2.
The Belle of N.Y. LIMITED ENGMNT! 2 WKS ONLY!
Geo. W. Lederer's LONDON
N. Y. Casino Co.
Orig. Cast & Chorus.
In preparation—New production, The Casino Girl.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler
15, 25, 50c. 20 Min. in Shirtwaists
Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Montgomery & Stone
15, 25, 50c. Duncan's Collies.
Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....Begins 8:30
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinées: Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
LAST 2 WEEKS
of Henry Arthur Jones's merry comedy,
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
*** Monday, Feb. 5, Daniel Frohman will present the new comedy of modern society, by "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie,) with the full strength of his company, (including Hilda Spong, John Mason, Edward Morgan, and Mary Manning.) The play is entitled:
THE AMBASSADOR.
Orders for seats received and filed.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman..Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Charles Frohman Presents
A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY, entitled
The Surprises of Love.
By Paul Belhaud and Michael Carre.
Cast will include: Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Charles Abbott, Eric Hope, Charles Bowser, Clayton White, Frank Lea Short, Margaret Robinson, Olive May, Helen Keating, Ellen Gall, and others.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Sat. only, 2:15.
SECOND CROWDED MONTH.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS,
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
MONDAY, FEB. 5TH.
Mr. GOODWIN and Miss ELLIOTT
in a new play by Henry V. Esmond, entitled
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22ND. SEATS ON SALE.

9th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION. GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

Murray HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
NEVER AGAIN THIS WEEK.
The Screaming Farce Comedy Success.
EVENING PRICES 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be donated to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguisned artists who have kindly volunteered their services are
MADAME NORDICA
and
MADAME GADSKI
MR. EDOUARD DE RESZKE
and
MR. EVAN WILLIAMS
AND OTHER SOLOISTS
MR. EMIL PAUR
and
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
CONDUCTORS
THE FULL CHORUS OF THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
and an
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY
Prices $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at the box office, Carnegie Hall; also at Tyson's.

WALLACK'S.
B'WAY & 30TH ST. Tele. 2,000 Mad.
*** Curtain will rise promptly at 8:00.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22,
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Direction of Marcus R. Mayer.
Will appear as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel by Clyde Fitch.
FIRST MAT. SAT. AT 2:00

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MINNIE SELIGMAN & CO.
Second Week—in "IN PARADISE."
WALTER LE ROY & FLORENCE CLAYTON in "Hogan of the Hansom," by Geo. M. Cohan.
MR. & MRS. CHAS. T. ELLIS, CHARLIE CASE, JOHN BOWKER: Illustrated Talk on Transvaal.
LOUISE GUNNING. ADAMS'S SEA LIONS.

THE NEW YORK TUESDAY EVE., JAN'Y 23D.
Positive production of the new magnificent spectacle,
BROADWAY TO TOKIO.
Tickets bought for Jan. 20 good for 23d.
*** On account of the elaborate preparations for the new production, the Sunday night concert will be abandoned this Sunday only.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
JANUARY 20 TO 27.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
5TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal, 50c.
LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays,
The Village Postmaster.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

COMIQUE B'WAY 29TH ST. THE HOUSE THAT MAT EVERYDAY 25c & 50c JACK BUILT
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burl sques and Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG AND BARBARA FIDGETY

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28th STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Sole Manager
Evgs at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
"EQUALS 'A RUNAWAY GIRL'"—SUN.
THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 65, including Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Nellie Braggins, Miss Marie Cahill, Miss Clara Palmer, Mr. W. E. Philp, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. Edmund Lawrence. Mon. Feb. 5th, THE COUNTESS CHIFFON.
A DRAMA OF SERIOUS SOCIAL INTEREST.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22D.
4TH WEEK! GREAT HIT!
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT Another Great Bill.
JAMES THORNTON, YORKE & ADAMS, GERTRUDE HAYNES & her choir Celestial of 20 voices, GILBERT & GOLDIE, HASTINGS & WRIGHT, WALZ & ARDELL, RAE & BROSCHE, BARNEY REYNOLDS, Kitty Gilmore Gardner, RHORER & HALSTERN, (Illustrated Songs.) Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. to-morrow, Mon., Mat., & all week, Great Burlesque, "A High Ball."
Victoria Burlesquers.
Juan de Caiceda, wire king, The Nawns.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
10TH WEEK AND STILL CROWDED.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS SCHWEIGHOFER.
Monday, the great hit, 'S NULLERL, (a nobody.) Tuesday, Schweighofer's Benefit and Farewell, Scheu before the Secretary, 2d act "BLITZMADDEL," "OTHELLO'S SUCCESS." Wed., (Liederkranz,) "TWO HAPPY DAYS." Thursday and bal. of week, "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS at THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission .....25c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE Chas. E. Evans, P'r. B'way & 35th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
The Hoisery Model Play. David Belasco's Naughty Anthony.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A STRANGER in a STRANGE LAND
Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

Koster and Bial's NEW YORK'S PALATIAL MUSIC HALL
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE,
Marvelous Mimetique Imitator,
Presenting his wonderful Travesties on
CHING LING FOO AND SOUSA.
First appearance in a long, long time, MARION MANOLA
The QUEEN of COMIC OPERA, MARIE JANSEN.
Ritchie, the Tramp Cyclist; Binns & Binns, Musical Comedians; the Five Cornallas, and a Host of Other all-star acts.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT. BANDA ROSSA.
EUGENIO SORRENTINO—Conductor.
NINA FARRINGTON
Will Recite Rudyard Kipling's Famous Poem,
"THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."
Fred'k Hallen & Mollie Fuller, Haines & Pettingill, Goldin, Illusionist; Tim Cronin, Eva Mudge, Ethel Tillson, Maud Nugent, Binns & Binns, Effie Huested.
IN PREPARATION—THE GORGEOUS BALLET SPECTACLE, "PROGRESS."

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES,
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9.
STORY OF CINDERELLA.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES.
WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 25c. ORCH. 50c. BALCONY 25c.
125TH ST. & 7TH AVENUE.
TO-NIGHT MINNIE PALMER & CO.
JOHN KERNELL—VESS OSSMAN.
NEXT WEEK KATHRYN OSTERMAN & CO.
JOHN KERNELL—LEW HAWKINS.
Lewis & Ryan, Watson, Hutchings & Edwards, Florence Moore, Jessie Millar, & Oth's.
Ward & Curran, Three Livingstons, Stanley & Wilson, The Eldridges, Mlle. Flora, Deaves' Marionettes, etc.

CHICKERING HALL,
Tuesday Evening, January 23.
A. Henry Savage Landor.
Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated.
Thrilling story of his Journey in THIBET, Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1, and 75c.
J. B. POND, Manager.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 23 at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON,
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Programme: HAYDN, Quartet D major, Op. 76, No. 5; FAURE, Sonata for Piano and Violin, A major; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN DREW
IN THE TYRANNY OF TEARS.
Jan. 29—"MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES."

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Granville Snelling,
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq

ARION SOCIETY,
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée
Sensation—NIGHT IN CHINATOWN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
AT
TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. GADSKI and ZELIEDE LUSSAN; MM. SALEZA, CAMPANARI, and VAN ROOY. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 22, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 24, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman"....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)..L. V. Saar
Composed for and sung by
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Mr. Paderewski will play Soli by Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Paderewski.
Tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, all principal hotels, and at Sherry's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 23, at 3 P.M.
SONG RECITAL
BY
MR. PERRY AVERILL
With the assistance of
MISS ANNA OTTEN, Violinist.
MR. ORTEN BRADLEY, Pianist.
Res'd Seats, $1, at Schuberth's. L. M. Ruben, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 23 & February 27.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, First Concert, MARIE BREMA, First N. Y. reappearance
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullmann's, & box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thursday evening, January 25th, at 8:15.
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME. Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL BY
Madame Nordica and
Madame Schumann-Heink
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

Two Piano Recitals MENDELSSOHN HALL, THUR. AFT., Jan. 25; WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

CONSOLIDATED GAS FIGHT

Dissatisfied Stockholders May Have Recourse to the Courts.

Lively Meeting Expected—New Amsterdam Director Charges Unfair Tactics by Standard Oil Interests.

There was much gossip yesterday in the financial district about the local gas situation and it was evidently stimulated by the prospect of a lively meeting of Consolidated stockholders to-morrow. The opinion appeared to be general that if the interests represented by George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss do not carry their point at the meeting, they will have recourse to the courts. On this point Mr. Lamb had nothing to say. He said that his statement on Friday contained all that was necessary to supplement his advertised appeal to the stockholders. The success of this appeal, he added, was astonishing. "I really believe," he continued, "that if I had another week I could stampede Monday's meeting."

Mr. Lamb called yesterday morning at the office of the Consolidated Gas Company and saw President Gawtry and David McClure, of counsel for the company. Mr. Lamb asked to be permitted to examine the by-laws of the company, and was refused. He will be present at the meeting to-morrow and expects that the interests that have been considered dominant will be represented by counsel, that an endeavor will be made to rush every measure through, and that technicalities will govern the proceedings.

Mr. Lamb will continue his advertising appeal up to the day of the annual meeting. This will cost about $12,000. It is understood that the expense will be borne partly by dissatisfied Consolidated stockholders and partly by New Amsterdam interests.

There does not appear to be any foundation for Wall Street gossip which hints that Consolidated and New Amsterdam have a perfect understanding, while apparently hostile. On this point a Director of New Amsterdam said yesterday that the hostility between the two companies could not be more bitter. He continued:

"The attempt to get control of New Amsterdam by unfair means is as clear as could be. Two bank Presidents and the Standard Oil interests represented by H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller had the idea that by ordering the Directors of Consolidated, whom they dominate, to keep the price of gas down to 65 cents they could take away the customers of New Amsterdam and depreciate the value of its stock until they could get a controlling interest cheap and turn it over to Consolidated at a paying figure, and so effect a consolidation, with a basis for controlling the local gas situation through New Amsterdam's Long Island plant and its tunnel under the East River. But they haven't got a controlling interest yet in New Amsterdam.

"As to Standard stock, I believe that Consolidated has not only the Sage and Andrews holdings, but has picked up enough beyond this one-fifth to give a control. I do not think the tactics of those who have been dominant in Consolidated affairs, those who order President Gawtry around, will succeed always. Under the present administration, Consolidated stockholders lose from $1,800,000 to $2,000,000 a year."

The Protective Committee of the Standard stockholders claimed, several days ago, to have control of 41,000 out of the 47,000 shares necessary to a majority control. The statement that Consolidated had picked up enough stock to give it control was repeated to B. B. McAlpin, counsel for the committee. He said:

"So there is a report to that effect, is there? Well, if they've got a majority of the stock, I don't know where they got it. As for the committee, I will not confess to our having or not having acquired control of a majority of Standard stock."

Russell Sage was not disposed to talk about gas matters yesterday. "Nothing new, nothing new," he said, in evading a discussion. "So dull that I accept your visit as a social call."

THINKS POPE HER GRANDFATHER

Mrs. Mathilde E. Samuel Adjudged Insane by a Sheriff's Jury.

Mrs. Mathilde E. Samuel, who believes the Pope is her grandfather, was yesterday adjudged insane by a Sheriff's Jury. She is the widow of R. H. Samuel, who left her a large estate. She has been confined in Bloomingdale Asylum since November, having been taken there from another institution for the insane in Brussels, Belgium.

The jury found her incompetent to manage either herself or her affairs on the testimony of Dr. S. B. Lyon of Bloomingdale, who declared Mrs. Samuel is incurable. The chief delusion which affects her is, he said, that she is the granddaughter of Pope Leo XIII.

Mrs. Samuel's property consists of about $10,000 in the hands of a banker in London, and a trust estate which yields her an income of over $5,000 a year. An application will now be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee of her person and estate.

INJURED IN POWER HOUSE.

Engineer Escapes Big Cable Wheels, but Is Badly Hurt.

Bert Edson Sherman, the Assistant Chief Engineer of the power house of the Lexington Avenue Railway, at 147 East Twenty-fifth Street, lies in Bellevue Hospital with a couple of fractured ribs on the left side, some scalp wounds, and a possible fracture of the skull. His condition is very critical.

Sherman had a narrow escape from an instantaneous and horrible death at the power house yesterday afternoon. There are narrow planks or platforms about the big wheels which move the cables. These platforms are used to oil the machinery and for inspection. Sherman was on one of these when he fell to the floor. Had he fallen the other way he would have been caught by the flanges of the immense wheel and cut to pieces.

Sherman is twenty-eight years of age and lives in Greenpoint Avenue, Woodside, L. I. He was discovered lying on the floor of the power house shortly after he fell, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital unconscious.

NEW CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Rendered on Lace Window Curtains and Crude Tartar.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in what is known to the wholesale dry goods trade as the Nottingham goods case. The goods affected are lace window curtains made on Nottingham warp machines, into which a fine cord is sewed, giving the effect of embroidery. Paragraph 340 of the Dingley Tariff Act provides that lace curtains made on Nottingham warp machines shall be assessed not less than 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The Collector of Customs at Philadelphia assessed the goods for duty at 60 per cent., under Paragraph 339, as lace window curtains, not elsewhere provided for. J. W. Smith, one of the importers, protested, on the ground that the goods should be classified under Paragraph 340. The board sustained the Collector.

Another decision announced yesterday was on a protest made by the Tartar Chemical Company against the decision of the Collector at this port in assessing the regular duty of 1½ cents a pound on crude tartar imported from Marseilles. The importers claim that the goods should come in at a lower rate, as provided in the reciprocity agreement with France. This was conceded as to a portion of the goods, but as to another portion, which came from Algeria, via Marseilles, the board decided against the protestant. By a decision rendered some time ago, it was settled that the reciprocity agreement does not include the colonies of France. The board maintains that Algeria has always been regarded as a colony.

Death of Thomas Kennedy.

Word reached the city yesterday of the death in Dublin, Ireland, of Thomas Kennedy, private secretary to Lord Mayor Tallon, who recently visited this city. Mr. Kennedy accompanied the Lord Mayor while he was in America and became well acquainted with such public officials and private persons as had to do with the reception of Mr. Tallon. He was a barrister and was regarded as an authority on affairs affecting the financial relations of Ireland.

TO WORK AN OLD COPPER MINE.

Boston Syndicate Has Purchased the Property at Arlington, N. J.—Five Million Tons in Sight.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—George Bayless, Mayor of Arlington, to-day confirmed the report of the sale of the old Arlington copper mine to a Boston syndicate. Mayor Bayless and Anthony W. Schuyler have turned over their interests to men interested in the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Bayless said: "These same men are largely interested in the Amalgamated Copper Trust and the corporation known as the Arlington Copper Company, recently formed, with a capital stock of $2,500,000." He said it is estimated there are about 5,000,000 tons of ore in sight and the new company figures upon handling 500 tons per day.

Operations in the old mine were discontinued forty years ago on account of the water in the tunnels and because the facilities then at command made the work unprofitable. Several attempts have been made since then to free the mine of water, but they had been unsuccessful, until about six weeks ago, when powerful pumps were put at work. The deepest shaft, the "Victoria"—240 feet—has been pumped out so that men will be able to work in it.

The Arlington copper mine was first worked in 1720 by Henry Schuyler. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on June 25, 1662, and settled at Pompton, in this State, in 1697. Later he removed to the "New Barbadoes," which included all that land between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers in Hudson County, and a large portion of Bergen County. In 1710 Mr. Schuyler purchased a tract of land on the old Back Road, now called Schuyler Avenue. It was there that copper was found.

Official records exist which show that 50,000 tons of copper have been shipped from the North Arlington property. Most of this was transported to Swansea and the British Lead and Iron Works of England.

The officers of the company have not yet been decided upon, but the organization will be effected, Mr. Bayless says, at a meeting to be held in New York next week. It is said to have been practically decided that the office of Treasurer will be filled by C. Amory Stevens of 39 Broad Street, New York.

Murderer Oswald Convicted.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Edward Oswald was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Judge Garrison's court to-day. Oswald killed his wife and child. His defense was insanity.

A TRIP ON CHICAGO'S CANAL.

Effort Will Be Made to Change Ditch to Deep Waterway.

SUMMIT, Ill., Jan. 20.—To demonstrate the practicability of the drainage canal as a link in the deep waterway between the lakes and the gulfs, the Sanitary Trustees to-day, aboard their private yacht Juliet, made the first trip between Chicago and Lockport over the new water course in a steam propelled craft.

The twenty-five feet depth of the canal afforded ample room for the yacht, and the voyage was made in quick time. In addition to the Drainage Trustees and other sanitary officials, there were aboard Mayor Harrison, Commissioner of Public Works McGann, and other men prominent in official and business life. The feasibility of changing the canal into a deep waterway was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the party aboard, and the matter will be pushed.

During the trip Trustee Jones authorized Mayor Harrison to tender the Juliet to Admiral Dewey for a trip down the canal during his coming visit to Chicago.

Boy Held Up and Chloroformed.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—George Hammerlin, fourteen years of age, a newsboy, was held up last night, chloroformed, and carried over to Bergen County, where he was found unconscious this morning on Farmer Kayfield's doorstep. The boy could only remember that he was overpowered on Church Street and taken into a carriage by two men. He was robbed of $1.65.

Gas on Chautauqua's Grounds.

CHAUTAUQUA, Jan. 20.—The Chautauqua Association struck a heavy vein of gas to-day while drilling a deep water well on the assembly grounds. The well was at a depth of 600 feet, and the pressure of gas is estimated at 1,000 pounds to the square inch.

WOMAN VANQUISHES A BURGLAR

Beats Him with a Broom and Gives Him a Push That Wrecks Stairs.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 20.—The wife of Harry Babbitt had an exciting encounter with a sneak thief last night. She heard a noise in an adjoining room, and on entering was startled to see a man with a bundle of clothing under his arm about to go into her husband's bedroom. She screamed, and the man made a dash for her, at the same time telling her to make no further outcry.

Mrs. Babbitt seized the man and, grabbing a broom, brought it down upon the thief's head. She repeated this performance until the man finally got away and attempted to escape through the hallway. Mrs. Babbitt followed and used her weapon with effectiveness.

As the man reached the stairs Mrs. Babbitt pushed him, and he fell, wrecking the stairway. The man, apparently uninjured, however, managed to reach the door and made his escape.

BRIDGEPORT FIRE LOSS $125,000.

Barnum & Bailey Circus May Lose More on Account of Delay.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 20.—The damage wrought by the fire at the Winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus here last night was fully $125,000. An inventory of the stock, which is being taken to-day, already shows a loss of more than $100,000, and Superintendent Hutchinson says the total amount surely will be $25,000 more.

The fire is believed to have originated from a lamp left in the car shed by roofers, who had been putting a tin roof on the building. It is supposed that some of the varnish, oils, or paint, of which there was a great quantity in the shed, took fire from the lamp.

Orders for the construction of new cars to take the place of the thirty destroyed were given this morning. It is now thought that the departure of the Buffalo Bill show on its Spring trip will be delayed by reason of lack of cars and that a loss of business will be felt as one consequence of the fire.

ALLEGED BANKRUPT A FRAUD.

Ogdensburg Clothier Conceals Goods Taken from His Stock.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A large amount of clothing belonging to the stocks of Louis I. Hoffman, who went into voluntary bankruptcy last week, was found secreted yesterday. Hoffman conducted clothing stores in Ogdensburg and Massena, and placed his liabilities at $14,500, with nominal assets at $9,000, though they are hardly half that amount.

E. P. Lynch, representing New York and Syracuse creditors, while dining in a restaurant Thursday night overheard men talking in a booth near by, one saying he saw boxes of clothing being carried from Hoffman's store a few nights before it was closed and taken away in a grocery sleigh. On Lynch's petition, Hoffman and others were taken before the referee in bankruptcy yesterday and admitted taking the goods away. On the court's order they were returned, and when the cases were opened they were found to contain the best goods of the entire stock.

A clue has been secured to other goods sent by Hoffman to his friends. Before the referee he said he knew of no other goods sent away, but would not swear he hadn't sent goods to others. The case is held open while further search is made.

Connecticut Insurance Men Sued.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 20.—The New Haven Trust Company, receiver of the defunct Connecticut Life Insurance Company of Waterbury, formerly the Connecticut Indemnity Association, has brought suit against Lewis A. Platt of this city, a former President of the company, and Col. John B. Doherty, a former Secretary of the company, to recover $37,000, which, it is alleged, they unlawfully transferred from one department to another. The suit is similar to that brought some time ago by former Insurance Commissioner Betts against the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

New Haven Police Make a Find.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—In searching for $14 worth of goods which, it was suspected, were stolen by Joseph Powell, the police came upon nearly $2,000 worth of articles, alleged to have been stolen from merchants in this city. The goods were found in Powell's house. The man, his wife, and a daughter were arrested. It is thought this capture will explain numerous recent thefts from stores here.

GEN. F. V. GREENE OUT.

Ex-Adjt. Gen. Andrews Succeeds Him as President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

Much comment was caused in business circles yesterday when it became known that Gen. Francis V. Greene had resigned the Presidency of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company and that Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was elected Vice President of the corporation last year, and who had before that been its counsel, had been elected as his successor. Although the change was nominally made on Jan. 1, it did not become public until yester

PROPOSED MORTGAGE TAX

How the Bill Reported at Albany Is Viewed by Experts.

SOME FOR, SOME AGAINST IT

Consensus of Opinion that the Tax Would in the End Be Paid by the Mortgageor.

The bill to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all mortgages, as reported by the Joint Committee on Taxation at Albany, is a matter of considerable discussion among lawyers and others directly interested in mortgage loans. The consensus of opinion is that the tax, if it should be imposed, would in the end be paid by the mortgageor.

Savings banks and their attorneys are, as a rule, opposed to the enactment of such a law, while on the other hand some lawyers who are largely interested in handling loans for estates and individuals believe that the law would be generally beneficial. As yet none of the lawyers has had the opportunity to carefully study all the details of the proposed bill, so their criticisms of it are based entirely on its general policy.

The provisions for the collection of the tax are not generally known, especially those relating to the collecting of the tax due from mortgages held outside of the State. Whether the mortgageor would have to pay this tax and deduct it from the interest due is a question which, according to lawyers, may cause some complications if the law goes into effect.

Many large investors in mortgages have for several years been providing for such a law as the one proposed by the Joint Committee, and they have inserted a clause in all their mortgages which protects them against paying the tax. This clause provides that if any bill taxing mortgages is passed the mortgageor shall pay the tax. The clause also provides that the loan can be called in on three months' notice if the borrower does not agree to pay the tax.

A number of lawyers who are closely identified with mortgage loan transactions, either as counsel for banks or large estates making such loans, were asked their opinions on the proposed law. Their opinions, together with that of Tax Commissioner Feitner, are briefly as follows:

Benjamin Wright, counsel for the Dry Dock Savings Institution, said:

"In my judgment it will result in an injustice. It will result in the mortgageor paying the tax. Take outstanding mortgages which are bearing 4½ per cent. interest. If the mortgageor would not consent by an agreement to pay the proposed tax, it would mean that the mortgage would be called in and a new rate of 5 per cent. would be charged the owner of the property if he wanted to obtain a new loan.

"For several years all savings banks have been putting conditions or covenants in their mortgages, requiring the mortgageor to pay any additional tax that might be levied by the State. This clause provides that the mortgage loan can be called in in three months if the mortgageor does not arrange to pay the additional tax. I am now preparing covenants to be used in our mortgages, providing that the mortgageor pay the tax if the law is passed. There are large holders of unrecorded New York mortgages outside of the State, and it will be difficult to get at them. The only way will be to put the property owner under oath and have him make affidavit as to who holds the mortgages. Then comes the problem as to how to collect the tax on these outside loans. The Legislature may have some difficulty in settling that question."

George F. Butterworth, with the firm of Strong & Cadwallader, said:

"Until I see a copy of the proposed bill I can give nothing more than a general opinion of the eventual possibilities. The eventual outcome will be the payment of the tax by the borrower. It will also result in the calling in of many mortgages, particularly second mortgages and mortgages on farming property.

"The only way to reach the outside holders of mortgages will be to allow the owner of the equity in the property to pay the proposed tax and deduct it from the interest due the mortgagee. This will of course bring a protest from the person who loans the money, and he will eventually increase the rate of interest. The plan has been tried in California with the result of increasing rates. Many wealthy people who have residences in Newport now loan largely on New York realty. As it is they pay no tax. Under the proposed law they would either have to pay the 5 mills, withdraw their loans, or make the mortgageor agree to foot the bill."

James Punnett, of Schenck & Punnett, observed:

"I think that such a law would be a mistake, and the burden of it would fall entirely on the mortgageor. It would make it much more difficult to get loans on real estate. There is burden enough on real property now, and this law would mean a higher rate of interest to the property owner."

Augustus S. Hutchins, attorney for the Metropolitan Savings Bank, expressed his views as follows:

"I think the legislators are working at the wrong end. They should try to reduce expenes instead of increasing the rates of taxation. Every time they increase the income of the State they devise some way of spending the money by creating new offices. The only result of such a law as is proposed would be to stiffen the rates of interest. The payment of the tax would have to be made by the owner of the real estate. Supposing he now had a loan at 4 per cent., he would find that when he wanted to renew it he would have to pay the tax in addition to the prevailing rate of interest."

David Thomson of the law firm of Foster & Thomson remarked:

"It seems to me that such a law would put an additional burden on the real estate owner. Few loans have been made in recent years without a clause providing that if such an act should be passed the borrower would pay the tax. It is a hardship to tax mortgages and the real estate at the same time. The result would be that the real estate owner, who is taxed at present on its assessed value, would under this proposed law inevitably have to pay the tax on the mortgage as well. This would mean that he would be compelled to pay tax on 25 to 50 per cent. more than the actual cash value of his realty."

Louis B. Rolston of the firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, said:

"As a general proposition we believe that the taxes already imposed are sufficient. I have not seen a copy of the proposed bill, so I do not care to discuss it."

B. Aymar Sands of Bowers & Sands, said:

"I am inclined to favor the bill. I have always felt that a small tax on personal property that would be paid would be better than a large tax which, as a rule, is not paid. We do a large mortgage business for estates and individuals, and we are thrown in direct competition with life insurance companies and savings banks which are not taxed on their mortgage loans. If they were compelled to pay taxes on these loans it is probable that they would not invest so much in them, and individuals and estates would have better opportunities.

"Again, there is a large class of investors who will not venture to invest in mortgages on account of the publicity of the records. They are afraid of being caught in the tax lists. If they knew that they would only have a fixed tax of one-half of 1 per cent. to pay on their investment they would be willing to loan on mortgages. As an illustration of the present situation, take the experience of a fire insurance company, a meeting of whose Board of Directors I attended to-day. The company has a large portion of its funds invested in certain bonds and stocks, which it could just now sell at an advantage. They have increased greatly in value since they were purchased by the company. If it did sell them and invest the proceeds in mortgage loans the result would be that it would have to pay a tax of 2½ per cent. to the city. This would reduce the earning capacity of the money to too low a margin for any fire insurance company. If there was one definite tax on mortgage loans, the company would be able to dispose of its bonds and stocks at a handsome margin, then invest in real estate loans, and later, if it saw that an advantage could be gained, reinvest in the other securities when they were lower.

"As a matter of fact, there is very little tax now paid on mortgages in this city. Under the proposed law this might be remedied."

Asked for an opinion as to the proposed mortgage tax, Commissioner Feitner said that he had as yet given the matter but slight consideration. "In general, however, he said, it seems to me that a rather cumbersome method has been hit upon for accomplishing the desired result. If the taxation of mortgages is to be the way in which cities and towns are to contribute to the State treasury, would it not be better for each municipality to collect its own taxes under this method, and then turn them over to the State?

"No, I do not think there is anything impracticable about the scheme. A very large percentage of mortgages are on record, making it no very difficult matter to get at the names of mortgagees, and to compel payment by making the tax a lien against the property."

President Hicks of the Bowery Savings Bank said that the lending institutions were materially opposed to the new plan for raising State funds on the general ground that nobody likes to be taxed. In reply to an inquiry as to what course the Bowery Savings Bank would take in the event of the proposed mortgage tax measure becoming a law, President Hicks said:

"We will not cross the bridge before we get to it, so I shall not undertake to say what we will do. This is what we can do, however: We can compel the mortgagors to pay the proposed tax. How? Simply because about 75 per cent. of our mortgages are past due, and there is nothing to prevent our calling these loans if the mortgagors refuse to stand an advance of one-half of one per cent. in the interest rate.

"It is also a fact," added President Hicks, "that a considerable number of our mortgages contain clauses protecting the bank against any such adverse legislation as that proposed."

ELECT THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of taxation is being discussed, will you permit me to present an idea that will, in my opinion, be of value to New York real estate owners?

The great injustice done in the collection of taxes from real estate arises from an unequal assessment imposed for purposes of taxation. No man, or set of men, can in one, two, or three years equalize these assessments. Such an undertaking is monumental, requires careful inquiry, knowledge of existing conditions in different localities, and untiring and constant attention. If assessments on real estate can be equalized, the result will be a lower tax rate and universal satisfaction. No good citizen owning real estate desires to shun his fair share of the burden of taxation. But when the assessments on his property are of a higher percentage of value than that assessed on other property, he naturally rebels, and such relief as is at present offered to property owners is insufficient and unsatisfactory.

As a relief I would respectfully suggest the following: That a bill be passed making the Tax Commissioners elective officers; that the said Commissioners be elected for a period of from eight to ten years, and receive a salary sufficiently large to compensate them for their entire time; that they be given the powers of a court, with the right to subpoena witnesses and engage experts. That the said bill contain a clause that all property shall be assessed at 80 per cent. of its real value; that the property owner shall have the right to go before such court of Commissioners with witnesses and be heard, and where assessments are shown to be in excess of 80 per cent. of the true value of the property assessed, they shall receive relief; that from time to time, as the Commissioners are informed of an undervaluation, they shall act upon such information, and shall increase the valuation on any property shown to be assessed for less than 80 per cent. of its true value; that the bill shall contain a clause requiring the assessed valuation of all real estate in Greater New York to be published in one or more daily papers, at least once every three years.

Such a bill, in my opinion, would ultimately bring about what is most essential to New York real estate owners, viz., equal assessments throughout the city, a lower tax rate, and confidence of the people in real estate investment, through the protection and rights that they would receive and enjoy under such a measure.

A. P. W. KINNAN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

CRITICISES A LIBRARY.

Sharp Complaint of Management of that of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some time I have had in mind the writing of a letter to you to call attention to the management of the library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, now at 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street. I have refrained until to-day, not knowing what were the resources of the society and thinking they were perhaps unable to do any better. But THE TIMES of to-day announces Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of $25,000, so that lack of means for the future at any rate need not impede the usefulness of the library. The two most serious causes of complaint are, first, the inefficiency of the service, and, second, the deficiency of the catalogue. Without using any strong language about the first, I would ask all interested in the subject, and especially members of the committee, to go and see it for themselves. As to the second point, the catalogue follows the antiquated subject method, with appendices for recent additions, so that if the book required has been added within the last few years, as many as ten supplements must be searched through in order to discover if the book is in the library. The assistant refuses all aid. There is no card catalogue, or any list of authors' names.

Besides the Columbia Library I use five different free libraries in the City of New York. I have used libraries also in various places in this country, and have never seen one so badly managed as that of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. There appears a certain ungraciousness in finding fault with that for which one pays nothing, but surely in receiving benefactions the library incurs responsibility, and I am well assured that the prominent men whose names are on the committee desire to extend the usefulness of their library as far as possible through the community.

New York, Jan. 7, 1900. GRADUATE.

A visit to the library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was made by a reporter for THE TIMES. It was found that the catalogue used is a printed one, made in 1887, and the books are indexed in nine different parts according to subject matter. The parts are again subdivided into sections ranging from four to nine in number. Each section is devoted to one rather restricted subject. The part devoted to fiction contains both titles and authors alphabetically arranged, and the biographical works are listed by subjects, but in the other parts of the catalogue the sections contain only the authors' names alphabetically arranged. Reference is facilitated, however, by a general index of subjects giving pages of sections.

The additions to the library since 1887 are indexed in yearly supplements, arranged by subjects. The books purchased during 1899 are catalogued in a separate volume in monthly lists, divided into subjects.

This printed notice appears in the catalogue:

"Readers will promote their own convenience and facilitate the work of the library by purchasing a catalogue, which will enable them, at their leisure, to make lists of such books as they may desire. By having a catalogue at home they will be better able to make an intelligent selection, as they will have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the resources of the library on any subject."

There is no index to magazines in the library.

In regard to the catalogue, Librarian Jacob Schwartz said:

"It is as good a catalogue as we can afford. A card catalogue would be better. I will admit, but we can't afford to hire the staff of cataloguers which that would involve. Nor can we afford to print a new complete catalogue every year. This library is not intended for investigators or those who are doing research work. It is for the general reader of ordinary education, and many prefer a printed catalogue to one of cards.

"As for the assistants, all we require of them is the ability to get the books asked for on the written slips—a purely mechanical act."

Montefiore Home for Invalids.

The fifteenth annual report of the Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, has been issued. The Treasurer's statement shows receipts from Oct. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, of $104,146.63, and expenditures, $74,872.22, leaving a balance on hand of $29,274.41. The number of inmates admitted during the year was 310. In the course of the year a laboratory was established, which has already been found of the greatest value. The President of the Home is Jacob H. Schiff, the Vice President Louis Gans, the Treasurer Lyman G. Bloomingdale, and the Honorary Secretary Raphael Ettinger.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The new term of the free evening educational classes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Avenue, will begin Feb. 1. Enrollment may be made now.

TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLIED.

Establishment Up Town Provides Cooks and Waitresses for Receptions and Dinners.

"This has been a late season in some respects, but teas and receptions and dinners seem to have commenced earlier than usual, and we have been about swamped in our orders for cooks and waitresses," says the woman up town, who can supply a first-class cook, at almost a moment's notice, to cook a dinner and an equally good waitress to serve it. "Our busy season usually commences about the first of January," she went one. "The orders may come in some time before, but that is the time the real work begins, but this year we were hard at work by the first of December.

"Yes, it is quite a business to send out cooks and waitresses to dinners, receptions, and teas, where a larger force is required than the regular servants in a house, or where, perhaps, they require, if it is a dinner, a more elaborate bill of fare than the home cook is capable of preparing. The women who will go to do this work are first-class servants who are obliged or prefer to live in a home of their own and take occasional work to living out regularly.

"Some of them are married and feel that it is a very good thing to get a little extra money. Or, perhaps, it is a woman who has a mother to take care of, and she lives at home with her and makes a fair income doing this emergency work. Some cooks have saved enough money to be able to hire a little apartment. It is easier to do this work and they are more independent. It is the cook more often than any other house servant who saves money. Perhaps being in kitchens all the time they do not have the temptation to buy clothes. The cook spends more of her time at home than the other maids usually. Anyway, she does save money very often, and then she goes into business in this independent way when she is middle aged. You very seldom find a young cook going out. Cooks sometimes, we find, own these little homes and have a little apartment, even when they are living out regularly. They may have some relative in it or they may not, but they like to have the feeling that they have a real home of their own somewhere that they can go to when they please and where they can keep a few belongings. The cooks who are doing the independent work frequently accept positions for a month, acting as substitutes.

"We like to have at least two days' notice before we send a cook, and sometimes we have them engaged a week or so in advance, but it is more often that people send in at 4 o'clock one day and say that they want the cook for the next, and we have to fly round to get one. The way we do when the order comes in is to send for the cook we think will be best suited to the place, and send her around to the house to see the woman who is to give the dinner. She usually has a menu made out, and knows about how much she wants to spend for the meal. Frequently, however, most things one plans, she spends a good deal more money than she expected to in the first place. A good cook will make many suggestions. She will say such and such a thing will be very nice, and such and such a thing is being served for dinners just now. The cook who has the best ideas is usually the best liked.

"After the menu has been decided upon the cook will give a list of the things she will need. Sometimes the woman who is to give the dinner will order them, sometimes she will order part and tell the cook to supply the rest or she will tell the cook to take the whole responsibility and order them all. The cook is sure to understand market prices. On the morning of the dinner she goes to the house and prepares such things as must be prepared beforehand. Or she may make the entrées at home. We have a colored woman who is an excellent cook, who always prepares as much as she can at her own house, and takes it over to the house where she is to cook the dinner. It is difficult to get this woman now, and when we send for her she most frequently sends an understudy. A cook will not go usually for less than $3 a dinner, and for most dinners she will get $5 or $6.

Our cooks and waitresses are of all nationalities. A good many of them are Swedes. The Swedish women usually have been well trained in some of the schools of cooking or domestic science in Sweden. Many of the cooks take their own cooking utensils and things for garnishing. A Swedish cook is very particular, too, to give the dinner the appearance of being served in a well ordered private house. She will not hesitate to say to some of the suggestions offered that they would do very well for hotel service, and resemble that, but would not do for a private house. Swedes are being employed largely for cooks now. There are not so many chefs and Frenchmen as there were some years ago. There are a good many colored cooks employed, the cooks who are paid $30 or $40, but those whose wages will run up to $70 are more apt to be Swedes.

"The waitresses we supply are also first-class servants who are living at home. They are women who have received as high as $30 a month. You do not find waitresses often who get more than $35. People who are willing to pay more than that can prefer to get an inferior waitress. Women who come to us for waitresses say at first that they are going to try an experiment, that they have always had men, but they want to see if women will not give the affair they are to have a more homelike air. They always come back and say they are delighted with the result.

"There is one woman in a Long Island town who gives well and gives a number of handsome entertainments every year, who comes to us regularly for waitresses, and has usualy the same ones. Her husband is a clubman and exceedingly particular about the service in his home. He was a little doubtful about women at first, but he is entirely reconciled now. Every year they have a large Christmas dinner, to which some twenty-five people sit down, and they have for it a head waitress and four assistants. It is such a relief, Mrs. Blank says, to know that the same woman will be there every year and take all responsibility off her hands. Besides the head waitress this year there will be three of the four others who have been there before. With well trained women it does not make much difference to the head waitress who they are.

"That is a good place for the emergency workers to go, for there are excellent house servants who treat the extra women well, their meals are sent to them at some houses they only have what they can get themselves—and when they reach the house they find the silver cleaned and ready, and the cut glass and china out ready for use. Things are cleared away after them, too, but the waitresses usually like to see that everything is put away before they leave, for they feel a responsibility for the fine china.

"The head waitress takes entire charge of everything, sees that the table is ready and decorated, prepares the salads, the radishes, celery, fruit, and such things, has the wines on ice or warmed, and then serves everything with her assistants. Everything goes like clockwork, and if there are orders given to the assistants no one ever knows it. The waitresses dress as the waitresses do in the ordinary house, in black dresses with white caps and aprons.

"The most frequent order is for a cook and one waitress, but we send many waitresses to afternoon teas and receptions. We ask always if the waitress to be sent shall be one who will take charge or only one who will do as she is told. But the one to take charge is usually required, for as the woman who engages her will say: 'It will be such a relief to have some one who knows how to do everything and relieve me of all the care.' We send dishwashers, too, but they are not the ordinary class of dishwashers, but waitresses who are careful of fine china and who are intelligent and know the order of the courses, so that they are ready with the dishes.

"We have all kinds of people coming to get help. One day such a scared little woman came in. She looked all around when she walked in, and finally whispered: 'I thought perhaps you might help me.'

"Well, it took me an hour and a half to find what that woman wanted. She seemed to be a little doubtful about me and suspicious, as if she expected me to go straight off and tell her dearest friends. She was a plain little woman, who had married a professional man it seemed. She had lived a very quiet life evidently, and didn't know how things should be done, though she had an idea that there was a right way. She had been an invalid, but now that her health was improved she and her husband wished to pay some of their social debts, and it was the first attempt about which she wished help. I told her to come in the next day and I would see what I could do for her. In the mean time I dropped a note to a clever housekeeper to drop in to see me. She came, and I had just told her something of what was wanted when my little woman came in.

"My housekeeper took her over in a corner, and there they talked for a solid hour or so. She drew a table, put the silver and china on it, told the little woman about wines, how much of different things would be required for so many people, and even wrote out recipes. With that the little woman went off. She must have made her first attempt something of a success, for she came back again some time after and asked for Miss Blank, the housekeeper. I proposed writing and making an appointment, or having Miss Blank write her, or something of the sort; but no, she seemed afraid to have that done, and insisted that she would drop in to see if Miss Blank was not here. Of course, she never was, and finally I directed my little lady to the establishment of a cooking teacher whom she would be likely to find at home always, and we have not seen her since.

"How do we get good servants? Oh, that is a question. Of course, some of them come to us through women who know us here, and servants who come here have their relatives and friends whom they send to us. Sometimes the servants of the 'wrong' kind mistake us for another place not far off, but we usually know them the minute they come in, and direct them to it. Sometimes they are clever enough to think they are in a good place and won't go off without being registered. 'You don't have 'em sit in the office!' they exclaim, looking around, and that seems to give them a good opinion of us. We don't want any one without good references, which we have verified."

A PENSION FRAUD EXPOSED.

Venerable Witnesses Come from the South to Washington to Unmask a Negro Impostor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The investigations of the Pension Bureau into frauds on the Government frequently result in the trial of interesting cases. There was concluded recently in the Criminal Court a quaint, dramatic trial, which brought up a vanished phase of American life and history and filled the courtroom with figures from ante-bellum days.

The man who had been run down by Commissioner Evans's agents was a negro who gave the name of William H. Taylor. There was nothing of the ante-bellum flavor about him. He was distinctly a modern negro, one of the coarse, commonplace type so familiar in the slums of Northern cities. He has secured a pension on account of a gunshot wound in the hand, received at Petersburg.

Taylor had a glib tongue and the smartness of the city negro. He told his story fluently, with plenty of touches to give his war experiences versimilitude. He was a Marylander, brought up a slave, he said. He ran away during the war and went to Boston, where he enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. The regiment went to City Point and thence to Petersburg, where he participated in a good deal of the fighting, and in one of the assaults received a wound in the hand, for which he was drawing a pension. He showed his hand, which bore a long, irregular scar. He talked along confidently and answered every question promptly. Sometimes his answers betrayed a monumental ignorance of the subject, but he never hesitated. Once he testified that he was on board the Tallapoosa. He was asked where he slept, and replied, "In a hammock in the Captain's cabin."

"What is a hammock?"

"A shelf built into the wall," answered Taylor, without a moment's hesitation.

"Do you know Jack-o'-the-Dust?" asked the prosecutor, referring to the sailors' name for the Paymaster's clerk.

"There was not a man on board named Jack," replied Taylor.

But his story about his army experiences was as straight as a string, and he had a score of witnesses. Two of them swore that they served with Taylor in the Massachusetts regiment, and were with him when he was shot. The first witness against him was a venerable colored man of the old house-servant type of the days "before the war." He swore that he himself was William H. Taylor, the soldier of the Fifth Massachusetts, who fought at Petersburg. He is now a servant in a Southern family living at Frederick, Md., and before the war he was a slave, working as a house servant.

As the two men faced each other it seemed like the contrasting of two periods of American history. The old negro spoke softly, gravely, in the deliberate speech and with the unconscious dignity on which Southern writers of plantation days delight to dwell. He had still something of a soldierly bearing, and looked venerable with his white mustache and beard. His mild, serene speech and mellow Southern dialect contrasted wonderfully with the aggressive modernity of the claimant.

Then came an old woman from King George County, Va., whose striking appearance and reverberant voice riveted attention the moment she appeared. She was the typical "mammy" of the South. She was very tall and her carriage was unconsciously majestic. She wore a mammoth headdress, and her figure was swathed in an immense kerchief wound over her shoulders and around her waist. She was nearly eighty years old and half blind, but her voice was deep and ringing, and rich with the lost eloquence and pathos of the old South, past and gone. She was Jane Coakley, the prisoner's aunt, and she testified that his name was Matt, and that when the war broke out he was a little boy.

"Can you identify the defendant?" asked the prosecutor.

She remained silent. The high-sounding words were meaningless to her. The Judge, to help her out, said, kindly: "Look around and see if there is any one you know here."

She raised her stately figure and slowly walked toward the prisoner. Halting, she looked at him attentively until she could be sure that her failing sight had not deceived her. Then the gracious dignity she had worn forsook her, and suddenly throwing out her arms, she cried, in a voice so ringing and so charged with grief that it fairly thrilled her hearers:

"Matt! Matt! My sister's boy! How could you do it, Matt? How could you lie and swear what is false and bring disgrace on folks that's good and true?"

Then she turned and tottered away with bowed head. The prisoner's nonchalance had deserted him, and he was cowering in his chair. There was not a man in the courtroom who was not affected, and tears stood in the eyes of some.

"It seemed," said an official of the Pension Bureau afterward, "like a Shakespearean denunciation." It was like an outcry from the grave of the buried negro life of the past, at the discredit brought upon the race by a modern and degenerate type.

Finally, to complete the dramatic portrayal of historic types, the typical old Virginian slaveholder took the stand. He was the man who was supposed to have been Matt Taylor's owner, and he was called by the defense to rebut that allegation. He surprised them by testifying that he had been Matt's owner, and that when the war broke out he became an officer in the Confederate Army and went to the front, leaving Matt one of the slaves in his household. Matt was a child at the time. The witness was a very old man, with hair and beard as white as snow, and deep lines in his face. He had all the haughtiness, impetuosity, and unreasonableness of the Southern Colonel of fiction, with all the dignity of an old officer and slaveholder and an accent purely Southern.

The prosecution proved beyond a doubt that the old ex-slave from Frederick was the real Taylor and that the prisoner was an impostor. He was convicted, and the soldier-slave, the old "mammy," and the slaveholder-soldier went back to their Southern homes after their short mingling with the modern world.

YALE READY FOR "PROM." WEEK

The Juniors Prepare for Their Big Social Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—Next week will be Yale's gala season of the year from a social standpoint. The junior promenade, bringing with it a score or more of minor events, such as germans and teas, has tended to make "Prom" week the gayest of the college year.

The week of festivities will be ushered in with the Glee Club concert in the Hyperion Theatre on Monday night. Immediately after the concert the three upper classes will hold their germans in the various halls in and about the campus.

The junior german will be held in Alumni Hall, and led by F. S. Curtis. One hundred couples will attend. F. B. Adams will lead the senior german, which will be held in Lenox Hall, and attended by fifty couples. The sophomores will hold sway in Warner Hall under the leadership of J. W. Burdick. Favors for 150 have been provided. These events, brilliant in their way, are expected to be but a mere trifle in comparison with the promenades of the juniors, to follow on Tuesday night in the armory. The dancing will be in progress from 9 o'clock until 4 in the morning. P. L. Mitchell of Cincinnati is Chairman of the "Prom" Committee.

In the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday teas will be held by the college set all over the city. The largest will take place on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, in Hillhouse Avenue. She will entertain, according to her annual custom, a host of out-of-town girls and their student friends. At the houses of the leading secret societies teas will be held in addition to private dances at intervals during the week.

At this time of the college year the florists usually reap a harvest in the violet business by charging exorbitant prices. This year the flower vendors have been outwitted by two students with business inclinations. The young men have secured from out of two 50,000 violets, which they are offering for sale at $1.75 per hundred. This is a great deal cheaper than the florists can sell them, and the flowermen expect a loss rather than the handsome profits they usually make during "Prom" week.

STEAM YACHT DESIGNING

Possible to Produce as Good Vessels Here as Abroad.

A PAPER BY W. A. FAIRBURN

He Declare that It Is Time for the Patriotism of American Yachtsmen to Assert Itself.

Steam yacht designing in America has been the topic of endless comment among those who profess to believe that British naval architects are immeasurably in advance of Americans. While it is true that up to a year ago the average steam yacht from the board of an American designer was anything but a thing of beauty, the result shown in the late additions to the New York Yacht Club fleet is such as to warrant the statement that, if given an opportunity, the native designer can turn out as creditable a steamer as his sailing craft has proved speedy.

The current number of Marine Engineering contains an interesting paper on the subject by Mr. William A. Fairburn, chief draughtsman of the Bath Iron Works. He says in part:

"Considerable controversy has appeared of late in a few yachting papers, criticising the general appearance of various American steam yachts. The writer will not here make any plea for American-designed and built steam yachts, but he will say, and this most forcibly, that there are men in America to-day capable of designing steam yachts which, in appearance, accommodation, and sea-going qualities will be equal to the best production of foreign designers. It is about time for the patriotism of American yachtsmen to assert itself so that we can build American-designed steam yachts for American owners. Many yacnts on both sides of the Atlantic could without doubt be classed as failures. The design of a steam yacht by the majority of shipbuilding firms is not given the strict attention and careful consideration which it is entitled to, and that is why there are so many naval architects to-day who make a specialty of yacht design.

"The most skilful naval architect cannot design a truly handsome, successful steam yacht if he is not thoroughly in sympathy with his work. He needs to schooled to the work. His judgment must be good and his taste such that all lines of the vessel harmonize with each other. Many a pleasure craft to-day has graceful endings—bow and stern very pleasing to the eye when viewed separately, but when placed on the same vessel they lack harmony and fail to balance. The combination of sheer, bow and stern is generally what determines the appearance of the yacht, but much also depends on the location and rake of spars, stack, &c., and the arrangement of the deck work. On a steam yacht much has to be sacrificed to get a fine appearance."

On the subject of the steam yacht as an auxiliary to the vessels of the regular navy Mr. Fairburn says:

"In time of war the ful-powered steam yacht will undoubtedly prove an acquisition to the navy, acting as a dispatch and special service vessel. The high-speed yacht built for Sound and coast work has been and may continue to be a very popular vessel in America; and these vessels having fair accommodation, high speed, light draught, good manoeuvring qualities, and ability to rapidly get up steam, could probably with little expense be converted into torpedo or patrol vessels in case of an emergency, provided they are not too small for the general dimensions, the model, and the motive power are about the same for the fast yacht as for the torpedo boat. Nevertheless, well-designed pleasure yachts will not make first-class war vessels, and these vessels should only be thought of as auxiliaries, being used only when war vessels cannot be procured."

The subject of the conversion of yachts into war vessels is far better understood at the present time than it was a year ago, and although some of the yachts that were transformed into warships did good work during the war with Spain, it cannot be gainsaid that such conversion is costly, comparatively ineffective, and undesirable. It should only be done under circumstances similar to those that existed in 1898, when the Navy Department was practically crippled for small craft. In making them fit for war vessels, thousands of dollars' worth of valuable fittings were destroyed, and even then the ships, on account of the defective arrangements for war service, both as regards crew space, storage, lack of distilling plant, etc., were but little better than makeshifts.

Mr. Fairburn gives some details as to the cost of steam yachts. He says in part:

"A small steam yacht like the Oberon costs about $7,000, and this vessel is no larger than many a launch. A yacht fit for fair weather coasting is very cheap at $18,000, and the majority of this class exceed this figure by a good deal. It is said that the Illawarra, 106 feet long and of 12 knots speed, cost about $60,000; the Peregrine, 131 feet long and 14 knots, $95,000; the Electra, 150 feet, and the builders of the Atalanta, Eleanor, and Corsair II. received about $200,000 each for the construction of these vessels. It is said that John Jacob Astor (the late William Astor) paid $240,000 for the Nourmahal; the Varuna cost Eugene Higgins about $300,000, and the Aphrodite has cost Col. Payne about $360,000. These prices are for the boats complete, without the furnishings and furnishings and equipment furnished by the owner. The largest yachts afloat to-day, similar to Howard Gould's Niagara, are probably worth from $400,000 to $600,000 complete, with all furnishings on board. But initial cost is not all that must be considered, for it costs a fortune every year to keep any of these large pleasure craft in commission, running expenses of the larger vessels varying from $8,000 to $15,000 per month, and sometimes, when there is much entertaining, even more."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L.—A receipt for a debt is prima facie evidence of payment in a court of law. It need not be supported by any other evidence. If the other side disputes the payment the burden of proof remains with thaa side.

NEWARK.—The movement of the sun is certainly perceptible in much less than a thousand years. Accurate measurements are difficult to obtain in the nature of the case, but it is known that the sun is traveling toward an angle of the Milky Way, near the star Vega, dragging the planetary system with it, at an enormous rate of speed. The manner in which observations of the sun's movements have been, and are being, taken, is by repeated observations of the positions of the fixed stars, which are merely other suns. The anbles obtained are, of course, exceedingly minute, but are within the scope of modern astronomical instruments. The path in space traversed by the sun is called the sun's way. The rate of motion is said to be 150,000,000 miles a year.

CONSTANT READER AND DR. HOCHKEIMER.—The stations on the underground rapid transit road will be located as follows: City Hall, (express,) Canal Street, Spring, Bleecker, Astor Place, Fourteenth Street, Eighteenth Street, (express,) Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Thirty-third Street, Forty-second Street, Grand Central Station, (express,) Forty-second Street and Broadway, and thence on the West Side Branch, Fiftieth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-second (express,) Seventy-ninth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, Ninety-sixth, (express,) One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, Manhattan Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Eighty-first, Inwood Street, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Canal, and Bailey Avenue. From One Hundred and Fourth Street on the west side, the road will branch off to Lenox Avenue, the first stop being at One Hundred and Tenth Street, then One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, then under the Harlem River to Mount Morris Avenue, Third and Melrose Avenues, Westchester and Jackson Avenues, Westchester and Prospect Avenues, Southern Boulevard and Westchester, Jennings Place, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Boston Road to Bronx Park.

A READER: The sanitary officials in the Borough of the Bronx are rather irregular in reporting deaths in the borough to the office of the Health Department. They send the records to the latter office once or twice a week. The deaths are published in THE NEW YORK TIMES as soon as recorded at the Bureau of Vital Satistics.

P. DOWNING: It is desirable but not obligatory to stamp or permanently mark every patented article with the word "Patented" or "Pat." and the date of the patent. If the patented article put on the market or sold be not so stamped no damages can be recovered for infringement prior to the date of serving notice on the infringer.

A. MORGENSTEIN.—In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden was accredited with a plurality of 250,935 over Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected President. At this time there was some dispute as to the votes of Florida, Oregon, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Since 1876 the Presidential candidate elected has received a plurality of all of the popular vote, but not a majority over all of his opponents.

AUCTIONEERS AND THEIR WAY.

Some of the Tricks and Jokes with Which They Sustain the Interest of Their Audiences.

"You couldn't put down in a category any particular traits required to make up a good auctioneer," said a man of many sales yesterday, "for there are as many different methods of auctioneering goods as there are men who do it. There are two general qualifications that a man must have, a quick wit and a ready tongue, and your real auctioneer is born, not made. It's as much a profession as is the stage, and in some ways it is not so different. The auctioneer is always playing to a large audience, which he must keep in good humor and entertained. How he entrains the people depends upon circumstances, and he never knows beforehand what he is going to say. The best things come to him on the spur of the moment, as they often do to a man playing on the vaudeville stage.

"The way I happened to go into the business was rather peculiar. I had a dream in which I was an auctioneer. My father had met with reverses about that time, and that dream settled me in a profession. I went down to the Mayor's office and applied for a license, got it, and I have been in the business ever since. I am not superstitious, but that dream gave me a suggestion which happened to be the right one.

"The first thing I did was a big sale of Japanese goods down town. I was a little nervous—something in the nature of stage fright, I should say—then and for the next two or three times. But I got along all right and made enough of a success of the first sale for the man to give me seven months' work some time after.

"One thing that I do sometimes to get up an interest is to give away money. I offer a dollar to some one who needs it. I have given away a good many dollars in that way. One day a very gentlemanly man said: 'I will take a dollar.'

"There was no one in the room who looked needy and I gave it to this man and he went off. But he came back later and bought from $75 to $100 worth of goods.

"Then when things are a little dull sometimes I put up a dollar at auction and auctioneer it off. The bids will begin small, and finally when some one bids 90 cents I knock it down to him. Then I put up 90 cents and sell it for 80, and 80 cents and sell it for 70, and so on. It gives the people an idea that you are a pretty good sort of a fellow, that there is nothing mean about you, and they will bid better.

"Some time ago there were a good many fake auctions, and the entire business got a black eye. At that time I inaugurated the custom of giving back the money if people were not satisfied with their purchases, and a good many other auctioneers have taken up the practice. Any one who wants to come back and bring any article bought at one of my auctions can do it and get the money, though the law allows us to keep any deposits made in such a case. This is announced several times during the sale, and it gives people confidence. We do it, too. For instance, there was one man who bought a bill of goods that amounted to about $800. Then when he got them home his wife found that she could not place over $225 worth, and the man had them loaded on a wagon and sent back and we refunded the money. It pays, for the man has been back again, and he has bought $3,000 or $4,000 worth of goods since.

"Another man brought back a clock and said the regulator would not work. He had paid $2.50 for it. We don't make any investigation or try to explain. 'Give him back the money,' I said to the cashier. He said he was much obliged and went off. I had never seen him before, but I have sold him some $2,000 worth of goods since.

"One funny thing that happened in one of these cases—and I give you my word for it that there is no exaggeration—was with a man who bought a little painted comb and brush tray for which he paid 10 cents. When he got it home he found that there was a little defect in it, and that man brought that tray all the way back to New York from Stamford, Conn., to get his money refunded.

"One thing that is a great annoyance to an auctioneer is a mean bidder. A mean bidder is one who will bid 5 cents at a time. More women do that than men, for as a rule they have less money. You will find the big buyers among men. There is a reason for that. If a man spends $250 or $300 and buys a lot of things and takes them home to his wife she is very apt to be pleased. But if the wife does that the husband is pretty apt to make a row about it.

"Then some people will bid small sums for a valuable article. A man will bid $1 for something that is worth $100. Now, people who go to auctions are supposed to have some idea of the value of things, but they sometimes display very little judgment. When a man starts a thing in that way I say:

"'Oh, you don't want this; you want the

COTTON AND THE SOUTH

Great Changes Have Been Wrought by Manufacturing.

PROGRESS OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

New Mills Have Developed It Into a Modern, Wideawake City, Full of Business Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20.—A few years ago the chief boast of the people of this city was of its glorious past before the ravages of war and the blighting experience of reconstruction had flung it in the dust, oppressed by the incubus of black domination, and arrested in development by a debt of a million dollars imposed by a newly enfranchised race that appreciated the opportunities of power rather than their responsibilities. Like a monument to its own inability, the Capitol of the State, begun many years ago, stood unfinished, as a confession that what had been attempted could not be done. There was a little straggling business in the streets, next to no building, a palpable deficiency of public spirit, and a hopelessness of the future that was concealed behind a typical Southern resolution and grit that was as touching as it was apparent.

Columbia has changed. The atmosphere of dejection has been dissipated. The people who were hopeless ten years ago have taken heart. Instead of standing still, the population has increased and is increasing. The streets are alive all day with the activity of business. Public spirit is awakening, and will yet become fully aroused; will throw off the burden imposed by ignorant and reckless extravagances, and will yet make of a naturally handsome town one of the most attractive and comfortable of cities. Columbia has about stopped dating everything from the fire that followed Gen. Sherman's occupation in 1865, and dates its new epoch from the beginning of cotton spinning and weaving that has served to set everything in Columbia in motion as a natural result of the extensive manufacture of the raw product that Columbia formerly sent away to be developed elsewhere at a profit in which the town did not share.

It is very difficult to write about the prospective development of the cotton manufacture in this Piedmont district without falling into the use of superlatives and incurring the reputation of being visionary. After journeying about among the cotton mills, in company with a man who has dry-nursed the interest for years, and who now coddles it without apology, as something his very own, it is not easy to adopt critical language in speaking of a situation that at first glance looks more like the result of magic than the logical outcome of the application of capital and common sense to advantages held out years ago by nature and only grasped within the last five years to really great purpose. It is but a year or two ago that Columbia was a cotton-shipping point, drawing its supply from plantations, great and small, all around its limits. Now it ships next to no cotton, and next year it will ship in instead of shipping out. Every industry shares the impulse given by the operation of cotton mills that cannot produce enough cloth by daylight, but must run day and night to meet the demand.

BEGINNING THE NEW ERA.

The beginning of the new cotton manufacturing movement here is not yet five years old, if the experiment of one company be excepted. The first mill was an Eastern plant moved down to Columbia, with the idea of utilizing it in a country where labor would be cheap enough to compensate for antiquity of machinery. The later development is attributed in good part to the energy and confidence of W. B. S. Whaley, an engineer, to whom great enterprises present no alarming features, and who possesses the faculty of inspiring capital with some of his own lack of timidity. He first, in 1895, directed the construction of the Richland, a steam mill, begun to be built with a capital of $150,000, and finished with $300,000 capital. Then he went into the scheme for developing the Granby mill property. At first that had $200,000 capital. From time to time it was increased, large buildings taking the place of small ones, the most modern machinery displacing that which was older, and economies enforced during depression were continued with the dawning of prosperity. While the Granby was still unfinished, it seems, the Olympia, which is to be the greatest of Columbia's mills, was projected, and it is now going up. Its capital is $1,500,000, two-thirds of which has been subscribed.

Mr. Whaley started out to demonstrate to would-be cotton manufacturers that cotton could be economically manufactured with steam power. This, in a community that had cherished the idea that it must rely upon the power to be derived from the Congaree River needed confirmation. The Richland steam mill proved the correctness of the claim. This was also a very important thing to the owners of a canal, by which the waters of the Congaree, at great expense and by the construction of elaborate works, were brought into service to develop electrical power. This power was for sale, a great deal of it, and it possessed many advantages over steam. The demonstration of the feasibility of using steam fixed the price of electricity at $15 per horse power per year. At the time that rate was fixed it was the lowest rate ever made for electricity as power in manufactures. To meet needs that seemed to go beyond the ability of the canal company, the Olympia mill is constructing a steam plant to generate electric power to the extent of 5,000 horse power, and expects to supply not only its own mill, but the Richland, which is to be converted from steam, and a street railway under construction, besides lighting the city streets. The canal company's plant supplies 10,000 horse power, and Whaley's plant will increase the total supply by 5,000.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.

To get away from statistics for a moment and deal with the picturesque aspects of the industrial development here, it may be said that a very good idea of the character of the business doing here may be gathered from notes of a visit to two leading mills. In the Columbia Duck Mill and the Granby Cloth Mill for the manufacture of brown sheetings one may get an idea of the mill work here. The duck mill is a fine structure, close to town, and near the canal company's power house. It has made its name in the trade with its brand of "Aretas," and its more than 100 different kinds of goods go everywhere that duck is consumed, some of it having been shipped to South Africa. The labor employed in this mill dwells beyond the Congaree River, in another county that contributes not to the taxable valuations of Columbia, and so vexes Columbia with impossible suggestions of the wisdom of annexation. The labor is white. It lives comfortably in rows of monstrous frame houses, with differences as to thrift and neatness found even among millionaires. This duck mill eats up 30,000 bales of cotton a year, as the use of the heavy yarns required for most duck calls for a greater supply of the cotton than is necessary to make the goods of lighter thread.

There is some secrecy about the Columbia Mill. A cotton manufacturer may not enter it. The Columbia people have secrets they do not care to divulge to rivals, and so the ban is on the door against all visitors. It was suspended to let in your correspondent, and the weaves of the Columbia looms were displayed with pride. As to profits, the answer to an inquiry was a comfortable smile. Over at the Granby, at present the greatest mill in operation at or near Columbia, there were no secrets. The mill was open. So was the history. Some of it has been related. In the great brick building, securely constructed, something like 1,000 persons were operating 65,000 spindles and 1,500 looms, 800 of them Draper looms. The product, one unvarying sort of brown sheeting, was being shipped out as fast as produced, either for export as it came from the looms or for conversion at other points into printed cloths. The labor, all white, as it is everywhere in Southern mills, was described as efficient. Looking down the long rows of spindles it seemed to the writer as if there were too many infants at work tending them. Many of them were so small as to be scarcely fit for any but baby clothes. The manager of the mill, when asked how much the children earned, said that they made "as much as 50 cents a day." For small children, this may have been tempting, but I was sustained by a Columbia man in my opinion that the operatives included too many immature South Carolinians.

THE PRINCIPAL MILLS.

The two mills looked at were the principal ones, and typical only of the five in operation in Columbia or near it consuming upward of 50,000 bales of cotton. Next year the consumption in present and added mills will reach 75,000 bales. The gain to Columbia in manufacturing that cotton, instead of shipping it to other States or to foreign countries, is not told when one hears of the percentages of profit reaped by the stockholders of the mills. Trade of all kinds has developed wherever the working population has been enlarged and furnished with the means of indulgence in better food, better clothes, more articles that were formerly considered luxuries, and something to save besides. These may seem ordinary occasions for rejoicing, but in Columbia and some other Southern localities they are a boon, and not only a present blessing, but a promise of future improvement and prosperity. To conduct commerce railroads must be provided.

Columbia is already pretty well supplied with railroad transportation, the far-reaching Southern Railway system tapping it and enjoying much business. Faith in the future is exhibited by the enterprise backed up by capital of the Seaboard Air Line, which is making a plateau of a wide ravine at one side of the city, and will before long occupy it with its yards and erect a fine station for its passenger service. This location is considered advantageous, and Columbia delights to watch hundreds of men with grading implements and horses hurrying the work toward completion. It suggests a reason for the increasing number of wholesale and retail stores, the erection everywhere of new houses, and the talk that persists in being heard of municipal improvements to make the city look as if its most active men were at last on the way to success.

Columbia, confident of her ability to hold on in the future to her share of the important lead that South Carolina has already established as a Southern manufacturing State, keeps her eyes open to follow the statistics that tell the story of her solid advancement. Some of the latest figures are eloquent. During the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, South Carolina manufactured nearly 444,000 bales of cotton, or 65,000 more bales than during the year preceding. The increase in North Carolina was about 50,000 bales; that in Alabama 31,600 bales; that in Georgia 13,000 bales. The whole South manufactured 1,390,399 bales, an increase of 170,079 bales. South Carolina, far behind Georgia in undertaking the manufacture of her chief crop, stands fully 172,000 bales ahead of that State in its consumption of cotton. The mills of the State worked up 31.7 per cent. of all the cotton consumed in Southern mills. Of the increased consumption in the South the State of South Carolina consumed 38.7 per cent.

If in 1899 South Carolina consumed 43.0 per cent. of the amount of cotton grown in the State, as appears to a careful observer of the consumption of the mills, it is evident, with a continuance of the present demand for cotton goods of the sort made in the State that a much larger part of the crop will be spun and woven at home than before. Senator Tillman says she will manufacture her whole product in ten years. On September, 1899, there were under construction in the South mills with a capacity of 823,000 spindles. To feed these spindles will increase the Southern consumption of cotton, it is estimated, 20 per cent. This will mean about 1,600,000 bales of cotton kept at home, and, added to the amount required during the last year, it will make the Southern consumption something like 6,000,000 bales, or an amount equal to more than two-thirds of the crop of 1899. Those who estimate the crop of South Carolina in 1900 at 720,000 bales say that the mills will require from 525,000 to 550,000 bales for home use. This is hurrying Tillman's prediction at an amazing rate.

DEMAND FOR COTTON GOODS.

There is confidence in a continuance of the demand for cotton goods. Everywhere one hears accounts of dividends that justify the effort of new capital to share in profitable business. During the year there have been chartered here and fully organized twelve new cotton mills, capitalized at $3,375,000, with fully 20 per cent. of the capital paid in. In 1898 but six mills were organized, with but $510,000 capital. In addition, sixteen mills in operation have increased their capital $2,429,000, and fourteen mills have applied for incorporation during the year and promise an increased capitalization of $2,275,000. The grand total makes up a prospective and actual investment in cotton mills in a year of $9,079,000, according to Hester of New Orleans, one of the most highly respected authorities, with a record of forty-one mills.

Little concern does Columbia give itself about its Legislature and the conceits of the Tillman party that occupies it a few short days in each year to squabble over the question of rum selling by the State. The State is the common barkeeper, and here, as elsewhere, the private citizen who fancies he ought to be allowed to buy strong drink wherever he may choose to do so feels daily the supervision of the officers who monopolize the sale of liquors, and yet make but $300,000 of income from a business that Gov. Tillman expected would yield $1,000,000 a year. Making allowance for the volatility of whisky and the carelessness of dispensary officers, it is openly suspected that there are leaks otherwhere than at the spigot. It is admitted that the dispensary law has curbed drunkenness, by keeping liquor out of the reach of the poorer classes, who cannot buy it in the quantities sold at the dispensary, but who could get it from dramshops when those conveniences were lawful. Columbia will find ways to spend money when her riches become so abundant that a portion of them may be expended in improving her streets. For the city was laid out magnificently for the buyer. They are mostly of great breadth, certainly not less than 100 feet between curbs, and now a good many of them are chiefly grass plat, with worn tracks on each side of the central rows of trees that in Summer arch over the double highway. Its main street is a dirt road, and business demands its paving as an economic necessity. It will gladly take up the work, and in a liberal spirit, when the task of setting the mills in operation is a bit more advanced. "It's a good old town," said Mr. N. G. Gonzales of the State, who has seen it rise out of its own dust, and become one of the busiest of hives, "and one of these days we'll make it the handsomest town, not only in South Carolina, but in the whole South. You see, what we have done in five years. Come again five years later, and you'll scarcely recognize the place." E. G. D.

TEXAS AIMS AT CORPORATIONS.

Legislature to Meet Soon to Consider a Radical Change in the Taxation Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 20.—The Texas Legislature will convene on Jan. 23 in special session, for the purpose of amending the tax laws of the State. The last Legislature passed a law creating the State Tax Commission and imposing upon it the work of revising the present tax laws. The commission has issued its report. All corporations doing business in Texas are made the special objects of the proposed tax measure.

It is proposed to tax the gross receipts of express companies 2 per cent. Sleeping car, dining car, and palace car companies are taxed 2½ per cent. on gross receipts. The proposed bill taxes wharf companies 2 per cent. on gross receipts; telephone companies, 2 per cent.; telegraph companies, 2 per cent.; life and accident insurance companies, 2 per cent.; fire insurance companies, 1 per cent.; marine, health, and live stock insurance companies, 2 per cent.; accident insurance companies, 2 per cent.; tornado insurance companies, 2 per cent.; surety and guarantee companies, 2 per cent.; railroads, 1 per cent.; street car, gas, electric light, and water companies, one-half of 1 per cent.; oil companies, 2 per cent.; text book companies, 2 per cent.; stock car, refrigerator car, coal car, tank car, and furniture car companies, 1 per cent.

The railroad companies, telephone companies, and many of the other corporation interests sought to be affected have signified their opposition to the measure and their legal representatives will be here in full force during the session of the Legislature to demonstrate the injustice of the provisions which tax their gross receipts before the proper legislative committees. It is claimed by the telephone companies doing business in Texas that a tax of 2 per cent. on their gross earnings would mean a decrease of about 10 per cent. in their present net earnings. The same thing is claimed by the telegraph companies. The insurance companies have announced that they will not offer any opposition to the bill, but that should the provision taxing their gross receipts become a law they will protect themselves against loss by raising the insurance rate throughout the State.

This proposed tax on gross receipts hits the railroads harder than any other corporation interest. In addition to taxing the gross receipts the railroad companies are also to be taxed on their franchises, bonds, and all other property. Under the existing law the railroads are taxed 1 per cent. on their gross passenger earnings. The total amount of passenger earnings of Texas railroads for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1, 1899, was $5,143,055, and the tax paid on this amount of earnings was $51,430. The proposed bill fixes a tax on freight, passenger, and all other gross receipts of railroad companies. It is reliably estimated that the total amount of gross freight earnings of Texas roads for the year 1899 was not less than $45,000,000, and that during the present year the total gross freight earnings will exceed $55,000,000. Should the provision taxing the gross earnings 1 per cent. become a law the revenue to be derived by the State from that source alone will exceed $500,000. The railroad companies claim that this excessive taxation would virtually amount to confiscation of their property.

The Railroad Commission stands between the roads and any raise in freight rates and there is no way of protecting their interests, except to make a desperate fight against the passage of the bill before the Legislature. The traffic officials and general attorneys of the Texas roads are now preparing statistical statements to be presented to the Legislature showing the ruinous effects the proposed increase in taxation would have on the net revenues of the lines.

Several of the influential and prominent members of the Legislature have already announced that they are opposed to many provisions of the proposed bill, and it is clear that its passage will not be accomplished without a hard fight. The largest lobby even seen at a Legislature in this State will be here.

NEW JERSEY DELEGATES.

Men Likely to be on the Republican National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—A majority of the members of the Republican State Committee have expressed the opinion that the Republican State Convention, which will elect delegates at large to the National Convention, will be held about the second Thursday in May. There has been no formal conference on the subject, but individual members express that opinion. This will leave about four weeks between the State and National Conventions.

There is some incidental talk as to who will be the delegates at large to the National Convention. Three men are positively known. They are United States Senators Sewell and Kean and State Chairman Franklin Murphy. The fourth will be either Foster M. Voorhees, Attorney General Griggs, or Barker Gummere of Trenton. There is a disposition among the prominent Republicans to follow the plan that some of the Western States are adopting, in connection with the selection of the "Big Four," and that is name two United States Senators, the State Chairman, and the Governor.

Those who claim to know all that is going on along the line of politics say that there will be more or less contest for district delegates all over the State, because it is incumbent on the delegation to select a successor to the late Garret A. Hobart as the New Jersey representative in the National Republican Committee. At the present time that place is temporarily filled by United States Senator John Kean. It is stated on good authority that United States Senator Sewell and other prominent leaders favor the selection of State Chairman Franklin Murphy, but others say that there is a number of Republicans who favor the selection of Barker Gummere, the County Clerk of Mercer.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In referring yesterday to the recent disciplining of Capt. Washington Willcocks by Col. Morris, a high officer of the Guard said: "While Capt. Willcocks may not have made a direct and open refusal to obey an order to furnish a detail of men from his company to fill up others, the fact that he delayed or quibbled over the matter is tantamount to a disobedience of orders. Military regulations require a prompt and unhesitating obedience to all orders, and discipline can only be maintained by an arbitrary enforcement of this cardinal rule. If an officer or man thinks he has a grievance, he should obey an order and kick afterward, if he wishes to avoid trouble. He has no right even to make a suggestion when a specific order is given to him. I consider it very lucky for the Captain that he was not sent before a court-martial."

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Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, when asked as to the disciplining of Capt. Willcocks, said: "The matter has not come before me officially, but I have every confidence that Col. Morris will administer the affairs of his command for the best interests of the service. If Col. Morris requested a court-martial I should certainly approve it."

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Major Newbold Morris, Inspector on the staff of Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade, who resigned a short time since, will be succeeded by Lieut. Tyson Romaine, ex-Captain in the Twelfth Volunteers. Major Romaine is a close student of military matters and is well qualified, it is said, to fill his new position. At one time he served in the tenth company of the Seventh.

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Col. A. L. Mills, United States Army, on duty at West Point, has accepted a review of the Seventh Regiment for Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. The war veterans of the regiment have just elected the following officers for the ensuing year, the elections being unanimous in each case: President—Major Theodore K. Gibbs. Vice Presidents—Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, Col. William E. Van Wyck, and Major George P. Edgar; Secretary—Capt. Richard H. Greene; Treasurer—Paymaster William Lee Darling.

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Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, father of Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment, has been invited to review the command at the armory on Thursday, Feb. 1. A reception will follow the military exercises. Company G will hold a ball at the armory on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 3. The suggestion in this column several weeks ago that the winners of the Governor's Cup should receive some recognition for their success has been acted upon by the Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment, who have voted to present Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie with a gold bar to be added to the team badge for each year he has won the cup, namely, 1895, 1896, and 1897; Sergt. W. S. Lamb, who won the cup last year, is also to have a gold bar. The officers of the volunteer regiment at present in the Twelfth who were on the team which won the championship of the Third Division, First Army Corps, in 1898, will be presented with a suitable badge. Pistol practice has begun with good results. Lieut. Seiter leading off with five straight bulls at twenty-five yards. The team match of seven men from the different companies, which was to have been shot on Jan. 22, has been postponed to Jan. 29. Sergts. C. M. Smith, T. C. Ott, and Private A. B. Van Heusen, and Corp. D. J. Coughlanhave presented John A. Opel with a very handsome clock as a wedding present. Company I, Capt. Smith, gave a dance at the armory last Wednesday, and will hold a similar entertainment next month. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, Capt. T. W. Houston, and Capt. T. C. Bueck have been appointed delegates to the National Guard Association. Capt. T. C. Bueck has been elected Major of the regiment. He served as Captain of Company F in the Twelfth Volunteers, and has risen from the ranks from private to his present position. The Veterans of the regiment will hold their annual meeting at the armory to-morrow night, when plans for the annual dinner will be discussed and officers elected for the ensuing year. The First Battalion, Lieut. Col. Seiter commanding, will have a dance after the battalion drill on Feb. 21. Commissary Sergt. Thomas J. Dolan, after twenty-six years' service, has applied for a discharge. The non-commissioned staff now have the use of a larger room for their quarters, through the kindness of Col. Dyer, who, it is said, intends to see that the staff's room is furnished comfortably.

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Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, will review the Seventy-first Regiment next Tuesday. The detail for guard will be as follows: Officer of the Day, Capt. Bleecker; Officer of the Guard, Lieut. Gallagher. Immediately after the parade there will be presented to Company D the trophy given by the Veteran Association of the regiment for the highest average percentage present at all drills and parades during the year 1899. The following shows the percentage attained by the companies: Company A, 59 per cent.; B, 61 per cent.; C, 65 per cent.; D, 79 per cent.; E, 55 per cent.; F, 64 per cent.; G, 72 per cent.; H, 52 per cent.; I, 57 per cent.; K, 60 per cent. The war colors carried by the volunteer regiment in Cuba will be presented to the Veteran Association of the regiment. Company H will hold an entertainment in February. Quartermaster Sergt. McMahon, who has been in Florida on a furlough, has returned to duty. Company I has unanimously elected Harrison K. Bird Second Lieutenant. He was formerly Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. The company has decided to hold a stag outside the armory on Jan. 27. It still holds the record as the athletic company of the Seventy-first, and thus far retains all the athletic trophies. The Hospital Corps will hold an entertainment at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, and will secure the services of some first-class performers. Company F has nominated Private Emil Hoffman for Second Lieutenant. The members of Company F are highly pleased to learn that Capt. Wells does not intend to resign.

***

The strength of the Twenty-second Regiment on Jan. 1 last is officially reported as 618 officers and men. This is not a padded roll, but represents practically the duty-doing strength of the command. Company E has decided to hold its annual dinner on Jan. 27, and among the invited guests are Col. Bartlett, Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Majors Hotchkin and Hart, Capt. Lillienthal, and Col. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff. The dance given by Company K, Capt. Barbar, after the battalion drill last Friday was a very successful event. Private F. G. Ritchie of Company F has been promoted to Corporal. The field music has decided to hold a stag on Feb. 27 at Arion Hall, 341 West Forty-seventh Street. The corps has only been organized three months, but has made most excellent progress. In Company K Capt. Barbar has been elected Treasurer, First Sergeant Grief Recording Secretary, Sergeant Merritt Financial Secretary, and Private Kronenberger Sergeant at Arms. The Regimental Board has re-elected Col. N. B. Thurston Treasurer, and Capt. E. W. Dayton Secretary.

***

In the Thirteenth Regiment a number of changes have been made on the non-commissioned staff. Private James B. Bateman of Company A has been appointed color bearer; First Sergeant John G. Jenkins of Company A has been appointed Battalion Sergeant Major, and Quartermaster Sergeant Alfred I. Easson and Private George C. Curtis of Company G have been appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants. Company L of the Thirteenth Regiment has unanimously elected Second Lieut. Charles M. Reid First Lieutenant.

***

The active and veteran members of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, have decided to hold a concert and reception in the armory on Feb. 21.

***

Companies I, G, B, and F of the Forty-seventh Regiment will drill by battalion next Tuesday, and Companies A, K, E, and D will drill next Friday. The resignation of Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger of Company F has been sent in. The Athletic Association of the regiment will hold a stag entertainment at the armory on the evening of Feb. 2. Company E will give an exhibition drill and entertainment at the armory Tuesday night. Delegates to the National Guard Association are Majors W. H. Eddy and H. H. Quick, and Capt. E. E. Jannicky. Ex-Second Lieut. Frederick H. Stevenson of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, who is at present a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, has been elected a Second Lieutenant in Company E. Company B has decided to hold its annual dinner on Feb. 21.

***

Veterans of the Ninth Regiment have elected the following officers for the current year: Commandant—John H. Cochrane; Vice Commandant—Samuel Berry; Junior Commandant — Valentine Marsh; Surgeon—Dr. Solomon F. McFarland; Chaplain—the Rev. Dr. Roland S. Nichols; Quartermastser—William J. Kirkland; Adjutant—George A. Hussey; Historian—Thomas L. Hanna; Trustees—William Scott, Jacob Ritschy, John H. Van Wyck, John T. Pryer, and Horace M. Graff; Color Bearers—Benjamin F. Bowne and Frank C. Martin; Sergeant at Arms—Augustus W. Mead. In the active regiment Company H, Capt. Young, will give a stag at the armory next month. Recruiting in Company H is actively proceeding. One night last week six recruits were taken in. Capt. Young is jubilant over the fact that his company is leading in the table of percentages of attendance. On Feb. 17 Company I, Capt. Kohlberger will give a ball and reception at an outside hall. Company K held its annual meeting last week and elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: Treasurer—Capt. Byrne; Financial Secretary—Corp. Ketcham; Recording Secretary—Corp. Diamond; Finance Committee—Sergt. Cornelius, Chairman; Private Holme, Private Lund; Armory Committee—Sergt. Damseaux, Privates Gray and Kimler; Recruiting Committee—Corp. Lynch, Privates Lesourd and Specht. A committee consisting of Sergt. Regus, Corps. Ketcham, Diamond, and Privates Spanton and Lund, has been appointed to nominate a candidate for Second Lieutenant. On Jan. 30 the company will give a stag at an outside hall.

***

Capt. Wendel of the First Battery has ordered a new schedule of drills. The Second Platoon, Lieuts. Esper and Seyfried, will drill on Tuesday evenings; the First Platoon, Lieuts. Hathaway and Muller, will drill on Friday evenings; officers and non-commissioned officers will receive practical and theoretical instruction on the first and third Thursdays in each month. Recruit drills will be held on Monday evenings. Revolver practice will be held on Wednesday evenings.

***

Companies E, H, and G of the Eighth Regiment will shortly hold elections for Captains. The Board of Officers of the regiment have re-elected Major David P. Arnold Treasurer, and Lieut. W. Frost has been elected Secretary. The annual mess dinner of the officers will be held the first week in February. Company G and the Pastime Athletic Club anticipate a very large meeting at the games to be held in the armory on Jan. 31. The music will be furnished by the regimental band, and a reception will follow the games.

***

Brevet Major David Wilson of the Second Battery has started his command in battery drills, and the vim with which the artillerymen execute the heavy work in manoeuvring the field pieces brings many spectators to the armory. The stentorian voice of the Major in giving his commands excites the attention of passers-by, many of whom find time to watch the drill a while through the windows looking out on the sidewalk at Thirty-fourth Street. Recruiting in the battery is very brisk.

***

The members of the First Signal Corps express much gratification over the success of the command under Capt. Erlandson, the past year, both militarily and socially. The corps is now recruited to almost its full strength, and has made marked progress in its various duties. The following have recently been elected members: Charles F. Collyer, A. C. Eagleson, F. Holmes, W. H. Elliott, George W. Steele, and G. W. Weeden.

***

Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman will review the First Naval Battalion on the evening of Feb. 16 at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, and during the evening's ceremonies the sharpshooters', marksmen's, and 100-per-cent. medals will be presented. The review will be followed by a dance. The Third Battalion drill of the season will be held to-morrow night, at the Second Battery Armory. The following members of the battalion have performed 100-per-cent. duty for the season of 1898-9: First Division—M. C. Boyd, W. J. Buzzini, S. O. Chase, E. A. Cherry, F. Culver, G. W. Dauler, A. K. Fox, L. G. Fowler, H. F. Holden, N. W. Jarvis, L. Jones, W. T. Knight, J. C. Knowles, W. H. Law, W. T. R. Leigh, G. C. Moon, A. R. C. Muller, H. MacKean, J. W. Grant, A. L. Wilson. Second Division—W. B. Brigham, W. B. Brown, H. A. Clark, E. Clark, E. Crawford, C. H. Cottrell, M. R. Dyett, E. C. De Kay, L. B. Elliman, J. Tart, H. Guion, T. L. Kellogg, T. M. Minton, J. D. O. Murray, J. M. Mitchell, H. D. Rogers, E. V. Stebbins, H. Slack, W. B. Wait, Jr., R. Weed. Third Division—C. A. Bill, H. L. Day, W. L. Durant, C. S. Folsom, G. T. Gilmore, H. M. Magie, H. S. Masterton, G. H. Kauffeld, P. C. Pents, L. E. Raff, D. L. Renne, C. E. Rockhold, J. A. R. Roby, J. H. Skillen, F. L. Townsend. Fourth Division—G. A. Conover, C. R. Carter, H. P. Bissell, H. L. Despard, W. W. Ferguson, G. W. S. Fearing, G. Sawyer, C. D. Sinclair, and C. Sturdevant. The Naval Reserve Association will hold a smoker at their clubrooms early in February, which will be the second of the series. The Second Division has elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: President—Macdonough Craven; Treasurer—Henry A. Clark; Secretary—William B. Wait, Jr.; Chairmen of Committees: Finance—Charles S. Langdon, Jr.; Membership—E. C. De Kay; Rifle—E. Vail Stebbins; Library—T. M. Minton; Boats—H. L. Maddox; Entertainment—Richmond Weed; Athletics—James M. Mitchell; Uniforms—Charles N. Fairchild; Division Room—Charles B. Hayward.

***

The annual ball of the Old Guard of New York, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, is now one of the foremost topics of discussion in the military and social worlds. Invitations have already been sent to prominent officers of the army, navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia. Several Governors, including Gov. Roosevelt, have already accepted invitations. The decorations will be of the most elaborate description, while the music will be fully up to that of past entertainments. The several committees have been appointed, and the Chairmen of these are the following: Reception, Major S. E. Briggs; House, C. H. Huestis; Floor, Adjt. R. P. Lyon; Press, J. G. McMurray; Honorary, Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman.

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OVERCOATS, $4.48— Of all wool frieze and kersey, worth $6.50; ages 4 to 15.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SHIPPERS DEMAND RELIEF.

Freight Commissioners' Association on Rates and Classification—Inter-State Commerce Law Unavailing.

A meeting of the National Association of Freight Commissioners was held in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, with W. P. Trickett of Kansas City as President and L. B. Boswell of Quincy, Ill., as Secretary, they being the new officers elected at the session held Friday. The meeting was largely attended by representatives of shippers.

Mr. Boswell offered the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted:

Whereas, Conditions at present existing and those arising from time to time in matters pertaining to railroad rates, the classification of various articles, and incidental questions, require and justify some fair and equitable method of meeting the wants of both shippers and the railroads, and,

Whereas, The powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have been so limited and curtailed by decisions of the United States Supreme Court as to reduce it to simply a body for inquiry and without effect in its rulings and decisions, and its decisions cannot be enforced; and,

Whereas, Shippers require an intermediate court or commission with sufficient powers conferred upon it by Congress to make its decisions respected by all parties concerned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Freight Commissioners and other shippers' organizations represented here indorse and concur in Senate Bill No. 1439, introduced by Senator Gallom Dec. 12, 1899, and respectfully petition Congress to enact said bill as the best plan now under consideration to bring about the desired ends.

Resolved further, That failure on the part of Congress to speedily enact such legislation will justify subsequent petitions to dissolve and abolish the Inter-State Commerce Commission, by reason of its inability to serve the public interests as originally intended under the Inter-State Commerce act.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting is hereby instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the proper committees of both houses of Congress.

N. B. Kelly of Philadelphia offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to appear before the Official Classification Committee Jan. 22 to protest against widening the difference between the classification of carload and less than carload shipments.

The Chair appointed N. B. Kelly of Philadelphia, J. J. Waite of Chicago, and L. B. Boswell of Quincy as such committee.

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to call of the President.

To-morrow is the date set for the joint meeting of shippers and railway officials at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street, to consider complaints against the new freight rate schedule which went into effect on the first of the year. Commissioner Goddard, who expects that representatives from Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and other cities will be present, says that all the complaints will receive careful consideration, and if it be proved they are well founded redress will be made.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIALS.

Mr. Callaway's Views as to Their Influence on Commerce.

The benefits which New York City is to derive from the practical unification of the Eastern trunk line roads through the carrying out of the plans of W. K. Vanderbilt have been discussed from various points of view. President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central, in talking yesterday of trunk line policy and differentials, said:

"The attitude of the New York Central and its allied lines has naturally always been favorable to the protection and building up of the Port of New York, as against the influences which have been at work to foster other of the Atlantic seaports. Differentials were only agreed to at first because they were forced by such competition, which it was thought might be checked to some extent by such means. The Vanderbilt lines have always claimed that the differentials were too high, and as a consequence of this, in a great measure, they have been constantly reduced. The differential on ex-lake grain was done away with last year, and in other cases cut in two.

"It is a mistake to think that the granting of a small differential to ports less favored naturally than New York is going to ruin or even seriously affect New York's pre-eminence as an Atlantic seaport. The natural terminus on this side of the Atlantic for any sound and well-established line of vessels is the harbor of New York, and it is generally conceded that something more than a differential of a few cents this way or that is required to attract such lines to less favored ports. The trouble has not been so much with the differential as in the fact that all sorts of schemes have been put into effect, some of the roads terminating at other ports, even having gone so far as to practically subsidize steamship lines.

"Notwithstanding the differentials and other so-called disadvantages under which New York is said to labor, the fact remains, and is shown by the statistics, that the Port of New York gets a very large share of the business. In 1899, for instance, the railroads carried to New York over 36 per cent. of all the grain of the country that came to Atlantic tidewater, while the canal carried over 4 per cent., making a total of 40 per cent., and leaving but 60 per cent. of the entire business to be divided among the seven other Atlantic ports of export."

NEW LINE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Will Build an Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Contracts have been awarded by the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company for an extension forty-three miles long, from Elkins to the forks of the Green Brier River, in West Virginia, there to meet a line being constructed by the Chesapeake and Ohio. There will be two tunnels, one 1,600 feet long and the other 950 feet.

Besides developing coal, iron, and lumber interests the line furnishes the connecting link in a new route from the Chesapeake and Ohio to Pittsburg and the great lakes, and will be the only north and south line, excepting those close to the Atlantic seaboard, east of the Ohio River. It will be substantially built in order to handle through traffic. The maximum grade will be about 100 feet to the mile.

The West Virginia Central has been after the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and also the Western Maryland Railroad for a tidewater outlet and terminals in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STOCK ISSUE.

Indications Are that $13,000,000 Increase Is Over-Subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—This was the last day for taking advantage of the new $13,000,000 stock issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, declared and authorized by the Board of Directors Dec. 13 last, and if the amount had been twice as large it would have all been taken.

Assistant Treasurer Hunter has had all requests referred to him. He said:

"I don't know how much is taken, but there are very many application for any that is left over."

It was learned further that from 5,000 to 10,000 letters delivered Monday were in the big back vault, to say nothing of the rest of the days in the week not yet touched, and plenty are still coming in. A force of twenty-five clerks has been at work day and night ever since the new issue of stock was declared. This is the first stock issue since the year 1890.

The American end alone has been heard from. Stockholders in London can deposit their subscriptions with the Pennsylvania's financial agent abroad until to-day, and advices are that these amount to millions. The London mail is yet to come.

FITCHBURG LEASE DEAL IS OFF.

Opposition Compels the Boston and Maine to Withdraw.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—In a letter to E. D. Codman, President of the Fitchburg Railroad, to-day, President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road expresses a desire to withdraw all proposals which he has made looking to a lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine.

Mr. Tuttle states that his action is due to the knowledge that the stockholders representing the holdings of the State of Massachusetts in Fitchburg Railroad stock are opposed to the lease, and the belief that the enterprise could not be successfully undertaken in view of the possibility of a conflict between the private interests involved in the transaction and the Commonwealth. This ends the lease negotiations between the roads.

Bondholders Buy In a Road.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The Zanesville and Ohio River Railway was sold today by Master Commissioner McDermott for $260,000 to the old bondholders, who recently incorporated the Ohio and Little Kanawha Railway Company at Charleston, West Va., and who will now merge the Zanesville and Ohio River and the Little Kanawha lines. The bonded debt of the Zanesville and Ohio River Road was $2,000,000.

New Chicago and Alton Coal Road.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Chicago and Alton has purchased the Quincy, Carrollton and St. Louis Railroad, according to information given out at the Alton general offices to-day. The Alton, it is said, will soon extend the line from Kampsville, Ill., to Quincy on the route already surveyed. This extension will run through the coal fields of Southwestern Macoupin County and Northern Madison County, taking in a part of the territory now covered exclusively by the Wabash and Big Four, and reaching some rich coal fields not touched by any road at the present time.

Western Road May Build.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 20.—A telegram from Lincoln says that a certificate increasing the capital stock of the Omaha Northern Railway Company to $3,750,000 has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. It is believed here that it is a preliminary step toward the early commencement of construction operations.

Pullman Salaries to be Maintained.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—General Manager Brown of the Pullman Company denies the report that the palace car organization has decided to reduce the salaries of its conductors and porters.

Resigns from the Central.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—E. F. Van Hoesen, Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the New York Central, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1.

WALL PAPER COST $10,000.

Col. W. N. Amory Has a Room in His Home Papered with Bonds of an Unsuccessful Company.

The multi-millionaire who wants a house suitable in structure, size, and luxuriance of equipment to his means usually pays a good deal of attention to his wall paper. If he be a man deficient in the indefinable something that is called "taste," he may pay some one to select his papers for him. At all events, he knows that a wall paper of the wrong sort will do a good deal to nullify the effects of soft, thick, expensive carpets, rich curtains, and handsome furniture, and is willing to spend a handsome sum in seeing that his interior walls are properly treated.

If, therefore, one were asked to guess the room the walls of which were covered with the richest, most expensive paper in this city, he would be apt to run over in his mind some of the splendid mansions on upper Fifth Avenue and pick out the dining room or drawing room of one of these. If he should be of an investigating turn of mind and should pursue the subject so much further as to visit by chance 127 East Sixty-second Street, a brownstone house of moderate size, he might come to change his view. He would see there a little study about 18 feet long, 14 feet high, and 10 or 12 feet wide, the walls of which are covered with paper having a face value of about $412,000. If the owner, however, should take it from those walls and try to sell it he would have to accept a good deal less for it.

The owner and occupant of the house is Col. W. N. Amory, who was on Gov. Black's staff, and is now Secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He had this remarkable wall paper for some ten years before he moved in, last year. It consists of derelict securities, which were meant to command the respect of investors. They are, as a matter of fact, 6 per cent. bonds, each of the par value of $1,000, of the Consolidated Jellico Coal and Iron Company, which is still alive because the Attorney General of the State of Kentucky has been taken the trouble to wind up its affairs. The bonds figure in a neat pattern on the walls, each promising to pay the holder, on April 1, 1919, the sum of $1,000 in United States gold coin, and explaining that a deed of trust regarding them has been made to the Metropolitan Trust Company of this city. The frieze which runs around the room just under the ceiling is composed of the semi-annual coupons, each of the par value of $30.

Jellico, Ky., is a town almost on the border line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and it possesses several flourishing coal mines. It occurred to Col. Amory and some others about 1881 to consolidate four of these mines, and, acquiring some iron lands in their vicinity, form a corporation which should do both coal and iron mining. So the Consolidated Jellico Coal and Iron Company was formed. Col. Amory and his friends undertook to float the company's $2,250,000 worth of thirty-year bonds and $4,500,000 worth of stock among New York capitalists. After a good deal of negotiating and extending of the time limit on options, however, the whole thing fell through. The stock not having been taken or the bonds floated, the company did not acquire anything, and Col. Amory and his associates had to surrender all idea of the handsome profits they were to have had for carrying the scheme through and apply themselves to "settling up" for the expenses which the venture had involved. At this juncture Col. Amory's associates failed to appreciate their obligations, and when the whole affair was over he found that it had cost him, directly or indirectly, about $10,000.

But he had the securities—those securities which were to have ranked so high. They had been engraved by the New York Bank Note Company, then at 1 Broadway, at a cost of some $2,200 and sent South. When he was conducting his negotiations here they had been shipped to him in this city. After the collapse of the scheme no one cared to ask him for those nicely engraved securities and he has them yet. He owns the entire Consolidated Jellico Coal and Iron Company and will sell a minority interest cheap.

ANOTHER BRIDGE JUMPER.

Charles McEnroe's Alleged Purpose—Arrested on Cabman's Charge.

A disciple of Steve Brodie was foiled yesterday afternoon in an alleged attempt to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. He is Charles McEnroe, forty-three years of age, of 264 First Avenue. It is reported that the police of the Fourth Precinct of Brooklyn were informed in time to enable them to have an extra force on the bridge to watch for the jumper. He did not get further than the Park Row entrance to the bridge, however, where, owing to a dispute with a cab driver, John H. Kelly, of 91 Cherry Street, he was arrested and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

McEnroe arrived at the bridge entrance, accompanied by a man who, he said, was Joseph Webber, life saver, attached to the station at Atlantic City. Kelly drove up to the curb and demanded his fare, which was refused, and Policeman Touhey of the bridge squad, believing McEnroe to be the expected bridge jumper, arrested him on the driver's charge.

At the station house last night McEnroe denied that he had attempted to evade paying his fare, and said that he had already paid it when he hired the conveyance at Dryden's livery stable, at Thirty-sixth Street, near Broadway. He also denied that he intended to jump from the bridge yesterday, although he was sure that he could do it, and would at the first opportunity.

Navy Yard Chaplain Parks Resigns.

The Rev. Father Charles H. Parks, Chaplain at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has resigned from the United States Navy after a service of nearly ten years. He has acted as Chaplain aboard the Essex and other warships, and at various navy yards. His resignation was caused by ill-health. The Rev. Father Parks was the first Catholic Chaplain to be appointed in the United States Navy. It is rumored that he will be assigned to the pastorate of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, at West Farms.

Indiana Coal Troubles Adjusted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—President Van Horn of the Indiana district of the United Mine Workers, sent word from Hazelton to-day that Cable & Co., operators at Hartwell, had decided to sign the mine workers' scale. This firm has waged a very bitter fight against organized labor, and is the strongest of the four Indiana firms that have stood out against the miners' organization. It is believed here by officers of the mine workers that the action of Cable & Co. will mean the close of the two-year fight in this State.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

President Schurman Discusses It Before the Patria Club.

Suggests a Legislature with Power to the Filipinos to Elect Members of One House.

The Patria Club met at the Hotel Savoy last night and heard President Schurman of Corneli University, who was one of the commission which visited the Philippines for this country, discuss the problem of those islands.

President Schurman said that after the cessation of hostilities the United States would probably be able to withdraw to a large extent the garrisons of American soldiers now in the Philippines, substituting therefor native guards, officered by Americans. "When the Filipinos," said he, "come to realize the blessings of liberty and home rule which Americans carry with them, they will accept the situation, and if not they, their children will bless us for going there.

"The thing which impressed me most was the existence in Manila and the other principal towns of a considerable number of highly educated men. When I went there a year ago I thought the people barbarians. I was greatly surprised at the respectable number of educated men who in their various professions, law, medicine, or what not, compare favorably with men in similar professions in America or Europe. These are the real leaders of the people.

"There are no chiefs, Sultans, and datos in Luzon. They existed there 300 years ago, at the time of the Spanish invasion. But they have all been extinguished. The civilized portion of the archipelago has no recognized leaders, but these educated men will undoubtedly be the real leaders. When we get them attached to us they will be able to secure for us the loyalty of the people. They have been educated in France, Germany, and Spain, and you can converse with them in the languages of those countries.

"The masses of the people are ignorant. The aim of Spain in the Philippine Islands was to provide one school teacher for every 3,000 natives, but in practice they fell far below that. The masses, being illiterate, are superstitious, credulous in the extreme, and believe the most absurd stories which their leaders tell them. They believe that the Americans have enslaved the negro—that is as late a date as they have got our history down to—Lincoln exterminated the Indian, and have now gone out to the Orient to exploit the Filipino. The natives have an instinctive dread and suspicion of white men. They knew no white men but Spaniards before we came. We inherit no worse legacy in the islands than this latent hatred of the white race. The wise policy of our Government is, immediately after the suppression of the war in the Philippines, to establish at once American justice and let them see what white men can do. With civil government let us confer on them all the home rule they are capable of exercising."

THREE GREAT RACES.

President Schurman then took up the subject of the "wonderful heterogeneity" of the islands. "In the matter of races," said he, "for instance, there are three great races. The great majority of the Filipinos belong to the Malayan race. There are eighty-four different tribes, each speaking a different language, absolutely incomprehensible to men of another tribe. To those who say 'Let the Philippine country, the Philippine nation, govern itself,' the reply is, 'There is no Philippine country or nation.' There are simply a number of different tribes, six or seven of which contain over 300,000 or 400,000 people. The Visayans number 2,600,000. They all speak one language. Next come the Tagalos, about 1,000,000 in number. These tribes don't understand each other's tongues.

"They have some admirable qualities. They are a very clean people. They roll about in the Bay of Manila, and if they didn't get water enough there, you will find them in the streets washing under pumps. They are very temperate. No Filipino would take over a small glassful of wine on any occasion. I never saw a people so conscious of their ignorance and so anxious to escape from it. They keep before them the example of Japan, and say, 'If the Japanese became a nation through education, why may not the Filipinos?'

"The Filipinos have had exceedingly limited experience of self-government, we must confess. They did enjoy a little municipal government under Spain, but practically no provincial government. Against the grant of absolute self-government the conditions I have described are an insurmountable obstacle as things now stand.

"The civilization of the different parts is various. Luzon is really the civilized portion. The people there have absorbed as much of Spanish civilization as they were capable of taking in, and they have been thoroughly Christianized. They are all good Roman Catholics. They have, to be sure, complaints against the friars, who have managed to acquire a good deal of land, and who, they say, make oppressive landlords. But, even after having poured out the vials of their wrath on the friars, they will turn around and say, 'But remember, we are all good Catholics.'

"Going further south to the Island of Mindanao we find conditions entirely different. There are some Christians here, a good many barbarians in the interior, and the rest Mohammedans. The different tribes in the Island of Mindanao or the Sulu Archipelago, all have their hereditary chieftains. The same government which is adapted to Luzon will be ill-suited to these tribes, who must be dealt with through their chieftains.

"I was down there in June, and I recommended to our Government to make an agreement with these chieftains or Sultans and not try to reach the people save through their leaders. I am glad to say this policy was followed. I look for a settlement of the question in this southern part of the archipelago without any fighting whatever. It is simply a question of diplomacy."

QUESTION OF A PROTECTORATE.

Prof. Schurman then took up the question of a protectorate, and pointed out that one could not exist without a definite government to protect, a condition which did not obtain in the civilized part of the Philippines. "Some one will say," he continued, "that we would better have recognized Aguinaldo and his so-called Philippine republic.

"In the first place, Aguinaldo is not a hereditary chieftain, but a politico-military adventurer, who was up yesterday and is down to-day, and for whom his subjects cannot feel real reverence or loyalty. In the second place, Aguinaldo never exercised authority over the Philippine Islands. His men and resources were drawn from one tribe, the Tagalos, and portions of other tribes which that tribe coerced, and he is the chieftain of the Tagalos. To establish a protectorate over the Tagalos in the archipelago, over the whole of which we have assumed sway, would be the grossest anomaly. The condition suitable to a protectorate outside of the hereditary chieftains of certain tribes is certainly not existent. Great as the responsibilities are involved in raising our flag over the Philippines, we can't escape them in that way.

"While we are working at a plan for taking care of those responsibilities we must retain our sovereignty over the islands, and assume responsibility for their government. It is best to give them a considerably larger measure of home rule than ever Spain did. I do not mean to let them set up a separate Government. The people are not fit for that. But we should give them a larger franchise, so that every Filipino who could read and write any language and had amassed a certain amount of property would be allowed to vote. We could give them the management of their own personal affairs. They will never learn to govern themselves without experience just as one does not learn to swim without going into the water and trying. I would give the Filipinos some representation in the management of the general archipelago.

FILIPINOS IN A LEGISLATURE.

"If we established there a Legislature, with two houses, why should we not allow the Filipinos to elect the members of one house? The existence of a house elected by themselves would have two very conciliatory effects. It would give the ambitious and educated men a chance to take part in the Government. Then it would give the masses an opportunity of voicing their wants to the central government, which would have to take account of their needs and not ignore and trample on popular government as Spain did.

"If some such thing were set up, in my judgment in a short time the Filipinos themselves would be delighted with the change and welcome the Americans.

"I was much struck with the fact that what the Filipinos wanted, the yearnings of their hearts, were the very things which are the practice and tradition of the American people. They want schools for the people, participation in the general Government; they want to manage their own local affairs. The more I dwell upon the demands of the Filipinos the more clearly I see how it lies in the nature of American administrators to fill them.

"The responsibility has come, and, heavy as it is, we can't shut our eyes to the bright side—the pre-established harmony between the Filipino aspirations and yearnings and American institutions. If I should call myself an expansionist it would be because I believe the potentiality and vitality in American institutions ought to expand out in the Orient. Knowing the American people as we do, we may be sure that however arduous may be the duty, it will certainly be done without shrinking."

After President Schurman's speech, there was a discussion in which Prof. Franklin H. Giddings took part. He eulogized President Schurman, and said: "If we were to withdraw our forces and let the Filipinos set up a government of their own the immediate and inevitable result would be a war to the death between these different and antagonistic tribes."

NEW BABY A MERE MITE.

At Birth Weighs Less Than Two Pounds, but Is Healthy.

A boy whose parents believe he is the smallest healthy infant who ever came to the city reached the home of John Murray, at 457 West Fiftieth Street, last Tuesday. The child at birth weighed only one pound and seven ounces, and is eleven inches tall. At first it seemed as though such a little mite of humanity could hardly live, but the child displayed a good appetite and a strong voice, and now seems just as lively as any other baby of his days could be. His two-year-old brother Charles addressed him as "Uncle John" when he first saw him, and John therefore will probably be the new baby's name, though his parents have not yet made their final decision.

The latest arrival is the third of the children in the family, all boys, but the others were of normal weight and size when they first saw the light. The father is a bartender, and the mother is a rather delicate young woman. The midget calls for his food with all the vigor of a baby six times his weight, but three small teaspoonfuls of warm water, one of milk, and a little drop of cordial constitute a full meal for him. The child has yet no nails on hands or feet.

"Uncle John" is the wonder of the neighborhood, and the house is besieged with callers all day long. Wallace Jackson, who lives in the same house, says the child is one of the greatest of living curiosities and his word is taken by the neighborhood, for he traveled with Barnum's circus as head blacksmith.

Georgia Jail Break Frustrated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Edward Flanagan, a murderer, led fourteen prisoners today in an attempt to escape from jail at Decatur, five miles from Atlanta. Flanagan felled the jailer to the floor with a heavy piece of iron, but the injured man, drawing his pistol, fired into the gang of prisoners. Flanagan was shot through the thigh and fell. The shots attracted the attention of the jailer's family and with their assistance he overcame the prisoners, and all were locked up. Flanagan's wound is not dangerous.

Brings Bodies of Soldiers.

The United States Transport McClellan arrived yesterday from Santiago with the bodies of seventy-six soldiers who died in Santiago Province last Summer and Spring from yellow fever, and a cargo of 375 metallic caskets. The caskets were sent to Santiago when there was a large force of troops there and are no longer needed in Cuba. Among the passengers on the McClellan was Capt. J. A. Emery of the Eleventh United States Infantry.

An Actor Dies of Lockjaw.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 20.—Lewis J. Monroe, a member of the Paul Gilmore Dramatic Company, died at the St. Francis Hospital here to-day of lockjaw, the result of an accidental shot in his hand a week ago. Within the last week three members of the company have been accidentally shot, among them Paul Gilmore himself.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Vogt Optical Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—John E. Morey, L. J. Vogt, and S. B. Truesdale, Rochester.

Fort Schuyler Knitting Company of Utica; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles P. Clarke, Ezra R. Pugh, and W. A. Squire, Utica.

Sinclair Park Land Company of Rochester; capital, $9,600. Directors—Nicholas Brayer, John F. Brayer, and C. F. Martz of Rochester.

International Engineering Company of Yonkers; capital, $200,000. Directors—Rudolph C. Smith, R. C. Smith, Jr., and James Cruickshank of Newark.

The Oneida County Loan Association of Utica, N. Y.; capital, $5,000. Directors Willis E. Hibbard of Utica and C. S. Hibbard and Cora E. Hibbard of Elmira.

The Riverdale Land Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph H. Matthews and Thomas S. Miller, Brooklyn; H. E. Thomas, Haworth, N. J.

Home Security Company of New York City, to make money loans; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hannah Leerberger, Joseph Leerberger, and Samuel Eckstein of New York City.

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Orders for the following cities are now being filled, viz.:

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PRIVATE TUTOR—Experienced in collegiate instruction and recommended by well-known families. Address YALENSIS, Times office, up-town.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the Sixth Avenue Elevated, soon after eight P. M., Thursday, OPERA BAG, containing glass, pocketbook, and other articles. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning property to 36 West 92d St.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND IMPORTING establishment for sale. Fashionable dressmaker leaving U. S. A. will sell good will with list of customers of successfully established fashionable trade. Price very reasonable. Cash. Address C. M., Box 350, 1,269 Broadway.

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COMPRISING MANY QUAINT AND INTERESTING SPECIMENS

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The Dining Room Table and China used by Gen. George Washington.

The Bedstead used by Gen. Lafayette.

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including Dr. Syntax painting a portrait and returning from his tour, anti-slavery Lafayette landing at Castle Garden, Rhode Island Arms, Octagon Church, Fairmount Park, McDonough's Victory, Erie Canal, Buffalo (N. Y.) Almshouse, City Hall, &c., &c.

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A NUMBER OF MIRRORS OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES; COLLECTION OF RARE BRONZES, COPPER, BRASSWARE, PEWTER, PLATE, STERLING SILVER, CURIOS, POTTERIES.

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OPERA PATRONS OVERCOME

Heat and the Crowded Condition of the House Prostrate Men and Women.

The weather conditions yesterday caused the atmosphere in the Metropolitan Opera House to become almost unbearable for those who were crowded into the space alloted to patrons without seats. Several times ushers were called to the assistance of men and women who had been overcome by the heat. The victims were carried in a fainting condition to either the Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Street corridors.

Treasurer Max Hirsch always has in readiness a small hospital equipment, consisting mainly of smelling salts and brandy, which were frequently brought into use yesterday. Six women and two men were prostrated during the afternoon.

At the evening performance these conditions were even worse as the quarters in the rear of the orchestra circle were crowded to suffocation almost. Many who were unable to purchase seats were prostrated and were borne out into the corridors. As many as twenty sufferers were cared for by the ushers at one time.

Some were courageous enough to venture into the auditorium again when sufficiently revived, but most of the victims were too thoroughly frightened by the crush and their own unfortunate experience to attempt this, and took cabs and carriages for their homes.

BROOKLYN PASTORS DISAGREE.

Revival Movement Engenders Controversy—Unitarians Find a Champion in an Episcopalian Divine.

The ministers who have entered upon a combined revival movement in Brooklyn are alleged to be not in harmony as to the methods to be employed. There is, in fact, said to be discord in the recently organized Executive Committee over the religious ideas of the Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga. This has already resulted in the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church from the committee. Dr. Parker is quoted as saying that while he did not ask that the Unitarians, against whom Dr. Broughton inveighs, be asked to co-operate in the revival movement, he did not want them debarred.

"We are all with Dr. Broughton," said the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, Chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday. "His is sensationalism of the right kind. It is the kind that is needed to keep people from going to sleep in the churches; it is the sort of sensationalism that St. Paul used in his preaching.

"Dr. Parker in his letter of resignation said that he resigned because he disagreed with Dr. Broughton on account of the latter's strong anti-Unitarian views. As Dr. Parker is not a Unitarian, and as an orthodox Episcopalian could not be in sympathy with Unitarian tenets, I am at a loss to know why he objected to Dr. Broughton's opinion of the Unitarian Church. I suppose he was opposed to any one making an attack on another Church.

"Of course, we did not expect the Unitarians to join in our movement, for we are believers in the truth, and they do not believe in the truth any more than the men who crucified Jesus Christ."

"All sinners are Unitarians, and all Unitarians are sinners," said Dr. Broughton in speaking of Dr. Parker's withdrawal. "We want to convert the Unitarians; we want them to come to our meetings. Of course, we do not want them to help us preach there, because they do not preach God's truth."

AFTER JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Sheriff Walton to Have Special Deputies for New Reform Movement.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Brooklyn has appealed to Sheriff William Walton to give his aid in a newly projected scheme of charitable work. The movement has for its object the suppression of evil and criminal practices among children. It is supported by many of the local churches.

The Sheriff is asked to appoint Special Deputy Sheriffs, whose duties shall be to ferret out and, if necessary, arrest juvenile offenders, in order that the work of suppression and reclamation may be effective. Sheriff Walton has promised to assist in the movement in the way suggested.

The promoters of the movement believe that gambling in the streets, disorderly conduct, and like offenses, which prepare children for more serious crimes may be overcome through a system of espionage which will warn them that their acts are contrary to law and order.

PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI DINE.

Members of the New York Society Hear Songs and Speeches.

About seventy-five alumni of the New York Society of the University of Pennsylvania held their annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Before the dinner a business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: President—W. B. Boulton; Vice President—W. C. Hill; Secretary—Clement A. Griscom, Jr.; Treasurer—Harry Bowers Mingle. Plans were made to secure suitable rooms and for the formation of a closer organization. The New York society expects eventually to possess a clubhouse similar to the Houston Club at the university.

During the evening a double quartet from the University Glee Club and members of the Mask and Wig Club, the university dramatic organization, added to the general fun with songs and sketches.

Among the diners, and the oldest alumnus, was Thomas Dunn English of the class of '38, and the author of "Ben Bolt." Of the other alumni present were graduates of classes from Mr. English's time up to '99. Among the speakers were Provost Charles C. Harrison, "The University"; Dr. J. M. Da Costa, "The Medical School"; George M. Dallas, "The Law School"; William W. Porter, "The Alumni."

Infernal Machine for a Witness.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Jan. 20.—To-day while the janitor was clearing the Criminal Courtroom he found an infernal machine, primed and ready for discharge, ingeniously arranged under the chair provided for witnesses. It is presumed that the maker intended to assassinate in this manner an important witness in one of the big trials scheduled for this term of court.

Striker Fatally Shoots a Deputy.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Jan. 20.—William J. Thomas, a leader among the miners on strike near here, to-night shot and fatally wounded a member of Sheriff Johnson's posse, which was guarding one of the mines. The name of the Sheriff's Deputy is unknown. Thomas succeeded in making his escape to Roaring Branch, and is being pursued.

Western Insurance Order Fails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—The supreme lodge of the fraternal insurance order known as the Knights and Ladies of the Fireside made a voluntary assignment in the Circuit Court to-day. The total assets of the order listed only $2,769. Nothing is stated in the documents filed in court as to the number of creditors or the amount of the order's liabilities.

Alleged Plague Preventive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has dispatched 1,500 bottles of a new prophylactic to Honolulu and the same quantity to Manila. This fluid has been used as a plague preventive in India, and has proved quite effective. He has also sent a quantity of curative serum to Honolulu.

American Society of Allied Arts.

The American Society of Allied Arts held its annual meeting last Thursday and elected the following officers: President, Miss E. B. Shields; First Vice President, Mrs. L. W. Holcombe; Second Vice President, Mrs. R. N. Dishow; Treasurer, Miss C. A. Hopkins; Recording Secretary, Miss S. E. Beach; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. Nellson, 149 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Society for Ethical Culture.

"Pseudo Scientific Charity" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Miss Mary E. Richmond at the regular meeting of the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

CASE OF ROUNDSMAN ROHRIG.

Report that "Bob" Nelson, the Bondsman, Was Behind His Transfer Causes Gossip.

The transfer of Frank Rohrig, who was for some time a Roundsman in the Tenderloin precinct under Capt. Price, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station was a topic of general conversation in Capt. Thomas's new precinct last night. The transfer, which was made by Chief Devery on Friday night, was unexpected, and it is asserted by those who pretend to know the inside workings of the department that "Bob" Nelson, the professional bondsman, was the moving cause.

Rohrig, who had been a precinct detective under Capt. Thomas, was at once detailed when the new commander took charge to rid Seventh Avenue of the badger thieves, white and black, that infested that thoroughfare. He went to work with a will, and soon had the colony of thieves either locked up or on the run. It is asserted that this class is a fruitful source of income to Nelson, both from the fact that he furnishes bonds for them when they are in trouble and that they liberally patronize his saloon, at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

It is alleged that he remarked in the West Thirtieth Street Station House one night last week that Rohrig was getting altogether too active, and close upon the heels of this alleged assertion came the Roundsman's transfer.

When the Chief was under indictment Nelson was one of his bondsmen, and the two men are acknowledged friends. It has also been stated in various quarters that Capt. Price's removal from the Tenderloin to the charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau can also be traced to Nelson's displeasure, but details in this regard are lacking, and the only persons who know about it positively decline to talk.

Chief Devery, when seen last night, dismissed the whole subject with the assertion, "Nobody tells me whom to transfer. Whatever is done in the department is for the good of the service," a statement which the Chief has made in reference to other upheavals.

Nelson refused to even hear anything on the subject, and Capt. Thomas said that he knew nothing of the matter except that Rohrig had always been a good officer. Capt. Price refused to talk, as did also Rohrig.

ACCUSED OF BURNING A WOMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—George Rife, a railroad man, was placed under arrest today charged with having attempted to burn to death Mrs. Susie Brobst, with whom he boarded. Mrs. Brobst, who is expected to die of her burns, made a sworn statement to-day that Rife had quarreled with her and that he had knocked her down, saturated her clothing with gasoline, and set fire to it. Her screams, she claimed, frightened him, and he tried to smother the flames and was himself burned slightly.

Rife claims that he was in bed and was awakened by Mrs. Brobst's screams, and rushed to her assistance. Rife is in a hospital, but in the custody of an officer.

MILLARD R. JONES DEAD.

Once Well Known as a Lawyer, Was Declared Insane Last Fall.

The death of Millard R. Jones, once attorney for and a Director in the North River Bank, which failed in 1890, was reported to the Health Department yesterday, where it was said that he had lived at 19 East Eleventh Street. Mr. Jones was forty-eight years of age.

At 19 East Eleventh Street it was said last night that Millard R. Jones had lived there, and that he went away from there three weeks before he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was adjudged insane. At the hospital it was stated that Millard R. Jones was brought there Oct. 24, 1899, by his wife, and after examination was pronounced insane by Drs. Fitch and Wildman. On Oct. 27 he was taken to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

Ten years ago Mr. Jones was well-known as a lawyer and financier. A few years after the failure of the North River Bank he went abroad and remained in Europe until less than a year ago. He was interested in various financial schemes in England, none of which, it is believed, was particularly successful, and he returned to this country very much broken in health. A long-continued illness of his wife added to his indisposition.

SIGHTING SMOKELESS FLASHES

A London Chemist Tells How to Prepare Ordinary Glasses for the Battlefield.

To the Editor of The London Times.

Sir: So much has been said and written of late, in relation to the difficulty of "locating" such of the Boer guns as are loaded with "smokeless" powder, that a word of explanation may not be out of place. Except at night time, the "flash" of the explosion of such powder is practically invisible at the usual distances, the pale mauve-tinted flame of each discharge being effectually stopped or masked by the yellow color of sunshine or ordinary daylight. The flame-color itself is chiefly due to the presence of the metal potassium in the powder, and is most powerfully exhibited when picrate of potassium, or a nitrated guncotton (pyroxiline or trinitro-cellulose subsequently treated with a solution of nitrate of potassium—i.e., nitre or saltpetre) is an ingredient in the powder.

But such explosion flames can be readily seen if care be taken to cut off all light proceeding from the red and yellow rays of the solar spectrum, (and especially those of or near the so-called D line of the sodium flame.) This can be accomplished by looking through a piece of blue glass of a certain shade.

The blue glass of commerce is of two kinds, but only one of them—viz., that colored by oxide of cobalt—is of any practical utility for the present purpose. It is of a beautiful blue-violet tine, and a disk of it hung in front of a good field glass will enable a "smokeless" flash to be easily "located" at the longest ranges yet employed. There is, moreover, no occasion—as I note has been suggested in one quarter—to "send to America for violet glasses," there being plenty of excellent cobalt-glass in this country. Most of the blue bottles in which poisonous preparations are put up by druggists are made of the cheaper kind of glass, which is of little use; but sometimes a clear cobalt-colored bottle can be met with in a dispensary, and a broken piece of one might thus come in handy. Failing cobalt glass, there is yet—as the cookery books would put it—"another way."

Among the ordinary coal tar coloring matters is one commercially known as "Hofmann's violet." This is soluble in spirit, and with such a solution it is easy to color a thin sheet of gelatine or mica. But a better plan is to take out the "front combination" lenses of your field glass and to "paint" the posterior surface with the transparent dye, and then replace it. The instrument will then show the "invisible flash" of a potassium flame perfectly without the trouble of adjusting a separate piece of cobalt glass, and being inside the film of color is not liable to be wiped off when dusting the exterior before using it.

Trusting that these little practical hints may be of service, I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

W. LASCELLES-SCOTT,
Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, late Public Analyst for the Counties of Derby, North Stafford, Glamorgan, &c.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Little Ilford, Essex, Jan. 2.

Car Crashes Into a Truck.

A north-bound Third Avenue electric car struck a truck in charge of Joseph Mulvey of 41 Bethune Street, at Forty-sixth Street, last night. The truck was almost demolished and the car had one side partly crushed in and a number of the windows broken. The half dozen passengers in the car were thrown from their seats, but none of them was hurt. Mulvey was thrown into the gutter. He was bruised and cut slightly, but was able to go home. James Smith, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

Mexican Anti-Plague Precautions.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 20.—The Government is taking strict means to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague, and has forbidden vessels from Brazil to enter any Mexican port. A strict watch also will be kept over vessels arriving from the Orient or Hawaii at Pacific Coast ports.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Jeremiah Long, sixty-two years old, was stabbed and killed to-night by Thomas Bicati in a quarrel over money in the West End. The murderer was locked up.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Week's Large Transactions Point to Renewed Activity.

BROADWAY DEALS THE FEATURE

Sales by Brokers—Poor Results at Auction—Broadway Parcel to be Sold This Week—Other Offerings.

Judging from the conditions of a week ago, few, even the most optimistic, would have dared to predict any such succession of sensational transactions as has been developed within the last few days. From now on it is almost inevitable that every movement of the real estate market will be associated by a more or less direct course of reasoning with the building of the rapid transit road. To do this with last week's business would be, indeed, straining a point, but even though the letting of the tunnel contract and the suddenly increased activity in real estate have happened to come in the same week, there is nevertheless ample basis for a feeling of satisfaction throughout the real estate fraternity.

Broadway from one end to the other furnished as great a variety of deals as could well be expected from one thoroughfare. The transfer of No. 13 to William H. Mairs brings the erection of a modern structure on the Stevens House corner one step nearer, although a new building at that point need not be looked for in the immediate future, according to Mr. Mairs's representative.

The sale of the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street to Henry Corn and his intention to put up a new building on that site became known through the filing of a building loan contract on Monday. Improved renting conditions and the consequent attractions for investors, as shown in James B. Haggin's purchases of new buildings at Broadway and Broome Street and Broadway and White Street, have done much to strengthen values along that section of the city's main thoroughfare, and Mr. Corn's building at Walker Street is only one of several similar operations which will undoubtedly be under way before the year has passed.

In many ways the most interesting deal of the week, because, perhaps, was wholly unexpected, was the trade between James McCreery and Flake & Dowling, by which the former becomes the owner of the Nevada apartment house, giving in exchange the Fifth Avenue block front between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, five lots on the latter street, just east of Fifth Avenue, and two lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. Heretofore confining their operations to down-town parcels and to property on the upper west side, Messrs. Flake & Dowling have occasioned no little comment by going east of Central Park. In taking this step they were influenced, it is said, by the fact that the Mount Sinai Hospital block, Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, is in the market, and that, with this property out of the hands of an institution, the development of the entire stretch of Fifth Avenue between say Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, will go on much more rapidly.

In regard to the position of the Mount Sinai Hospital in the matter, one who is closely in touch with any real estate dealings of that institution said: "In a sense it is true that that block is in the market, but in looking about for another site, none has as yet been found available, and under these conditions I do not think that anybody could offer the Trustees enough profit to induce them to part with the block."

Charles T. Barney's sale of the Broadway block front between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets was another transaction not generally looked for. Mr. Barney owned all four corners at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, and there was every reason to suppose that he would hold them. The price paid for the block front, however, $365,000, was effectual in breaking his corner in corners.

A down-town deal, interesting as the forerunner of improvements, was the trade between John T. Williams and Alfred Waggstaff, by which the former gets the old buildings 114 and 116 Liberty Street, running through to 117 to 121. Cedar Street and gives in payment 274 and 276 Church Street, a modern six-story structure.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George A. Bowman has sold for William T. Moore, for about $80,000, the five-story building 103 West Forty-second Street, north side, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 75.5.

Frank A. Seitz has sold the plot at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 118.5 by 65.5 by 100.11 by 125, to an operator, who has resold the property to Felt & Livingston for improvement with a seven-story apartment house.

The Globe Realty Company has sold to Benjamin F. Lawyer the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

It is reported that Louis F. Weissmann has sold the seven-story apartment house known as the Lancaster, at the junction of Broadway, West End Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

George W. Spitzer is the buyer of 11 West Twentieth Street, sold recently by Mayer S. Auerbach.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Dimock & Fink the business building 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100; also, for Margaret L. Haughey to Harry Schloss, the five-story flat 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 26 by 75.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Edward Joyce the plot of nine lots, 300 by 85 by 200 by 77 by 25 by 100, being the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

Max Marx has bought from Peter J. McCoy the building at the northeast corner of Church and White Streets, 25 by 55, giving in exchange the following vacant parcels: King's Bridge Road, west side, 25 feet south of Hawthorne Street, 75 by 100; King's Bridge Road, east side, north of Sherman Avenue, 160 by 202 by 106 by 167; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue, 87.6 by 100.7; One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 75; Audubon Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, 75 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100; Hawthorne Street, corner of Post Avenue, 200 by 150 and irregular. The deal was arranged by Broker David Stewart.

Max Marx has also sold through Charles Griffith Moses to Mark Ash the plot of twelve lots at the northeast corner of Hawthorne Street and Sherman Avenue. Mr. Marx has also bought, through Bernard Smyth & Son from Dr. Louis A. Queen two lots on the east side of the Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold the three-story building 139 Attorney Street, 18 by 75.

Samuel Langer has bought for improvement the plot at the southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, 50.11 by 95.

The Auction Room.

Business in the salesroom is remarkably light for this season of the year, and this week's schedule, with sales announced for only three days, would look better in the middle of August than it does in the latter part of January. The list has a few redeeming features, however, in the partition sale of 652 Broadway by Auctioneer Meyer on Wednesday and the voluntary offering of 6 Park Place by Bryan L. Kennelly on the same day. Auctioneer Kennelly also announces for Wednesday an executor's sale of 30 West Forty-sixth Street, and that at public auction of 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. A voluntary sale by James L. Wells, down for Tuesday, covers the two flats, with stores, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The effect of the letting of the tunnel contract upon auction-room business will be watched with no little interest. It has been pointed out that the effect of rapid transit upon values in the upper end of Manhattan and in the Bronx has been in a large measure discounted. The rapid transit agitation, extending over a period of several years, has undoubtedly had a strong tendency toward such a result, but on the other hand it is doubtful whether any assurances that the rapid transit railroad was to become a reality would have the same effect as will the actual letting of the contract making the construction of the road as nearly a certainty as anything can be. No lot sales of any importance in the sections to be affected by the new road have been announced as yet, but the first offering of this character should give an opportunity for some instructive comparisons in values.

There were recorded last week 326 mortgages for $4,175,548, of which 101, for $1,288,472, were at 5 per cent.; 150, for $1,329,776, were at more, and 75, for $1,557,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 328 mortgages for $6,677,800, of which 118, for $2,106,792, were at 5 per cent.; 136, for $1,700,338, were at more, and 75, for $2,867,170, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 3,760 and 3,762 Vanderbilt Avenue East, 280 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 20 and 15, respectively, by 150.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on 3,760, $4,901; on 3,762, $3,791.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 100 and 102 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 39.9½ by 75, two four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores. To be sold as one parcel, subject to a mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Davison, referee, 55 to 61 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, 120 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,971; subject to another mortgage for $28,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 19 Leroy Street, north side, about 325 feet west of Bleecker Street, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,672.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,828.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, Lot 57 on the map of the Kingsland estate at Morris Heights, being on the northwest side of Tremont Avenue, 37.6 by 138.10 and irregular. Due on judgment, $4,315.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 6 Park Place, south side, 122.7 feet west of Broadway, 25.1 by 81.9 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front building, with a two-story extension covering the lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 30 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, Lorillard Street, northwest side, 176.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 135 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $8,778; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, ref-ree, 652 Broadway, east side, about 87 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 130, extending through to Cross Lane, five-story stone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 335 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 34 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 230, $6,796; on 232, $5,824; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Ruckl on May 29, 1895.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 62 Grand Street, north side, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $56,936.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 138.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,594; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 591 Eagle Avenue, west side, 276.8 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,317; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 8 Christopher Street, south side, 102.6 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 20.7 by 88.8 by 40.3 by 54.5, three-story brick building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, S and 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,413.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Thisdale, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 183.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 39.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,886.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 198 Fulton Street, south side, about 90 feet west of Church Street, 22 by 70, five-story stone-front building; 38 Dey Street, north side, about 75 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; all title and interest of Harry E. Phyfe in the foregoing parcels on Dec. 4, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 90, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Osnowitz, on May 26, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jesie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 439 and 441 Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story brick stable, 16.4 by 27; John Sanders, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; estate of Susan Baldwin, owner; C. A. Jackson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,443 Broadway, to a five-story brick theatre, store, and office; M. Schirskia, Hotel Waldorf, owner; A. Boge, architect; cost, $500.

No. 58 Eldridge Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Peter McCormack, owner; C. H. Fox, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame workshop; Gustav Buehler of 624 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 186 to 190 Eleventh Avenue, to three two-story brick stables, 65 by 75; American Ice Company, owner; Watt & Sinclair, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; H. Reiners, owner; B. Finkensieper, architect; cost, $15.

No. 429 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; L. and K. Unrich of 435 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200.

No. 667 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of James Kelly of 669 Third Avenue, owner; Brogan & Reid of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

BROADWAY, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, 25.7x88x25x83.9; Le Grand K. Pettit and wife to Herbert Dongan 1

BROOME ST, 35, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.3x100; Thomas P. Donnelly, referee, to Morgan J. Rosenbach 39,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 53 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Frieda Hart to John J. Houlahan 1

VYSE AV, n w s, 500 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Marie Toelberg to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 12.4x90x123.11x89; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Sylvester R. Murphy 1

3D AV 4,761, e s, 25x83.9; Jacob Horowitz to Ross W. Tripp 100

11TH AV, 562, e s, 16.8x82x16.8x81.4; George H. Hart, referee, to City Real Company 7,600

5TH ST, s s, corner of Bronx Terrace, 105 x259.6; Henry H. Meese to Frank Ledogar 1

16TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10 x92x irregular; Hans Lumbye to John C. Kluber 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Minnie Schmidt to Alexander Spiro. Exchange

87TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 31.3x100.8; Thomas Allen to Rachel Axelrod 1

89TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 103.4x100.8x100x100.10; George H. Hart, referee, to Alexander Walker 11,000

136TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; E. D. Bertine to Sophia Bertine.. 1

140TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 32.10x162.2x23.6x89.11; Sallie M. Bethune and others to Charles E. Tilton 1

171ST ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19x143.2x19.1x141.9; George Nungesser to Cook & Bernheimer Company 1

238TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, 40x100; Grace S. Baird and another to Clara D. Vreeland 5,500

Recorded Leases.

BACHARACH, Joseph, to Howard Brothers; Lexington Av, s w corner of 121st St, 3 3-12 years ..... $1,200.

BARRON, John C., to Farbenfabriken; 25 and 27 South William St; 41 and 43 Stone St; 4 years $7,000

FITZPATRICK, Catherine, to Thomas Smart and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 129th St, 5 years $720. 960

SCHWARZ, Julia, to August F. Schmidt; 2,241 Broadway, n w corner of 80th St, 4 years 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Emanuel M. Cline; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6x100.11, 6 months 6,000

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to Augustus T. Gillender, committee; Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, 1 year 28,500

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Columban J. Kelly; Lots 410 and 445, map of Section A, Ryae estate, 3 years 1,300

HOWARD, Michael A., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; Lexington Av, 1,976, s w corner of 121st St, demand.. 8,125

LEO, Leopold, to the Irving Savings Institution; 320 West 132d St, 3 years.... 4,000

MEACLE, Joseph, and wife to Thomas M. Keely; Madison Av, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years 2,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, to Ruth Livingston; Madison St, s s, 104.6 ft e of Rutgers St, 5 years 48,000

MURPHY, Sylvester R., to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank; Webster Av, e s, 288 ft s of 183d St, instalments 13,500

ROSENSTOCK, Bernhard, to Charles Lanier, trustee; 35 Broome St, 5 years.. 30,000

ROSENSTOCK, Bernhard, to Charles Lanier, trustee; 35 Broome St, 2 years.. 14,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Courtlandt Av, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x123.1x 50.8x41; 158th St, n s, 361.9 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 97.7x29.11x83.7x26.6, demand 2,000

TRIPP, Ross W., to Jacob Horowitz; 1,761 3d Av, 2 years 4,000

VREELAND, Clara D., to Grace S. Baird; 239th St, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, widened, instalments 3,200

WALKER, Thomas, to John J. Colleran; Convent Av, n w corner of 150th St, 108.11x68.5x99.11x25, demand 10,000

WOODWARD, Marie H., to John T. Dooling; 418 Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ETTINGER, Caecille, to Fred T. Nesbit.. $1,500

RANKIN, William, to Rachel Axelrod... Nom.

ROGERS, William B., to Caecilie Ettinger 2,272

ROSENSTOCK, Bernhard, to Charles Lanier, trustee 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank.. 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank... 18,000

ZORN, Charles H., to Charlotte J. Elligott ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 75x99.6x54.7x78.5; William J. Brandt against Malo & Marcantonio, owners and contractors 145

IRVING PLACE, 78; Mansfield Garrle Company against Dr. E. Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor 1,047

MANHATTAN AV, e s, whole front; from 117th to 118th St, —x100; H. E. Stevens & Son against the Hyne Construction Company, owner and contractor 6,317

WALKER ST, s e corner of Elm St, 27.6½ 62x31x61.6; Bernard Schmalacker against Samuel Philips estate, owner; Peter Schaeffler, contractor 358

WATER ST, 161 and 163; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Achtenstein Brothers, owners; Archibald Campbell, contractor 1,962

36TH ST, 237 and 239 West; G. A. Pratt & Co. against James Clarke, owner and contractor 520

98TH ST, 35 West; Bernard Bogatzky against Peter G. Arnot, owner; Slaten & Schrednitz, contractors 70

99TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Bernard Bogatzky against Peter G. Arnot, owner; Slaten & Schrednitz, contractors 100

118TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Philip Jacobsohn against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors 350

118TH ST, 13 to 19 West; Philip Jacobsohn against Sebastian Sandow, owner and contractor 650

169TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, 50x100; Schachne Friedman against —— Strize, owner; Henry Schroeder, contractor 92

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

27TH ST, 11 West; Mayer S. Auerbach with George W. Spitzer, 10 payments... 40,000

Lis Pendens.

LEROY ST, 66 and 68; Ida M. W. Lentilhon, trustee, &c., against Blooma De Frece and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Isbell

STANTON ST, 34; John H. Cole, executor, &c., against John G. Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hubbard.

84TH ST, s s, 118.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c., against Mary W. Hempel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Wilds.

90TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x100.8; United States Trust Company of New York, executor, &c., against Maggie E. Forster, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; John T. Terry and another, trustees, against Thomas Moloney and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 6 Park Place,
Adjoining Broadway,
(Rogers's Restaurant.)

The 5-story basement and sub-cellar, with vaulted sidewalk, brownstone business building; in good order; size of lot 25x81.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St.

SAME DAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the estate of Lewis Radford, deceased,
30 West 46th Street.

4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; size of lot 20x100.5.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

New Post Office Building Is Not a Great Success.

WEBSTER UNVEILING BUNGLED

Statue of Oliver P. Morton of Indiana Criticised—Wainwright May Be Judge Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A few months ago the Post Office Department, which had been sheltered for many years in a marble building on F Street, one of the semi-classical type which the Government favored when it began to build department buildings, was moved over into Pennsylvania Avenue and into a structure put up at a cost of something like $3,000,000, chiefly for the use of the city Post Office, but incidentally to provide for other Government bureaus then and now conducted in buildings rented from private owners. This Post Office building, which is large, but not otherwise impressive, unless the impression made upon Senator Hawley, that it is "a cross between a cathedral and a cotton mill," may be mentioned, was believed to be ample for the accommodation of the Post Office Department.

The city Post Office occupies but the main floor and the mezzanine floor. From that floor seven stories up it is the general Post Office. Postmaster General Smith, who came out of a cramped little apartment in the old building, now occupies a very handsome and spacious room in the southeastern corner on the fifth floor. The Assistant Postmasters General are near him on the same floor. Their rooms are fitted up with a solid magnificence that is assurance of the liberality of the Government and the Superintendent of Buildings. The room that was considered to be so ample seems already to be more than fully occupied. Some of those on the floor with the Postmaster General have as many as five desks in them, and that is too many. The halls facing the great glass-covered court are all finished with marble wainscoting and floors and rails, and at a glance the interior seems to suggest nothing to add to the comfort or security of the building. But now and then, and so recently as this week, the building is criticised by a careful local newspaper that has found occasion for scolding ever since the first spade was used in the work of construction. The Star's repeated condemnation of the imperfections in this vast structure ought to contribute something to the cause of better buildings for the Government. It finds the skylights insecure, the floors badly laid, the window frames imperfect and a menace in their leakiness to the health of the occupants, and much of the work that appears to be sound to be little better than veneering, which would not have been allowed if the precautions taken by private owners in building had been observed.

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Whatever may be the defects of the Post Office Building, of one thing everybody may be certain, and that is that it will be protected with greater care than formerly was taken of the Treasury. One night in the Spring of 1832 a fire broke out in what was then the Treasury Building, situated on about what is now the site of the Treasury. It occurred after midnight, and it seems to have attracted a small crowd, including the Secretary of the Treasury and some other public officers. Even the Secretary contributed to the great exertions put forth to save the structure, which was ruined. Mr. Clark, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, was among the witnesses of the fire, and he braved the smoke and flames to rescue from the office of the First Auditor some papers having for him a high value. Emerging from the burning building he held them up to the view of the Attorney General with the boast: "Yes, here they are; they are my vouchers for more than $100,000 of Government money expended, and I shall sleep comfortably to-night."

As soon as the fire was extinguished search was made for the watchman, who was supposed to have perished in the building. But the watchman was safe at home, sick abed. He had appointed a youthful substitute to take his place, and this youth had been awakened by those who early broke into the building. This story provoked great wrath in Washington. An investigation was ordered, and members of the Cabinet served on the committee. They made the amazing discovery, as it seems now, that up to a few years earlier there had been two watchmen on duty at the Treasury each night. This number was decided to be excessive, and at the time of the fire there was only one night watchman for the entire Treasury, and he was permitted to go to sleep after 10 o'clock.

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Things are different now, sixty-eight years after Livingston, McLane, Cass, Taney, and Barry, four of whom were members of the Cabinet, endeavored to ascertain how it was that the Treasury should have been permitted to burn because, perhaps, it was not properly watched. Now there are three shifts of seventy-five watchmen, about twenty-five of whom are on duty every eight hours during the day and night. But these men watch a very different building, with a great deal more in it. It was Jackson who went out of the White House one morning and, stamping his cane on the present site, opposite what was then called "President's Square," instructed Robert Mills, the architect, to put the Treasury "there." He has taken pretty nearly $7,000,000 to make it what it now is. The original intention was to make it of freestone, or white sandstone. It was begun in the Spring of 1835, and when the first architect died, in 1854, the east front, with its colonnade of thirty columns, had been completed. Mills intended to make the west front correspond with that on the east. T. U. Walters of Philadelphia was empowered to modify the plans and complete the building. He took up the work with granite, and with the aid of Ammi B. Young, the first supervising architect, completed the south wing. Isaiah Rogers following him in 1862 and finishing the west front. A. B. Mullett succeeding him and finishing the north wing in 1869. The colonnade, which impresses everybody, is 340 feet long, and the thirty columns are still the wonder of visitors. The granite shafts are of 75,000 pounds weight each, and each cost $3,780. When the building was completed it was used in part as a ballroom to make merry in over the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Everybody was merry except Horace Greeley, who lost his overcoat in the dreadful crush and disorder that accompanied the ball.

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Rather elaborate arrangements were made by the Senate for services held in the Lafayette Square Opera House on Thursday to properly mark the unveiling of a statue to Daniel Webster, made by Trentanovey and presented to the city by Stilson Hutchins. There should have been a theatre crowded with people. As it was, there was a double row of distinguished guests on the stage, including the President and the members of his Cabinet, a few Senators, a few office holders of prominence, and several rows of empty chairs. The front row was a brave one, and concealed the empty chairs behind, but the emptiness of the theatre could not be concealed. The fact is that the Senate had been over-cautious about admitting the public. Then the Senate had been a bit reckless in seating itself on the stage and putting the House in the pit. A very sacredly managed drawing of seats gave each Representative two places to use or to give away, and it was publicly announced that after 10:10 the house would be free of access to all comers. When the proceedings opened, with Senator Chandler's speech, it would have been possible to seat all the people who were in orchestra, mezzanine boxes, and both galleries within the orchestra rail. Neither the Representatives nor their friends had come. One devoted worshipper of Webster, who had come all the way from Massachusetts to attend the unveiling ceremonies, and who had almost despaired of getting in, occupied the only utilized seat in the mezzanine row of boxes on the left of the President's seat. Senator Tillman insisted that the House had "boycotted" the Senate by keeping the people away, and fretted about his eminence, saying that he felt that he should be with the "hoi polloi." As a case of rank bad management, it was a gem. There would have been a full house if there had been a simple broad invitation, first come to be first served.

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Oliver P. Morton did not die so long ago that there are not survivors about capable of criticising the statue of Morton recently unveiled in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. The sculpture of Niehaus introduces the spectator to a man of more than average height, of very distinguished presence, of noble bearing, good clothes, and not a little self-consciousness. This makes a very interesting statue, but not a representation of Oliver P. Morton. It is of small consequence to repeat the criticism made by one observer, a day or two ago, who expressed his amazement to discover that the sculptor had creased Morton's trousers. It was not the fashion to wear a crease in the trousers in Morton's day, and if it were it is considered highly improbable that Morton would have had time to keep the creases alive. Then he was not a tall man; or, at all events, he did not give the impression that he was a giant, except in intellect. As he appeared at the Cooper Institute during the war to make a political speech, he was rather stoop-shouldered, somewhat careless about his dress, with a shock of hair quite unlike the trimmed suit shown in the statue, and with a beard of a quite different cut. An old Republican and admirer of Morton ventured the opinion that a more faithful likeness of Morton, as most people knew him, would have been produced by propping him up on one crutch, and by ironing the creases out of his trousers. Morton was surely, according to all accounts, in the habit of wearing longer hair than Niehaus has given him. The mistake seems to be that he has been made too fine. Morton was strong; his best friends do not pretend that he was fine in dress or bearing.

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Commander Richard H. Wainwright, the gallant officer who commander the Gloucester when she destroyed the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, off Santiago, is about to be presented with a sword by many of his admirers who desire to express their appreciation of his services. The ceremony is to take place next Wednesday afternoon at the Columbia Theatre. It is intimated that recognition of Wainwright is not to stop here. The office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, which it is customary to fill from the line or staff, has now been held a long time by Capt. Lemly, who has been deprived, by prolonged service on shore, of the opportunity that a line officer needs to prepare him for the examinations necessary to be met in order to gain promotion. If the report is correct that he desires to have sea duty, that will fall in with the inclination of the Secretary of the Navy to afford Commander Wainwright the chance to serve a tour of duty in the office of Judge Advocate. Wainwright is a lawyer, having taken a course here at one of the law colleges, and has repeatedly been of great service when his legal acquirements were needed to help out the naval service. Some effort has been made to provide a permanent law officer for the navy. If that proposition had met with favor, and the Secretary had intended to pick out a naval officer who would most usefully occupy the position, possibly Capt. Lemly could be prevailed upon to accept it. If changes are to be made in that bureau, as in others of the Navy Department, from time to time, and there is a desire at headquarters to show some appreciation of gallant services, Commander Wainwright's friends are confident that he will be selected as Capt. Lemly's successor. E. G. D.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.—An important decision in reference to extent of the responsibility of landlords of office buildings for elevator accidents was announced by the Appellate Division of the First Department yesterday. Walter H. Griffen, who was Secretary and one of the Directors of the United States Fire Insurance Company, after a meeting of the company's Directors on Dec. 6, 1898, on the eighth floor of the building in which, on the first floor, it had its offices, entered an elevator car to descend to the first floor. The car, which was operated by electricity, descended at a rapid rate. It was not stopped at the level of the first floor, but continued some inches lower, and there struck something under it, and rebounded. Before the persons in the car could leave it, and almost simultaneously with the rebound, there fell into the car pieces of iron weighing about forty pounds each, called the counter-balance weights, one of which struck Mr. Griffen, killing him almost instantly. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of Mrs. Anna S. Griffen, as administratrix of her husband, on the trial of her action against William F. D. Manice, the owner of the building, for damages. The Trial Judge charged the jury that the owner was bound to use the utmost care as to any defect which would be liable to occasion great danger or loss of life, and he was in that respect subject to the same rule that applied to a railroad company in regard to its roadbed, engine, and similar machinery. The appellant contended that this rule, which was tantamount to saying that the liability of the owner of an elevator for negligence would be the same as that of a common carrier of passengers, was erroneous, and that the liability of the owner of the elevator was only that of a landlord to his tenants, or others upon the premises by his invitation, and using common appurtenances, and that before liability for negligence in maintaining such appurtenances in safe and proper condition could be established, it must be shown that the landlord had notice of some defect in or want of repair of such appurtenances. "If such an elevator as that operated and used by the defendant," Justice Patterson said, "were not a dangerous thing in itself, it is quite apparent that it was something that was constantly liable to become dangerous, and the testimony shows that inspection, general attention, and observation were required in order to keep it operating properly, and that such an elevator, even when perfectly adjusted and set in operation, will not keep in that perfect adjustment and continue to operate properly for an indefinite period of time. There is just as much reason for holding the proprietor or owner of such an elevator to the highest degree of care in the maintenance of the operating and controlling machinery of the apparatus as there is in holding the carrier of passengers to the same degree of care. The passenger in the elevator can know nothing of the state of the machinery." The Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to rest on the presumption of negligence in this case, arising out of the fact of the occurrence of the accident in the manner, and from the specific cause shown in the proofs. As to the covenant in the insurance company's lease that the landlord should not be responsible for any loss or injury arising from or during the operation of the elevator, or the carelessness or the negligence of any person, the Court holds it was not binding on the decedent so as to relieve the defendant from liability for the negligent maintenance of the machinery used in operating and controlling the elevator.

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A MORTGAGE GIVEN UNDER DURESS.—Among other defenses set up by Martha L. Cox to an action by the National Bank of the Republic of New York to foreclose a mortgage made by her, was that she gave the mortgage to the bank to compound a felony committed by her son, William R. Cox, and that she was induced to execute it by duress of threats of the imprisonment of her son. A judgment given for the plaintiff at Special Term of the Supreme Court was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division. It appeared that this son of Mrs. Cox had forged checks on the bank under the name of a Mr. Minor, in whose employ he had been, and had drawn over $20,000 upon them. In a suit by Minor, the bank admitted its liability for the money paid out on these checks. After negotiations on behalf of Cox, who had left the State, with the attorneys for the bank, it was concluded that if Mrs. Cox would make the mortgage in suit, and another mortgage to Mr. Minor, the bank would give Cox a general release. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that, though there was no agreement or arrangement which reached the dignity of an understanding, to the effect that the parties to the action would not prosecute Cox criminally if the mortgage was given, it could not be denied that the object had in view by Mrs. Cox was to prevent a criminal prosecution of her son, and it was quite apparent that this object was carried out. The defense that the mortgage was given to compound a felony was therefore disposed of, but in respect to the defense that it was given under duress, the facts shown were held to be material. At the time her son's crimes were disclosed to Mrs. Cox she was confined to her bed by illness, and as the result of the disclosures she was made very much worse. The Court reaches the conclusion from the evidence that the consent of Mrs. Cox to the execution of the mortgage was obtained by the threats of imprisonment which were made to her by her brother-in-law, one Fisher, that she would not have executed the mortgage except for them, and that the Justice below therefore erred in concluding that that defense was not established.

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AN IMPROPER COUNTER CLAIM.—When Arthur, Duke D'Auxy, sought in a suit in the Supreme Court to have Lawyer Ovide Dupre account for moneys the latter received under an assignment which the Duke claimed he had been induced to make to Dupre through the latter's false representations, a counter claim was set up by Dupre for services which he had rendered to the Duke. The First Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order of the Special Term which had overruled the Duke's demurrer to this counter claim. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, holds that the demurrer was well taken and should have been sustained, because the counter claim set up was not a cause of action arising out of the transaction sued upon or connected in any way with it, but was an independent cause of action existing in the defendant at the time of the beginning of the suit. Even then the counter claim could be interposed only in an action upon contract, and not in one such as this to set aside an instrument procured by fraud, and to obtain an accounting of the proceeds of that fraud.

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SEAWORTHINESS AND MARINE INSURANCE.—A suit involving the question of the seaworthiness of a vessel as affecting liability under a marine insurance has just been passed upon for the fourth time by the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The action was brought by William H. Starbuck, upon a time policy of insurance issued by the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which insured the steamer Queen of the Pacific for one year, from August, 1887, "against all perils, losses, and misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said ship, or any part thereof." It appeared that the ship sailed from San Francisco for San Diego April 29, 1888, and that about twelve hours later a leak was discovered, which the crew were unable to stop, and in consequence of which the vessel was run ashore, where she sank. When she was raised, it was discovered that the water had entered through an open porthole communicating with an alleyway. There was evidence to show that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition when she sailed; that the porthole was provided with a proper dead light, which was closed at that time, and there was nothing to show how it subsequently became open. A verdict for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed because the trial court erred in charging the jury. Mr. Starbuck having died after the first trial, Matilda E. Starbuck, as executrix, was substituted as plaintiff. A dismissal of the complaint on the second trial was reversed on appeal, as was the judgment rendered on the third trial. The principal question upon the appeal now decided was whether the insured vessel was seaworthy at the inception of the voyage. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the court, says that if she was then seaworthy, there could be no doubt that the loss was occasioned by "perils of the sea," within the meaning of that expression as used in the policy. The question whether the presumption of unseaworthiness resulting from the entry of water through the open porthole shortly after sailing, and without the vessel encountering any storm, was rebutted by the plaintiff's evidence, was held to have been properly left to the jury, and its verdict in favor of the plaintiff should not be disturbed.

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BUILDING LOAN AGREEMENTS.—By a building loan agreement made in September, 1898, Joseph N. Campbell was to receive $14,500 from the New York Investment and Security Company, in fourteen payments, as the construction of a building at 18 Morningside Avenue, in this city, progressed, and he gave a mortgage on the premises to the company to secure repayment of these sums. The thirteenth installment of $1,100 was to be paid when the plumbing work was fully completed. Last March Joseph J. Cosgrove and George J. Simons made a contract with Campbell to put in certain plumbing materials, commonly known as plumbers' fixtures. The title was to remain in them until full payment had been made, and in case of any default it was provided they might enter and remove the property. They filed their contract to that effect in the Register's office, as provided by statute. Upon substantial completion of the work, the investment company, without actual knowledge of the agreement between Campbell and Cosgrove and Simons, made the payment agreed upon. Then the company sued the plumbers and Campbell to restrain the removal of the plumbing work from the premises, Campbell having defaulted in the payments. The Appellate Division has now unanimously affirmed a dismissal at Special Term of the company's complaint, holding, against the claim of plaintiff, that the vendors of plumbing materials by their own act made them a part of the realty, the trial court having found that these materials could be removed without injury to the freehold. It was held to be well settled that the rights of the mortgagee of the realty were dependent upon the character of the materials as determined between the vender and vendee, and regardless of his knowledge or ignorance of that agreement. This right was curtailed by the lien law of 1897, which provides for record notice substantially as in the case of chattel mortgages. The personal character of the chattels having been retained by special agreement, it was held that the conditional vendors here had done all that the law required of them to preserve their rights.

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DEVISE FOR THE PRINGLE HOME SUSTAINED.—Samuel M. Pringle, who died about two years ago, unmarried and childless, by his will, after giving his residuary estate to his brother-in-law, David W. Fenton, for life, gave the remainder over to a corporation to be known as the Pringle Memorial Home, as an institution for respectable, invalid, aged, or indigent men, within this State, which he requested his executors to cause to be formed after his death and within a period not exceeding the lives of two persons, whom he named. Such corporation was formed after the death of Mr. Pringle and his brother-in-law, and within the period prescribed. In an action brought by Henry W. Jessup, as guardian of an infant heir at law of the testator, for the construction of the will, Justice Beekman, at Special Term, held that the devise to the home was valid, and that the title to the property was now vested in it. The Appellate Division of the First Department has just affirmed that decision in an opinion by Justice Barrett. It was claimed by the appellant that the life estate given to Fenton was something more than the usual life estate, he having the power to use the corpus as well as the income. "The language used," Justice Barrett says, "imparts enjoyment and disposition of the life estate, and nothing more. The power of disposition of the fee is not to be lightly implied—certainly not from language entirely consistent with special reference to the life estate. That intention cannot be inferred from such a mere formal expression as the 'remainder existing after the death' of the life tenant, following the devise to the latter 'to have, hold, and enjoy' during the term of his natural life, especially as the remainder is in terms 'in fee simple absolute' to the corporation to be formed."

SHOT HERSELF IN THE HEAD.

Mrs. Aarons Left Instructions for the Disposition of Her Body.

Esther Aarons, a widow thirty-seven years old, living in a furnished room at 272 West One Hundred and Seventeen Street, killed herself yesterday by sending a bullet through her head. The woman rented the room from Jacob Green and wife, who live on the second floor of the house.

Mrs. Aarons's husband died three years ago and Mrs. Aarons seemed to be unable to recover from the shock and several times said she would kill herself. Several weeks ago she sent Dr. Louis Cohen of 1,242 Madison Avenue, a friend, a package containing her will and instructions for the disposition of her body after death.

Water Games at Sportsmen's Show.

The swimming competitions and water games to be held in connection with the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden will include championship events under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, competitions for the metropolitan championships, and possibly a series of events open only to members of the Interscholastic League. Special events will be a series of water polo games and relay races open to college teams only, and a 100-yard race open to members of the Police and Fire Departments, and the letter carriers. The competitions will take place at night. The afternoon exhibits will include fancy swimming, life saving, and similar features.

Cossack Dies from His Injuries.

Adam Cossack, the porter employed at 52 Broad Street, who was crushed between an elevator and the floor at that building Friday night, and had to be chopped out, died yesterday in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist. —Adv.

Stern Brothers

Special Sales

For To-morrow, Monday,

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Exclusive styles and materials,
of Imported Linens, Scotch Ginghams, Batiste Brilliants,
Lace and Embroidered All-overs,
Mercerized Cottons, Cheviots, Madras and Lawns.

And in addition will place on sale
Fine Percale Waists
new striped and figured effects, at 75c

White Lawn Waists
with hemstitched Fronts and Box plaited backs, at 93c

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' House Gowns

Cashmere, at $3.95, $5.25, $6.50
Regular value $6.00 to $10.00

India Silk
elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, at $9.25
Real value $13.50

Fur Departments

Final Reductions in Prices of

Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Neck Scarfs and Collars

Also

Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats, extra quality, at $114.50
With Collar and Revers of Blended Baum Marten, at $135.00
Alaska Sealskin Coats, London dyed, at $159.50
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in desirable designs and colorings, Value 50c a yard at 23c

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Fancy Venetians and Poplins, at 95c, $1.39, $1.95
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DR. HARSHA'S MONEY AFFAIRS.

Witnesses Testify Regarding His Resignation and the Payment of His Salary.

The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, and Thomas Crawford, the Treasurer of the church, testified yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the case of the Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha, held in Part II. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Harsha was formerly pastor of the church. The Board of Publication of Sabbath School Work, a Philadelphia corporation, holds a judgment against him for $4,706.82 for money borrowed on promissory notes. The Consistory voted to continue Dr. Harsha's salary to his wife, Mrs. Sadie H. Harsha, during the first six months of 1900, and the proceedings were brought in the hope of diverting this money to his creditors.

After Dr. Elmendorf had read from the minutes of the Consistory the resolution accepting Dr. Harsha's resignation on Nov. 17 last, and authorizing the payments to Mrs. Harsha, Mr. Harding, the counsel for the publishing firm, asked: "Was Dr. Harsha's resignation requested or suggested?"

Edward S. Clinch, counsel for the church, exclaimed: "You needn't answer this question at all. It is none of their business. I am here on behalf of this church, and I purpose to limit the inquiries of the publication society. We produced this book of minutes, not under any compulsion to do so."

Both lawyers then ran over to Part II. to ask for a ruling on the question from Justice Fitzgerald. The objection was sustained.

"What is the custom of the Presbyterian Church in regard to payment of salaries after resignation?" Mr. Harding asked.

"I don't belong to the Presbyterian Church," said Dr. Elmendorf. "I don't know. I belong to the Reformed Dutch Church in America."

"Well, what is the custom in your Church?"

"There is no custom. I have never had any salary myself after resignation," Dr. Elmendorf answered.

Thomas Crawford, the Treasurer of the church, furnished a statement showing that Dr. Harsha had received his last monthly salary installment of $416.67 on Nov. 16 last, and that on the following day Mrs. Harsha had received $500. On Nov. 28 a check for $100, the witness said, had been sent to the Twelfth Ward Bank to meet a note which Dr. Harsha had issued to a publishing concern. On Dec. 14 Mrs. Harsha had received $50, and on Dec. 20 William P. Uhler of the Consistory drew from the church funds $108.60 to pay the premium on a policy on Dr. Harsha's life. On the same day Mrs. Harsha received $74.73.

Mr. Harding asked Mr. Crawford why he had not paid Dr. Harsha his salary for December.

"Because his services ceased from Dec. 1," he answered.

"When did his resignation take effect?"

"According to his resignation on Jan. 1."

"Was he pastor of the church until Jan. 12?"

"I cannot tell whether he was or not," Mr. Crawford answered. The lawyer then asked if Dr. Harsha had demanded his salary for December, and Mr. Crawford said he had not, and when asked whether he usually demanded his salary he answered: "Sometimes he did, when he fell short." The examination was adjourned until Feb. 3.

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THE DEWEY ARCH CONCERT.

Preliminary Programme for the Carnegie Hall Affair Announced.

The preliminary programme for the concert in aid of the permanent Dewey Arch at Carnegie Hall was made public yesterday. The soloists and other performers have all promised to assist. It is also announced that Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt will be present.

Among those who will appear are Mme. Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, H. Evan Williams, Mme. Gadski, Emil Paur, Walter Damrosch, the full chorus of the Oratorio Society, and an orchestra of sixty pieces. Box seats will be $50, and reserved seats in other parts of the house will cost $5, $3, and $2. Seats will be on sale at Carnegie Hall after to-morrow.

The Concert Committee of Women, which was organized by Louis Windmüller, will have charge of all social features at the concert, and will aid in entertaining Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt while they are here. The committee is composed of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Chairman; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss de Forest, Miss Callender, Miss Laura J. Post, and Miss Hewitt.

The Executive Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch has received subscriptions during the week amounting to $6,000.

NEW BATTERY BREAKWATER.

Stone Structure to Replace the Wooden One South of Pier A.

The Dock Commissioners have decided to build a stone breakwater in the place of the present wooden one south of Pier A, North River, and adjacent to Battery Park, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of War and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The new breakwater will inclose a basin about 220 by 150 feet, the structure itself to be of concrete and granite. There will be openings for the access of small boats from the various merchant ships and launches from men of war and yachts. Inside of the basin there will be a floating pontoon, which, adjusting itself with the tide, will admit of a ready landing place for the various boats after they have entered the basin.

The present wooden breakwater, which was built about three years ago, has proved inadequate for the purpose, owing to the large number of boats that land in the vicinity of Battery Park during the Summer. The city maintains this landing place free of charge, and it is to be used by any small boat desiring to land or take on men or supplies.

Palestine Commandery Reception.

Arrangements for the reception of Palestine Commandery, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, have been completed. The entire second floor of the hotel and the large dining room on the ground floor have been reserved for the guests. A selected corps of knights will give an exhibition drill. The reception of invited guests will begin at 10 o'clock, and dancing will follow. The Reception Committee will consist of Commander Edwin H. Hammer, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Captain General James T. Clyde, and Horace Brockway. Frank W. Goodwin is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Date for the Poultry Show.

The New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its eleventh annual show in Madison Square Garden from Tuesday, Jan. 30, until Saturday, Feb. 3. In addition to the poultry and pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs, and cats will be included in the exhibition. The meetings of the various breeders' clubs will be held during the week.

STEAMER BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Red D Liner Arrives in Port After an Exciting Experience at Maracaibo.

The steamer Maracaibo of the Red D Line, Capt. Hopkins, came in from Maracaibo yesterday. While in that harbor in December she happened to lie in the path of fire from the revolutionists and Government forces, and was hit about fifty-seven times. Bullets pierced her funnels and penetrated into the saloons. Capt. Hopkins was struck in the finger, and the first mate was wounded in the arm.

When at Curacao the Maracaibo took on board Gen. Yebara, who was on his way to Maracaibo to take command of the Government forces there. On entering the harbor of Maracaibo the Captain saw a Government boat and a schooner with Government troops, among whom were a number of women soldiers. The steamer got up to the Custom House wharf on the right side of the crescent harbor, and Gen. Yebara donned his uniform, preparatory to landing.

Just then the revolutionary soldiers of Gen. Hernandez, who is called El Mocho, appeared, and wanted to take Gen. Yebara prisoner. Capt. Hopkins, however, defied them to take anybody from his ship, and pointing to the American flag dared them to come on board.

This was on Dec. 1, and the revolutionists did not molest the steamer, and withdrew, but in the evening they opened fire in the city upon the Custom House. The Government forces replied, and at 11 o'clock they seized the Venezuelan steamer Progresso, formerly of the Red D Line, and sent it to San Carlos to bring up the reserves from the schooner.

The firing continued through the night, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the Progresso appeared with the reserve soldiers. Several of them were landed, and the others were sent by the Progresso to be landed back of the city, so as to take the revolutionists in the rear. For some reason or other these did not reach their destination, and by 11 o'clock the Government forces that were defending the Custom House began to give way. The head officers, however, took all the money and valuables away in barges, and when the enemy came into possession they found nothing to loot.

In the afternoon Gen. Yebara landed and surrendered the Government forces to the enemy, after which he returned on board the Maracaibo. Several Government soldiers ran down to the water, threw away their guns, and uniform caps, put on ordinary hats and rejoined the crowds as citizens.

Rutgers Alumnae Meet.

The annual reunion and luncheon of the Alumnae Association of Rutgers Institute and College, held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, was attended by about forty members and guests. Mrs. John Vanderpoel, President of the association, presided. At the guest table also were Dr. Charles E. West, who was the first Principal of Rutgers; Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison, Mrs. J. De La M. Lozier, Mrs. Hattie C. Osbon, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Miss Marie West, Mrs. Eleanor McCullom, and Mrs. Dr. Stuart.

Thirteenth Regiment Review.

Controller Coler has accepted an invitation from Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, to review the regiment at its armory in Brooklyn on the evening of Jan. 30. The occasion will be the first public appearance of Col. Austen with the Thirteenth Regiment since his re-election to that command. Dancing will follow the review and parade. Illustrated souvenir histories of the regiment will be given to the ladies present.

Sunday
January 21-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

RECENT EVENTS IN PARIS

Costs of Conspiracy Trial to be Paid by the Condemned.

THE ACADEMY DEGENERATING

Career of M. Bertrand—Rejane Honored by European Sovereigns — M. Loewy's Plan to Prevent Strikes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The High Court proceedings are finished at last, and everybody has been acquitted except MM. Buffet, Déroulède, and Guérin. A. M. Luc Saluce is sentenced as a runaway, but there appears to have been nothing against him, and had he put in an appearance he would certainly have been let go. Déroulède gets ten years' banishment, an anodyne sentence which the next 14th of July will probably sponge out. Guérin, the Anti-Semite, was more severely punished. He is to have ten years' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeaneant. M. Buffet is banished for ten years.

The cost of the prosecution is 800,000f., and of this one-third will have to be paid by each of the condemned. It is rather hard that it should be so, for M. Déroulède and his two comrades in misfortune are thus made liable for the expenses entailed by the prosecution of a large party of people with whom they had nothing to do, and who have since been proved to be innocent. One would think that the Government ought to pay at least for its own errors. But the French law says no. M. Buffet is very wealthy. He owns a magnificent mansion near the Arc de Triomphe, where his father, the famous old Orleanist Senator, used to give magnificent and, indeed, royal receptions in honor of the Comte de Paris. Déroulède is also fairly well off. He has two beautiful country houses, one of which he inherited from his uncle, the great dramatist, Emile Augier. Most probably these will have to be sold in order to pay his heavy costs, which exceed $50,000. There is talk of a national subscription to defray these costs, to buy in the two estates, and present them to Déroulède's sister. I have very little doubt as to the result. It will confirm what I have already said in THE NEW YORK TIMES about the waning influence of all these popular agitators.

WRESTLING MATCHES POPULAR.

Wrestling matches are now greatly à la mode in Paris. Every music hall and circus has had or is having its "world's championship," and the Parisian public does not seem to get tired of these exhibitions of big fat men, or "Poids Lourds," as they are called here. One of the latest matches, which has now lasted considerably over a fortnight, and seems likely to last forever, is that between a Turkish wrestler, Kara-Ahmed, who won the "glorious" title of the world's champion at the Casino de Paris a few weeks back, and Paul Pons, a Frenchman who is is also "world's champion." These two men have been wrestling regularly for several hours every day for the past week without arriving at any final result, and the public is beginning to see that there is a good deal of "chiqué," to use an appropriate French slang word, in these international contests. The latest wrestler to appear on the scene has been Jack Carkeek, who arrived from America a few days back, and has defeated several French wrestlers at the Folies Bergères this week.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, who was elected a member of the French Academy last year, will be formally received on Feb. 1 next. Sully Prudhomme will reply to the speech of M. Deschanel, who is the successor of Edouard Hervé. The ceremony of the reception will not be a brilliant affair, and little interest is being taken in the new Academician, apart from the fact that he is President of the Chamber and would like to become President of the Republic. As a man of letters, he is quite beneath notice. It is a sign of the times that he should have been elected an Academician at all.

The Academy has degenerated enormously of late years, and Deschanel's election is a clear proof of this. His style is the Parliamentary style "in all its horror," as the late Francisque Sarcey said of de Freycinet's inaugural speech.

THE LATE EUGENE BERTRAND.

The death of Eugene Bertrand, one of the two Directors of the Opéra, following as it did so quickly on that of his friend, M. Lamoureux, whose funeral he attended but a week or two ago, has removed another interesting figure from the musical and artistic world of Paris.

Having passed through the Conservatoire of Paris, Bertrand started in life as an actor. He made his début at the Odéon in the year 1857. Two years later, at the head of a dramatic company, he started for America, giving performances in New York and Rio de Janeiro, and in Mexico. On his return to France he played for a while at the Grand Theatre de Lille, and there it was under his direction that Adelina Patti sang for the first time in France. In 1867 Bertrand removed to Paris, becoming Director of the Variétés, in succession to M. Coignard. The years 1869 to 1892 may be regarded as the golden age of this most popular and boulevardian of Paris theatres. Turn by turn there were represented on its boards plays by Henri Meilhac, Ludovic Halévy, Sardou, Labiche, Hennequin, Albert Millaud, Offenbach, Hervé, and many others. "La Belle Hélène," "La Grande Duchesse," "Les Brigands," "La Petite Marquise," "La Cigale," "Mam'zelle Nitouche," "Les Trente Millions de Gladiator," "Décoré," "Ma Cousine"—to mention but a few titles—were those of which the success was most complete and conspicuous. A complete list of all the well-known actors and actresses who came under Bertrand's sway would be far too long to give here. Suffice it to mention the names of Schneider, Aimée, Réjane, Judic, Chaumont, Jeanne Granier, Baron, Lender, and Brasseur.

After having been for twenty-three years director of this theatre, Bertrand abandoned the place to his friend Fernand Samuel, assuming, in 1892, and on the nomination of M. Bourgeois, the post of Director of the Opéra. His success here was just as great as that enjoyed by him at the Variétés. He it was who mounted Meyer's "Salammbo" and Saint-Saën's "Samson et Dalilah," two works, each entirely French, which became great favorites. In his public as in his private life Bertrand was deservedly popular. Shortly before his death he had been elected President of the Association of Dramatic Artists, in succession to Halanzier and Baron Taylor. Had he lived but two days longer he would have been promoted officer of the Legion of Honor.

The place left vacant at the Opéra by Bertrand's death has naturally raised the question as to his successor. Since 1894 Bertrand had been associated in the directorship with M. Gailhard. It was thought by many that M. Gailhard would at once have a collaborator, as the work of direction during the exhibition will be unusually heavy. This is not so, however, for M. Gailhard will remain sole director throughout the year and until January, 1901. The question of division of the yearly profits has had much to do with this decision, as it is expected that they will reach a record figure this year. At the last exhibition the profits of the Opéra for the year amounted to over 800,000 francs.

THE REVIVAL OF "MA COUSINE."

It would appear that the supply of new plays here is not so great as the demand, as many of the managers are falling back upon revivals. The latest is that of "Ma Cousine," at the Vaudeville. It is just ten years ago that the Variétés produced this piece, one of the few that Meilhac wrote completely by himself and with which Halévy had nothing to do. It had a great success. "Ma Cousine" is a society comedy, in which society manners and habits are satirized. In style the work is gay and light. An undercurrent of healthy feeling pervades it, and prevents it from degenerating, at any moment, into license. The principal character is played by Mme. Réjane, whose sole presence in the piece is enough to insure it, as of old, a lengthy success.

MME. REJANE'S TOUR.

By the way, Mme. Réjane has only just returned from a long tour in Europe. She has played "Madame Sans Gêne" in all the principal capitals and has had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal. She has carefully noted everything of interest in her diary, the most interesting pages of which she has published. It was her first visit to Berlin, and she was asked to play "Madame Sans Gêne" before the Kaiser, who complimented her and after the performance presented to her a handsome bracelet. At Madrid she was invited to the royal palace three times and presented to the young King by the Queen Regent herself. The Queen of Portugal was not less gracious toward her. She has done a good work in breaking down the barriers of Chauvinism in the French theatrical world, which ever since the late war have converted the French actor and actress into political marionettes with parliamentary wirepullers behind them.

A SUIT BY OTERO.

A curious action is being brought in the French courts by Mlle. Otero, the actress, against an Englishman named Bulpett, for the recovery of the price of a diamond necklace. The interest of the affair lies in the fact that both parties to the suit being foreigners the French courts cannot judge it. Mlle. Otero is playing every night at the Folies Bergères, where she has been specially engaged to rival Loie Fuller as a popular attraction. She never seems to grow older than the portrait of her which the American artist, Dannat, painted several years ago, and by which, I understand, he will be represented at the forthcoming exhibition.

A REMARKABLE LABOR PROPOSAL.

The extraordinary increase in the price of coal and the coal strikes in the Loire are again attracting attention to M. Loewy's scheme for an international regulation of the output of coal by an agreement between miners and owners. There is no doubt that if this scheme could be realized, the entire social conditions in Europe would undergo a radical change. It would be possible to fix a "living wage" for the collier, and strikes and lockouts would be at an end.

M. Loewy is looked upon as a visionary in many economic circles, but he is a singularly clear-headed man, who began life as one of Baron Rothschild's secretaries, and after that was one of the largest coal owners in Belgium. He was ruined by a long-continued slump in the price of coal, and set himself to solve the problem of his own discomfiture. He has been to see me once or twice of late, to report progress. He already has on his side all the coal mining organizations of Belgium and France. The Scotch, Welsh, and Lancashire coal miners have also joined him. He is to express his views at the next coal mining congress at Cardiff, and if he can get the English coal miners to side with him there is no doubt that he will be master of a most interesting situation, perhaps the most remarkable situation in the labor world which has existed since Socialism was first talked of.

M. Loewy has with him many of the principal labor leaders in England, more particularly Mr. Keir-Hardy, the former member of Parliament. R. S.

THE HEIRESS A CHAMBERMAID.

Adventures of Two Lovesick Men in a Hunt for $85,000 Through a Matrimonial Agency.

The adventures of Adolph Klein of 125 East Seventy-seventh Street and Max Masheimer of 152 East Ninety-fourth Street, two young men who have been in pursuit of a beautiful young woman with a fortune of $85,000 since last June, were related in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. According to their statements, they found that the course of true love was very rough, for after paying $5.20 each to a matrimonial agency and spending a great deal of their leisure time in making useless efforts to see the object of their affections, they finally discovered that she was a chambermaid instead of an heiress, and now have nothing to show for their time and money but a circular describing the personal charms of the young woman and a few gushing love letters written on scented pale-blue notepaper.

Klein told Magistrate Brann that he and Masheimer, who are fast friends, though rivals in love, had seen an advertisement from a Miss A. Berger, who runs a matrimonial agency at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on May 22, 1899, which promised a beautiful bride with a fortune of $85,000 to any eligible young man. Both men answered the advertisement and paid 20 cents each for a description of the young woman and then $5 more each as the initiation fee into a club composed of her admirers. After this they were introduced to the young woman, who had previously been referred to under the pseudonym of "Ideal," but said her true name was Anna Woodford.

Both men called upon her at the matrimonial agency several times, but neither had gained any apparent advantage, when she told them that she was going to leave the whirl of the town for her palatial villa in Massachusetts. Klein thought she liked him the better because she had admired his graceful figure, but Masheimer thought that a remark she had made on his distinguished appearance was a true indication of her feelings.

"Both of you write me nice, long, sweet letters," she said. "Miss Berger will send them to me and my replies will be the natural outpourings of an innocent maiden's heart."

"Here are the outpourings, Judge," said Klein, handing over a big bundle of letters, "read them for yourself."

The Magistrate looked through the letters with a sick expression on his face. "Why, anybody can see," he said, "that these were written by a man."

"I can see it now," said Masheimer bitterly, "but love is ever blind."

The two friends became anxious to see their charmer again, and paid repeated visits to the matrimonial agency in search of her. Masheimer even went so far as to make an offer to Miss Berger to take another heiress with as small a fortune as $50,000 in place of Miss Woodward. "I thought," he said, "that a fifty-thousand-dollar heiress in the hand was worth an eighty-five-thousand-dollar one in Massachusetts."

The young men received no satisfaction from the matrimonial agency, and soon the love letters were discontinued, leaving them both disconsolate.

One day last week Klein, while riding on a Lexington Avenue car, saw Miss Woodford walking briskly along the street. In his eagerness to see her he tumbled off the car, but got up again in time to catch another glimpse of her. He followed her to the Navarro flats, at Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. Inquiring there concerning the young woman, he found out that, instead of being an heiress, she was a chambermaid.

He rushed out, told Masheimer of his discovery, and then secured a summons for Miss Berger to appear in court. "It is bad enough," he said, "to suffer all the pangs of an unrequited affection without having to pay $5.20 for the privilege."

Miss Berger told the Magistrate that Miss Woodford could marry neither of the young men. "Besides," she said, "they haven't proved that she hasn't $85,000."

"Nonsense!" said the Magistrate. "A young woman worth $85,000 could have eighty-five suitors without going to a matrimonial agency. You must pay back $5.20 to each of the complainants."

ARION MASQUERADE BALL.

Members of the Society to Represent Carnival Characters.

More than ordinary interest is manifested in the Arion masquerade ball this year because of the fact that a number of prominent members of the society will represent characters in the carnival. The ball will be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 9.

Charles Vollmer and August F. Sippel will appear respectively as Prince Carnival and Arion. They will occupy the last of the six floats that will pass around the hall in the grand procession.

Fully five hundred persons will take part in the procession, among whom will be scores of girls, dressed in costumes, as Indians, as cowboys, and as representatives of the various foreign nations.

The Garden will be transformed into a great floral show for the occasion. A roll of gold netting will circle the big hall, and floral streamers will radiate from the centre of the ceiling to the sides of the building. The dancers will be hedged in by green plants and flowers.

A point of interest will be the temple, octagonal in shape and about thirty feet across, which will occupy the centre of the floor.

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CURRENT TOPICS IN ROME

Italy's Great Prima Donna to Visit the Paris Fair.

WILL BE BERNHARDT'S GUEST

Friendship of the Italian Government for Great Britain—Automobiles in the Eternal City.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 3.—It is reported here, on trustworthy grounds, that Sarah Bernhardt has invited the famous Italian singer, Bellincioni, to be her guest for some time during the coming exposition at Paris, and to give a series of performances of Verdi's "La Traviata" and Umberto Giordano's now celebrated "Fédora," at the Theatre Sarah Bernhadt.

Bernhardt's admiration and liking for the great Italian prima donna, whose powers as an actress are perhaps even superior to those as a singer, are by no means of a recent date, and the great French actress has on more than one occasion expressed her feelings in regard to Bellincioni's remarkable talent. Victorien Sardou, the celebrated dramatist, has warmly congratulated Mme. Bernhardt upon her action, and has proposed that several prose performances of Dumas's "Dame aux Camellias" and his own "Fédora," with Bernhardt in the title rôles, should be interspersed among those of Bellincioni, an idea which will undoubtedly be carried out.

The Italian singer will be supported by artists of her own nationality, while the orchestra will be Parisian.

Judging from the tremendous success that has always greeted Bellincioni on one and all of her rare artistic journeys outside of her own country, and the high esteem in which she is held by critics and public alike, Mme. Bernhardt's scheme is certain of a well-deserved success, and both Italians and foreigners will have her to thank for such a propitious initiative.

The commission for the performance of Italian music at the coming Paris Exposition has decided to represent this country by four of its principal orchestras—that of Milan under the direction of the celebrated Toscanini; that of Rome, under Giovanni Sgambati or Ettore Pinelli; that of Naples, under Ruggomani, and that of Bologna, under Martucci.

A special concert of choral music will be given at the Trocadero by the Roman Choral Society, under the leadership of Stanisloa Falchi.

In case of an international band contest Italy is to be represented by her famous Roman band, already so well known throughout Europe, directed by Vessella.

The list of Italian operas to be given has not yet been made up, and the same may be said of the programmes of modern Italian instrumental music. However, in following the decision and choice of the abovementioned commission, the Italian public will be secure of worthy representatives of her famous musical traditions.

Reports are still insistent here as to the alleged negotiations of the past few days between England and the Italian Government concerning the temporary substitution of the British forces at present in Egypt by Italian troops. The latest rumors have it that Great Britain has offered pecuniary and other more important remuneration to Italy for the said substitution of forces, but that, up to the present moment, all such offers have been refused. Notwithstanding the partial denials of the British Embassy and the Italian authorities, several of the leading Italian papers claim to have information from reliable sources that negotiations to the above effect have been and are still being carried on. At all events, the temptation is no small one for Italy, or, at least, for a certain number of her statesmen.

Although popular sentiment here would be against any such transaction, it is almost impossible to predict any set decision or reply in these days when popular sentiment plays so small a part in affairs of state, strictly speaking. More than one circumstance is in support of the truth of the reports at present circulating here. Italian occupation in Egypt would certainly be invaluable to the British Government at the present moment, and it is a well-known fact that Italy would willingly use an opportunity of showing the friendly feeling which she entertains toward Great Britain.

Following upon the recent introduction of electric cars, the Eternal City, in its efforts to keep abreast of "modern progress," has decided to adopt a service of automobile cabs. Although the introduction of this latest novelty has met with the same opposition as that opposed by many to the electric cars some time ago, the new vehicles are to commence running this year.

F. M. P.

BANKRUPT'S BIG WARDROBE.

C. W. Tracy Owes $15,264. Has Assets of $5,565, and Many Clothes.

Charles W. Tracy, manufacturer of paper goods, novelties, and folding boxes at 812 Greenwich Street, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,264 and nominal assets of $5,565, consisting of machinery, $2,530; stock in trade, $150; accounts, $585, and forty-six shares of stock of Michaels & Co., $2,300.

There is a chattel mortgage on the plant to secure Ruth A. Wallace of Amesbury, Mass., for her claim of $1,710. The largest creditor is F. D. Beard of Lakewood, N. J., $7,350, for borrowed money. Mr. Tracy used the style of the United States Paper Novelty Company, and has been in this line for nine years. He enumerates an elaborate wardrobe in the schedules, among other things, 14 suits of clothes, 6 waistcoats, 4 overcoats, 1 ulster, 5 hats, 10 pairs of shoes, 60 pairs of socks, 40 shirts, 40 neckties, 8 pajamas, 1 gold ring, 1 matchbox, 1 scarfpin, and a military uniform.

TWO FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Stone Cutters, It Is Thought, Turned the Gas On Accidentally.

Lorenzo Borgomost, thirty-eight years old, and Battista Rodeschi, thirty-five years old, stone cutters, were found dead in bed in a hotel at 92 West Houston Street yesterday. The two gas burners in the room were turned on full.

The two men had been working in the country for some months and returned to New York Friday afternoon. During the evening the men staid in the barroom, and when they retired they were both intoxicated. It is thought they turned the gas on accidentally.

Le Boutillier Brothers

70,000 yards

FIGURED INDIA SILKS

20-inch FIGURED PONGEE . .	*39c.*
23-inch FIGURED HABUTAI . .	*69c.*
24-inch FIGURED FOULARD . .	*85c.*
24-inch FIGURED SATIN FOULARD	*$1.00*
24-inch FIGURED FOULARD . .	*1.25*

These Figured Foulard and India Silks are all new goods of standard makes, in choice designs and colorings, and fully guaranteed. Many patterns are exclusive and an early selection is suggested.

Also,

A complete assortment of Japanese Corded Wash Silks, Stripes, Plaids and Checks, in White and Colors.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Fancy Crêpes.

Printed Foulards, Satins, &c.

The Novelties of the Season for

Spring, 1900.

Dinner and Reception Dress Silks and Satins.

White Silks and Satins

For Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Rich Panne Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

As a lover of Americana, he naturally went to the Grolier Club to see the collection of portraits of George Washington. As a collector, he was pleased; as an idealist, he was puzzled. "I have had a very distinct idea of what George Washington looked like," said he, "and it was not the Stuart portrait that filled the bill. After my study of the portraits, I am in doubt as to his nationality, my ideal is wrecked, and I am puzzled as to whether Washington was Jew or Gentile, English or German, French or Hessian. He was there as all these, and even more. If one had a prediliection in any direction as to type, it could be satisfied in that lot of alleged portraits. I have been thinking that a composite of them all would make a picture really worth while, but it would hardly realize the ideal of anybody, for of course every man has an idea of how Washington looked. Yet such a picture might result in a truer likeness than any single picture in existence. More than half the pictures make Washington of a more distinctly foreign type than does the Stuart portrait, which is, to my notion, Frenchy. Yet these pictures were made either when Washington was at the height of his fame or immediately after his death, and some of the most impossible of them are the work of engravers and artists who were of note in those days. The distinctly German, French, Italian, Dutch, and English types were made abroad by artists who were guided by the racial characteristics of their own countrymen in their portraiture. Of course, they had never seen Washington, but they made pictures of him, and here they were in a bunch that was unique. Some of the prints are the only samples known to be in existence, and so, of course, have a great monetary value. Possibly the less reliable they are as portraits the greater their value. Paul Revere, he of the 'midnight ride,' made a picture of Washington, but it was not shown, as there is known to be but one in existence, and that its Philadelphia owner values so highly that he would not loan it for this show. It is probably the one that, if offered for sale, would bring more than any other half-dozen pictures in the lot."

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Among the buyers who visited the jewelry district down-town yesterday was Mr. Hattori, a Japanese merchant, whose headquarters are at Tokio. He is here buying American watches, in which quite a trade has been built up in Japan. Mr. Hattori speaks English perfectly, and thinks that there is a great future for American manufacturers in his country, if they take the advantage of the opportunities that seem to be opening with a decided inclination among Japanese to buy American goods of all kinds, as they now do our cotton goods, clocks, and watches.

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Gould and golf are doing wonders for Lakewood this Winter, for visitors there say the hotels have never been so well filled as at this season. The Gould residence is about the only thing for the casual visitor to look at there, but there are odorous pines, good hotels, a fine bracing air, and skating and hockey when the ice is good on Carasaljo Lake. Bicycle riders who have been in the habit of riding to the golf links in the park are deprived of the short cut across the Gould lands this Winter, for an iron fence now incloses the polo field and the intervening patch of woods.

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Miniatures of their pet dogs is the very latest affectation among society women, and artists who can do the sort of work required are reaping quite a harvest in consequence. Recently one of the members of the National Academy, who makes a specialty of portraits, was appealed to to paint a picture of a very fashionable woman's pet dog because, as she said, he had succeeded so well with a portrait of herself that she was "sure he would be able to get the expression" of the smug face of her Yorkshire terrier. She is the same woman of whom it is told that a year or so ago she sent post haste to a surgeon of National reputation to set the leg of her dog, who had had the worst of it in a collision with a bicycle rider. She thinks it strange that her liberal offers did not secure the services of either surgeon or painter.

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"Admiral Bunce, Paymaster 'Trum' Stancliffe, and a few other naval men who came from Connecticut knew all about it," said a naval officer who was gossiping with a party of Connecticut people in the Murray Hill Hotel lobby yesterday, "and so did a few of us who had served on the old Hartford when it was Admiral Farragut's flagship. Whether it was known to the people who had charge of her recent overhauling, it is hard to say. It was on her the last time I was aboard, but that was several years ago." It was a coat-of-arms of the City of Hartford that they were talking about, and it was presented to the ship when she was launched in 1859 by the city authorities of Hartford. It was cleverly carved from a block of the old "Charter Oak" that figured so prominently in the early history of the State, for the Hon. Isaac Stuart, who owned the tree, gave it to the city for the purpose to which it was put, and guaranteed its authenticity. In those days the history of the tree was more familiar than it is now, so that it was highly prized and carefully guarded for a time at least. Recently the story came from the Mare Island Navy Yard to Hartford that the block of wood had been found, the coat-of-arms of the city deciphered, and a query was made from Hartford's Mayor as to its history. After some trouble the City Fathers found out what the block of wood was, and how it came to be on the Hartford, and now they would like to get hold of it if the Navy Department is no longer willing to care for it. Whether the old ship carried the Charter Oak seal with her on her present trip down the South American coast, or whether the block of wood has found a lodging place in the junk heap at the Mare Island Navy Yard is now a question Hartford people would like to solve.

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Some of the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were having a quiet little laugh yesterday at the expense of George P. Schryver of Port Jefferson, Long Island. His appointment as Postmaster was sent in on Tuesday, and as he knew nothing about it except that he had filed an application for the place he was hard at work at the time trying to get the indorsement of his County Committee. That committee turned him down and refused to indorse his candidacy. So he went to his home from Riverhead very much depressed and pretty well satisfied that the prize he wanted was beyond his reach. When he picked up his evening paper he found that he had been nominated, and his grief was turned to joy. Now he is hustling about trying to get some sort of an indorsement that will offset the black eye his County Committee gave him before they learned that he had been nominated.

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Fame for the Dewey Arch has now certainly been achieved. A big down-town dry-goods firm has prepared for the market a printed cloth intended for use in the making of bed quilts, sofa pillows and cushions, containing a reproduction of the arch, surrounded with enough spots in gaudy colors to catch the eye of the rustic. So Summer boarders may have to lie under or on reproductions of this famous arch during the coming season if they are of the sort who patronize the seaside or mountain farmhouses where that sort of high art is sure to meet with high favor.

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Marketmen on the west side are hearing with some alarm of the vigorous prosecutions in Connecticut and on Long Island of people who are selling or using oleomargarine in place of the butter that it is supposed to be. Boarding-house keepers in Connecticut have been prosecuted and fined $25 each by one Judge for the use of the stuff on their tables, one of the victims being, so it is said, the mother-in-law of one of the most prominent officers of New York's City Government. Over in Jamaica an itinerant vendor of this imitation butter was fined the limit, $200, and several other prosecutions in that vicinity have rather interfered with the business. "Heaven help us," said one of the butter and egg men, in a burst of confidence, "if they get after people here who sell butter that is chiefly oleo. It would force about half the grocers and marketmen into bankruptcy if the Jamaica-sized fine should be inflicted on violators of the law here. Fully half the dealers and nine-tenths of the consumers are unable to tell whether they are selling or using the real thing or the imitation, for the latter seems the better butter very frequently. Has any one heard when they are going to prosecute the 'honest farmers' who buy oleo and mix it with their home-made butter?"

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A WEEK OF GREAT BARGAINS
PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING.

We aim for brief stock sheets and quick accounting. The greatest Spring Stocks we've ever known are pouring in and demand undivided attention. For a release from winter responsibilities we are willing to pay handsomely—as this handful of peerless specials will amply show.

Closing Sale of Curtains and Portieres.

During the past four months many lines of Curtains and Portieres have come and gone here, leaving their inevitable residue of broken two, three and four pair lots. These hundreds of pairs, substantially desirable as when first loomed, are now brought forward, subdivided into bargain lots, and offered marvellously under current New York prices.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains.

$11.95 per pair. Reduced from $16.00.
$6.48 per pair. Reduced from $9.00.
$4.75 per pair. Reduced from $6.75.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, extra wide and long.

$6.25 per pair. Reduced from $8.00.
$7.75 per pair. Reduced from $9.75.
$9.65 per pair. Reduced from $12.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproducing the high grade laces.

98c. per pair. Reduced from $1.35.
$1.38 per pair. Reduced from $1.75.
$1.98 per pair. Reduced from $2.48.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, suitable for bedrooms, servants' halls and general utility, per pair, 68c. and 98c.—two unmistakable bargains.

Tapestry Bagdad Portieres, extra heavy quality, full length and width, heavily fringed; value $5.00 per pair, at $3.98

Mercerized Silk Portieres, fringed top and bottom, perfectly reversible; value $11.50 per pair, at $8.98

Real Bagdad Portieres, 5 stripes, heavy quality, each $4.48

Now Comes the Turn of Odd SILK PETTICOATS To Furnish Price Surprises.

Who is to say what styles will hold over and what disappear? Here, scattered among ten big lines are the best sellers of to-day, in the very front of present demand. By simply doubling lots and cutting prices with a free hand we make

Five Bargains of Pronounced Attraction.

$3.39—With corded ruffle and Spanish flounce.
$4.75—With 2 and 3 bias ruffles.
$7.50—Knife pleatings, tucked ruffles, cordings.
$12.50—Imported model petticoats—luxuries.
$18.50—For carriage and reception wear—our most elaborate kinds.

Figure the values from $4.98 to $32.50.

Safely count on finding your color choice.

Some Short Steps to STOCK TAKING In Coats, Suits, Capes, Etc.

Two Great Jacket Bargains.
Two Great Cape Offerings.
Two Great Dress Skirt Items.
Miscellaneous Cloak Specials.

73 Jackets, each $7.50.—To close up several lines in black and colored Kerseys, and some few Cheviots, silk lined throughout and finely tailored. $7.50—how long will only seventy-three $12 and $15 coats last?

96 Jackets, each $10.00.—To close up high grade Kerseys, in tan, navy and black; also unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots. Are silk lined, and went through the season marked $16.50 and $18.00.

Handsome $10 Golf Capes, plain or flounced, Embroidered Plush Capes, Thibet trimmed, $7.50

Persian Cloth Capes, plain black Kersey Capes, a new assortment of Golf Capes. $10.00 for choice of the combined assortment.

Dress Skirts, fine cheviot serge, new pleated back, stitched taffeta straps on plaits, percaline lined $7.50

Dress Skirts of good black Venetian, tunic effect, trimmed with taffeta silk $8.75

CHEVIOT SUITS—Highly tailored, this season's fabrics, silk lined throughout, single or double breasted, tight fitting, $29.75.

Fur Prices Reduced.

Balance of our $100.00 Persian Coats . . $75.00
Balance of $32.00 Electric Seal Coats . . 25.00
A considerable lot of $16.00 Collarettes . . 10.00

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

CAB HORSE ON A WILD RUN.

Passengers Jump Out Before Rig Is Wrecked—Man and Woman Hurt.

A one-horse cab driven by Thomas Connors, in which were two men and a woman, caused considerable excitement and more damage on lower Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. The cab was bound down town, and between Ninth and Tenth Streets passed a hansom. The driver of the hansom was swinging his long whip, and the lash caught the cab horse on the nose, frightening him so that he got the bit in his teeth and bolted.

Connors turned the animal into Ninth Street, hoping he would be able to stop him. Just after he turned the corner the two men jumped out, and the woman followed. The woman slipped on the wet pavement and fell, cutting her lip and nose.

Near Sixth Avenue the wheel of the cab struck the curb, and Connors was thrown out, receiving a severe cut on the head and contusions of the body. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. At Sixth Avenue the horse ran into Mrs. Kate Pfaffuer of 44 Grove Street, and knocked her down. The front wheels of the cab passed over her legs, fracturing them. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent in, but before it arrived Mrs. Pfaffuer had been carried to a cab and taken home.

The horse then turned his attention to an elevated railroad pillar, and so managed to strike the cab against it that the cab was wrecked and he was freed. He then bolted up Sixth Avenue until at Tenth Street he was caught by Thomas McGlynn, the janiter of Jefferson Market.

Hudson River Institute Alumni Dinner

The twelfth annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Hudson River Institute will be given at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30. A stereopticon exhibition will be given after the dinner.

William Dean Howells to Lecture.

William Dean Howells will lecture on "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction" in Association Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 2. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

TO SAFEGUARD PASSENGERS.

Bronx Residents Ask for a Hearing on Proposed Ordinances.

Residents of the Borough of the Bronx have asked the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to give a public hearing on two ordinances introduced at the last meeting by Alderman Geiger, and which they say will add to the comfort and safety of passengers on transit lines, both surface and elevated. One of the ordinances provides that hereafter no franchise, or extension of franchise, shall be granted to any street railway company unless such company shall provide adequate waiting accommodation at all terminals and points of transfer where such waiting accommodations are needed, or where passengers are required to wait longer than two minutes for a car.

The other ordinance prohibits railroads from permitting passengers to ride on platforms of cars while in motion. A fine of from $10 to $25 may be imposed on any railroad company which permits infractions of the ordinance, and persons persisting in standing upon the platforms after being warned not to do so are made liable to arrest and punishment by a fine of from $10 to $25, if a hearing is granted on the proposed ordinances, a large delegation of Bronx people have promised to appear in their behalf.

French Cooks' Exhibit and Ball.

The thirty-fourth annual French Cooks' ball is to be given at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 6, and the principal chefs of this city are already engaged in making plans for their exhibits of culinary creations. The exhibition of these elaborate specimens of the cooks' art is always a feature of the ball, and rivalry among the contestants for the first prize is keen. The exhibits are to be on view from 2 to 6 and from 8 to 10 P. M. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the fund for widows and orphans.

Entertainment at West End Synagogue.

A "Landseer" entertainment by the Shaaray Teilla Young People's Association, connected with the West End Synagogue, will be given in the synagogue on Monday evening, Jan. 22.

At the Play and With the Players

In the comparatively few performances of the prose plays of Henrik Ibsen, which have been given in this city thus far, his symbolism has not gained admiration or even comprehension. "A Doll's House" received some small measure of favor in various German, French, and English acting versions, because of the novelty and charm of the heroine's character and the odd outcome of her experiences, and also because the character has been employed by some actresses of extraordinary skill to exhibit their virtuosity. "Ghosts" has drawn a few audiences because it is nasty and horrible. "Hedda Gabler," too, is a tainted and morbid work. One excellent performance given by Beerbohm Tree of "An Enemy of the People," which is at least a wholesome piece, preaching intelligible doctrine, did something to increase the small understanding here of Ibsen's fame, but not much.

The directors of the series of performances of modern dramas at Carnegie Lyceum might better have tried "Little Eyolf," which, obscurely symbolical as some of its scenes, including that of the Rat Wife, may be, is erotic and horrible enough to cause blushes and shudders. "The Master Builder" turned out to be another of their mistakes. Some of its symbolism is only comprehensible to the initiated, and the rest of it is uninteresting after the first act, which tells all the story there is to tell. It is needless to lead slowly through two more acts to the fall from the tower of Solness, and with such acting as the drama received Wednesday night the performance was little short of an infliction.

Even in an English translation "The Master Builder" reads much better than it acts, because in this the Norwegian's stagecraft amounts to nothing. Once more he is preaching his doctrine of individualism, but in his prosiest vein. One gathers the idea that, as whatever a purposeful man wants very much to do in his life or to have done for him will be done sooner or later, it would be well for him to do it, good or bad, without hesitating and by the most direct means. Thus will he best work out his destiny. Perhaps it would be unfair to imagine the application of this doctrine to the incidents narrated in the first of the long dialogues between Hilda Wangel and the architect, but one never knows how far Ibsenism dares to go. Master builders, we learn, would be more masterful and would build more strongly, whether they incline to churches or homes for men and women and little children, if they had fewer qualms of conscience. But it is well not to venture too far into these quicksands of symbolism.

Inferior actors are always inclined to act Ibsen in a monotone. The rôle of Halvard Solness, with its abrupt changes of mood, its wild flights of imagination, its suggestion of a disordered intellect, of a tremendous will going to ruin, ought certainly to be acted, if it is to be acted at all, by an artist of great eloquence, with a firm command of technic, a voice of unusual compass, a countenance of rare expressiveness. The gentleman who endeavored to give the form and semblance of life to this master builder looked like a nonchalant politician, carried one hand in his trousers pocket, and spoke in one monotonous strain.

Yet perhaps that made little difference in the general result. The audience was largely composed of folks who had not paid for their tickets, and there is evidently no life left in this latest scheme to awaken public interest in the "advanced" drama. And the experiment with this particular Ibsen play turned out to be as futile as the earlier experiments with translations of Echegaray and Hervieu.

As obscurely and depressingly symbolical as "The Master Builder" is the latest "social drama" of the Norwegian, the "epilogue," as he calls it, to the series begun with "A Doll's House," which is now finished. Its cheerful title, "Naar vi dode vaagner," means in English "When We Who Are Dead, Awaken." It is said, by those who have read it, to be generally dull and dreary. Yet the hand of a master of stagecraft is in it.

The story is all about Prof. Rubek, his young wife, Maia, and another woman, Irene, who was his model in a work of statuary he once made of the Resurrection. He and the woman loved, she inspired him, he deserted her. Now his wife is tired of living in the lowlands, and, as the professor is not much of a climber himself, he permits her to go to the mountain with a bear hunter who is very strong and brutal, and, rejecting the philosophy of Shylock, loves only that he can kill. And presently, Irene, awakening from her symbolical death, arouses the professor, and they too set off for the mountain, and are having a sociable time when an avalanche happens along their way. Pretty play, isn't it?

It is now a dozen years since the translations of Ibsen's plays began to be circulated here, and the first performance in English of Archer's version of "A Doll's House" was given a year or so later. In all that time there has been no measurable growth of interest in Ibsen, and no healthy development of the Ibsen cult. The merit of his studies of social life is not appreciated by any but a few students of the drama. For his philosophy and symbolism nobody cares a rap. He is regarded only as a cross-grained old curmudgeon who likes to think the nastiest things of his fellow-beings and impute the worst motives to all their acts.

That he is something much more than this is perfectly true. That a larger understanding of him is likely to be disseminated in the next century is very likely. He teaches some lessons, aesthetic if not moral, worth heeding.

But these occasional incompetent performances of his works serve no other purpose than to increase "the lodged hate and certain loathing" many well-meaning folks entertain for the Scandinavian because of his cheerless pessimism, his bitterness, his fondness for unclean subjects, and the shadow they think they detect on all his works of

> "* * * The owlet Atheism,
> Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon."

Florence Kahn was once more the centre of attraction in the performance of "The Master Builder." A singular mixture of clumsiness and grace, of gleaming artistic intelligence and the utter lack of it, of poetic weirdness and conventional melodrama was her portrayal of the personification of the Nemesis and the salvation of Halvard Solness. In outward semblance an unsophisticated country girl, Hilda Wangel, has nevertheless the insight of a seeress and the judgment of a woman of the world. Any accepted notion of consistency in the acting of the character is out of the question. But much more technical expertness is required by this singular young actress before she can excel in a rôle so difficult.

As it was, she was interesting in Act I., did not utterly fail in Act II., and was momentarily impressive in the catastrophe. She has a strange, almost uncanny personality which fits such a rôle better than that of a discontented Parisian wife. She has a voice of various melody. Her career should be very interesting.

For many years, yes, many, Mrs. Langtry has been a better actress than nine-tenths of her critics have been disposed to admit. Long ago she had acquired a style which served her well, and her artistic intelligence was always in evidence. She has no broad gamut of expression. She could never sound the note of tragedy. When she did the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth she was clearly walking in her sleep. The superficial details of her performance were very good, and all the better for not being too elaborate and repulsively realistic, like Ristori's "business" in this episode. But in Mrs. Langtry's performance there was no suggestion of the terror of remorse, the torture of a guilty conscience, the awful agony of a lost soul. So, also, the note of buoyant glee, essential to the perfect embodiment of the spirit of comedy, is always beyond her reach. But she has acted many parts to very good effect, and if you will recall to mind the actors of whom more in praise can be honestly said, you will realize what the comparative merit of Mrs. Langtry is.

In "The Degenerates" she is not overweighted, except in the first act, wherein the brilliant manner of an Ellen Terry would be required to give the slow scenes their full dramatic value. But elsewhere she does not fail, though, of course, every scene could be used to better advantage by an actress of positive genius.

But it is not Mrs. Langtry's acting that counts in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre, or the well-considered work of that accomplished comedian, Frederick Kerr, so much as the suggestiveness of the play, and particularly the fictitious importance given to it by skillful advertising. This is a show, ladies and gentlemen, in which the delightful iniquity of high life is exhibited by one who knows; here you have the aristocracy and nobility of England shown up by one who has risked it with the aristocracy and nobbed it with the nobility; no reputations spared; shocks and blushes for every one; step up to the office and buy your tickets!

Of course, this is a terribly "moral play." Mrs. Langtry says so. It shows you how a lady who admits that one more unsavory scandal cannot hurt her reputation much, and playfully hints that the Judge erred in rehabilitating her character in the law courts, gets praise and kisses and handshakes from everybody and finally marries a bald-headed but sententious Duke. It shows how Baronets' wives act when they visit rascally promoters after midnight. Moral? Yes, indeed. It is full of choice hints as to conduct under dubious circumstances and of gay verbal tidbits about the private habits of good society. John Bunyan could not be more moral than that.

"Brother Officers" came along just at the right time. With the memory of "The Degenerates" freshly burdening the mind, its simplicity and wholesomeness were particularly gratifying to the first nighters. In contrast with the bad acting in most of the characters in Sydney Grundy's play the work of the actors of the Empire Theatre seemed perhaps even better than it was. No other new play of this season has been quite so well acted in its first performance as "Brother Officers." From Mr. Faversham, who excelled most of his previous efforts as the self-sacrificing ranker, to George Osbourne, Jr., who gave just the right tone to his small rôle of the Colonel's batsman, all the actors were well suited. Mr. Backus forgot to bellow and Mr. Wheelock, Jr., pleasingly diversified his style of acting a nice namby-pamby young man.

But of course "Brother Officers" is no masterwork, and in other circumstances it would have seemed a rather belated production. The manner of the play belongs clearly to the era of Tom Taylor, though not all of the matter is out of date. The definition of the distinction between the social position of its plebeian hero and his aristocratic friend holds good to-day and in a democracy as surely as in a monarchy. It is, after all, not so much a question of caste as of the accidents of birth and breeding.

Hinds is an entirely possible personage, a ragamuffin boy of low and bad origin but inherently good, developed in the right direction by the rough discipline of the British Army, strengthened and refined by suffering, promoted for heroism. He is, in many attributes, the equal of Pleydell and the Baroness. If their lives could thereafter be spent away from the conventions of fashionable society, marriage between him and the Baroness, shown in the play to be possible, might be happy. But the heroine could hardly have been expected to dwell in the Wilderness, and Hinds, in spite of his bravery and his fair share of learning, would be quite out of place in fine society.

That he knows this, and does not act contrary to his knowledge, except in one moment when passion possesses him; that he, because of his lack of it, regards high birth and a noble name the best inheritance a man can have, while the Baroness is sentimentally inclined to hold that man who makes his own way in spite of all obstacles her hero, are denotements of character perfectly true to life. Much of Mr. Trevor's dialogue, too, is of a refreshing quality, though some of it has the antique flavor of the plays of the sixties and seventies.

In the first half of Act I., for instance, it seemed as if the nimble pen of the late H. J. Byron had been at work again. In construction Mr. Trevor clings to the clumsy models discarded by Pinero, Jones, Thomas, Fitch, and the other successful dramatists of this hour. He depends largely on the "aside" and the soliloquy and uses both for purely explanatory purposes. But he gets safely at some highly effective situations not all of which are reminiscent, and in his purely conventional scene of the discomfiture of the villain, such a scene as every play of the middle century used to have, and yet such a one as probably never had its counterpart in real life, is splendidly effective.

Of course, though, the uncommonly good acting is essential. With every part cast to an actor who fits it both in the matter of personality and in the needful powers of expression, the play gains in dignity and interest. Mr. Faversham denotes every trait of the new hero with facility, touches the sentiment of the rôle with sympathy, lends the due measure of force to its passion, and holds its humor within the modesty of nature. Edwin Stevens, latterly of one of Charles Frohman's traveling troupes, once of the Daly company, and previously identified with operetta and burlesque, is particularly acceptable to the audiences, it seems, in the rôle of the serio-comic villain. His acting is reasonably satisfying from any point of view, but one who has seen Mr. Stevens as Sir Harcourt Courtly, the Japanese Marquis Imari, and the Duke Senior living in exile does not derive from it the idea that the comedian has gained any new versatility. A more gratifying incident to me was the display of fervor and sincerity of the acting of Guy Standing.

Margaret Anglin, by the performance of only two rôles, (for her sad experiences in "The Musketeers" and "Citizen Pierre" need not be taken into consideration,) had already become something of a popular favorite. As the Baroness Roydon she has really a better opportunity than she had as either Roxane or the interpolated Mimi of "The Only Way." She reveals a fine talent for comedy and denotes the high spirits, the gentle breeding, the womanly sympathy, and the passion of this heroine with exquisite effect.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Miss Nethersole in "Sapho," Miss de Wolfe in "The Surprises of Love."

At Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night Olga Nethersole will appear as the French Sapho, not Byron's burning Sappho, who "loved and sung" in the Isles of Greece, but Daudet's grisette, Fanny Legrand, called Sapho because of her fascinating powers. Clyde Fitch newly dramatized Daudet's story for Miss Nethersole. There was a French play, which Daudet himself helped to make, and in this Mme. Rejane acted with noteworthy effect during her engagement some years ago. Mr. Fitch has not stuck too closely to the original story, they say, as he has endeavored to make the character of Sapho more "sympathetic." But it is his play we shall have to deal with this week, not Daudet's book.

Fanny Legrand belongs to the objectionable category of Marguerite Gautier and Zaza. She has a little son by a forger named Fiamant, who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The child is in an orphanage. Sapho finds a lover in Jean Gaussin, who provides a home for her and permits her to adopt a child. She is desirous of getting her own child to care for, but when Gaussin is told by a treacherous friend of Sapho that the little boy she has adopted is her own son, he is angry and there is trouble in the fool's paradise. Sapho has been striving to lead what she calls a decent life, but it seems impossible now.

The succeeding episodes afford the actress of Sapho many opportunities for emotional acting. She is turned adrift by Jean, and then taken back by him. In the last act Fiamant returns from prison and offers to provide a home for the boy and his mother. Jean's burst of jealous rage shows Sapho that he still cares for her, but she decides to follow what seems to be the path of duty and goes away with Fiamant.

There are twenty-three characters in the play, and some of the scenery by Ernest Albert is said to be very handsome. The supporting cast includes Hamilton Revelle as Jean Gaussin, Fred Thorne as his droll Uncle César, John Glendenning as Fiamant, and Mrs. Glendenning, Francklyn Hurleigh, Alexes Leighton, Nellie Thorne, and Walter Robinson in other rôles.

The new play to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night called "The Surprises of Love" was written by MM. Bilhaud and Carré, and has not yet been acted in Paris. This, therefore, is not the "costume play" in which Miss de Wolfe was expected earlier in the season to make her first appearance this season, but a fanciful comedy of present-day life. Miss de Wolfe will act the part of a young widow, Marcelle Duval, who is about to enter into a marriage of convenience with Dupont Martin, a distinguished literary man and a member of the French Academy. He has given her a lottery ticket for what is known as the Burnet Prize. No one knows what this prize is, but on the day before her contemplated marriage she wins it, and it turns up in the shape of a young man. He has been poverty-struck, and on the verge of suicide, when a friend suggests that he cling to life in the shape of a human prize. He is very accomplished, being able to sing and dance, and do various other things that are worth doing if you are going about the world. From the moment he meets the heroine, to whom he now belongs, fortune shines upon him. She herself falls desperately in love with him, and so does almost every other girl in the village, and the heroine's marriage is frustrated through her being inadvertently locked in the summerhouse with the youth at the moment set for her wedding.

Besides Miss de Wolfe, the cast will include Mr. H. Reeves Smith, who acted so well in the dual rôle of "The Brace of Partridges," as the lucky number; Olive May, who has not appeared in comedy in New York since her hit in "Butterflies"; Margaret Robinson, Wallace Erskine, Clayton White, Charles Bowser, Eric Hope, Frank Lea Short, Helen Keating, and Ellen Gail.

"The Belle of New York" will be reproduced at the Casino to-morrow night with most of the performers who were concerned in the long run of this variety farce in London. Edna May, whom this piece has transformed into an international character, will be seen and heard again as the Salvation Lassie. James E. Sullivan will appear in the rôle of the polite lunatic, in which he triumphed where David Warfield failed. The cast will also include E. J. Connelly, George Schiller, G. K. Fortescue, Ella Snyder, Hattie Moore, Toby Claude, and William P. Carleton, son of the famous baritone singer, who will recite Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar."

Schweighofer will give two more performances at the Irving Place Theatre. To-morrow night he will appear in "'s Nullerl." Tuesday night he will act the schoolmaster in "Scheu vor dem Minister," the tragedian in "Othello's Erfolg," and the French abbé in "Ein Blitzmaedel." Wednesday the German Singing Society, Liederkranz, will have its annual theatre evening at the Irving Place Theatre, when Schoenthan and Kadelburg's four-act brilliant farce, "Zwei Glueckliche Tage," (Two Happy Days,) will be the bill. Thursday, "Im Weissen Roess'l," original of "At the White Horse Tavern," will be given, and this will be followed next week by its new sequel, "Wieder im Roess'l."

"Broadway to Tokio," the new spectacular comic piece announced for performance at the New York Theatre last night, has been postponed until Tuesday. A sketch of the plot, which, after all, does not matter, was printed last week. The piece is of the same order as "The Man in the Moon," and is in three acts and six scenes, beginning in New York and ending in Japan. The cast will include Otis Harlan, Fay Templeton, Josie Sadler, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Sparks, and Idalene Cotton.

A TALK WITH ANNA HELD

Anna Held is a very pretty and attractive woman. She is prettier than her gowns, and that is not a reflection upon the gowns either. Undoubtedly it is not a very original idea, for there are a good many people who have been to see her in this new play a good many times, and the other Saturday there was a box party of men besides a good many others in the well-filled theatre, and undoubtedly men do not make up theatre parties on children's day unless there is something or some one attractive to see.

Some people have an idea that the stage is a great beautifier, and that when an actress makes a charming appearance upon the stage she may go into her dressing room five minutes later and wash all the charm away. While many defects may be hidden, the brilliant lights which fall upon the stage are not an improvement upon ordinary day or evening light. It is not that they bring out a woman's defects, but they manufacture defects.

Those old stories of the youth who fell in love with the woman on the stage who was the contemporary of his grandfather may have been true in the days when oil was used for footlights and calciums were unknown, but it is a very short-sighted youth who would do that now. The strong light of the stage has a tendency, for instance, to make plump people look less plump—there are exceptions in cases of extreme plumpness which prove the rule—and there are some interesting actresses whose faces and arms seem almost painfully thin upon the stage who are pleasantly round and plump off it. Stage figures, like everything else on the stage, need to be slightly exaggerated to make the correct impression.

But this is a long way around and without much reference to the subject of saying that however pretty Anna Held may be on the stage she is much prettier off, because one then has a chance to see her at closer range. One of these chances came on the Saturday afternoon just mentioned, when she was talking of matters and things, herself, and the stage in her dressing room. She looked very young and girlish, her big eyes looking bigger than ever with the make-up still around them, and she might have been the girl fresh from the convent that she is supposed to be in the first act of "Papa's Wife." The little short-sleeved negligée gown of pink silk she wore was a little more elaborate, however, than a little maiden at a convent school would have worn, and she certainly would not have been polishing so many precious stones. Miss Held was cleaning the jewels she had just been wearing, making them ready for the evening performance.

"I have to do it each time," she said. "There is so much powder that they are filled with it," and she went on dusting rings and other jewels and putting them away in a jewel case.

To judge from the appearance of Miss Held's fingers in the second act of the play, it might be an all-night task to clean the rings alone, for if there be an inch on any of them not covered with jewels it is because there is no place to put them. But she only wears twelve rings, though they are large ones, all of them, and make the most of themselves. "And I only wear them on the stage," she continues, going on with her task industriously, "except two or three simple ones. This heart"—it is a large one, a mass of diamonds, with a ruby in the centre, that she wears in the act—"was a Christmas present. I like pearls best, but they are expensive; and then rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, but not opals. I don't like them. And this"—it comes in with the jewels, though it is not to be worn—"is the medal I won at the flower festival in Paris."

It is a beautiful medal of Roman gold with the words Caisse des Victimes du Devoir and a design of flowers on one side, and a chanticleer on the other, with the words "Courage et Devoirment." Miss Held's carriage at that time was decorated entirely with orchids, but it cannot have been more striking than the little automobile in which she rides on the stage in this play, and of which she and her chasseur are the only ornaments.

It is an odd little carriage, a tandem which it is said the Comte de Dion, noted in France as the maker of these vehicles as well as for his conspicuous part in the attack upon President Loubet at the Auteuil races last June. He had it made for himself. It is an original model, and it was purchased from him and brought over here. If Miss Held, obtaining the permission she desired to go automobiling in the Park, should use this carriage and ride in the bizarre little costume she wears on the stage, the Park would not be large enough to hold the people who would fill it.

It is a quaint little costume, and many people think it is the most attractive and becoming she wears in the play, and discuss its French appearance and Paris hall mark. As a matter of fact, Miss Held says that she gave the ideas for that particular costume here, and it was made in this country. It is very charming, though it would hardly be worn out of farce comedy. Yellow and red and green, the two former colors predominating, the long garment curving in a little to the figure, but not fitting to it, the touches of bright red and green upon it, and the big, chic hat of yellow with red flowers. On the automobile tandem with the chasseur in uniform, as it flies around the stage seemingly dangerously near the edge, Miss Held, a charming little figure in front, it is very attractive, and the people before the curtain can hardly get enough of it. To drive on the stage in a carriage with a real live horse and a brand-new style of automobile all in one play is surely to be up to date.

The gown Miss Held herself likes best is the little pink one with little puffings or flutings or something of that kind running all over it; touches of deeper pink here and there and a border of heliotrope flowers around the lower edge of the skirt matched by the heliotrope heels to the little pink slippers. "I should like it best," Miss Held says, "if it fitted, but it is too big, and I have to wear"—this is entre nous—"bigger stays with it."

And her view of the future on the stage? It has been proved this Winter that she is an actress, and she is to be, those who are interested in her say, a second Aimée; as to her own ideas, she has one decided one that she will stay on the stage only while she is young.

"I shall not stay on the stage until I am old," she declares. "I go to see people on the stage who are old, and they look"—and she makes a little face. "I do not need to work; I have a few pennies. Not enough to live like the Vanderbilts, but enough for a steak every day. I should like a big house in Paris. It would be very nice to act just when you feel like it, but then you disappoint the people."

Miss Held has a pretty little apartment in Paris now while she is awaiting the time to arrive when she will have the "la grande maison," and there she spends four months of the year and plays at housekeeping. It is not very arduous housekeeping for French servants are proverbially good.

"I keep my laundry book," she says, "and the cook comes to me every day and I plan the menus. This is what I call a good little dinner. I like ever so many of the hors d'oeuvres, the sardines, anchovies, and radishes and olives. Then I would have a melon if it was in season, and then a French sole. That is smaller and better than you have here, and you put it in egg, and you put the butter in the pan, and when it goes like that"—with a little twinkling movement of the fingers of one hand, which describes very well the bubbling of the butter when it is hot—"you put in the sole.

"Then we would have a very lovely chicken—one that is raised without muscles and that you can cut all—and you have that à la broche. You have a fire of coals made of wood—that is the only kind that will do—and you have a big, high dish before the fire, and there is a door in the back and one in the front, and you put the chicken in, and there is something to catch the juices, and you keep pouring them over the chicken, arroser—What do you say in English?—and the more you do it the better it is.

"Then there are the pommes, and you slice them one on top of the other, like cake, with lots of butter; and there is spinach, with hard egg, and asparagus, and a beautiful omelette soufflée, and a lovely salad dressed before, and I make the coffee. Oh, and some of those strawberries and peaches."

Miss Held says very seriously that the coffee machine with which she makes coffee at her little dinners is a very simple one—not like that with which Turkish coffee is served in the play, a machine which suggests the Turkish room of one of New York's biggest and most popular hotels.

"Then there is a barouche, with a drive down the Bois de Boulogne," she adds gayly, "or a four-in-hand to St. Cloud or Versailles, and we have a hot time," finishing with that gay little raised inflection of the voice and use of American slang, which is so much more attractive with a little foreign accent than it is in plain English. And about that time Miss Held's French poodle brought a slipper for her to put on, for he knows when the play is over and it is time for her to change her gown.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Some reasonably acute observers of things theatrical who do not enjoy the inestimable advantage of possessing a public medium for the dissemination of their opinions took the violent applause of Miss Milner's acting of the sixteen-year-old girl in the first performance of "The Degenerates," last Monday night, to indicate the sympathy of the audience with the purity of the character. There was certainly nothing in Miss Milner's respectable acting of a very grateful rôle to justify such demonstrative approval. The impression of the chronicler of theatrical doings on this page was that the ill-advised applause was only another revelation of the artistic ignorance of the noisiest element in a "first-night" audience. The other view is much more creditable to human nature, of course, and to subscribe to it would be to write one's self down an optimist if not positively a philanthropist. But why should the people who crowded the theatre to see Mrs. Langtry, partly naked, act in a play which owes all its vogue to its blazoned immorality, so vociferously applaud purity? Nobody had strayed into the theatre through ignorance. Presumably the impurity was just what this audience wanted.

James E. Sullivan, who will appear as the ubiquitous lunatic in "The Belle of New York," at the Casino to-morrow night, is an American comedian who really had to go abroad to get the stamp of approval. His personal success in the 474 nights' run of "The Belle" at the Shaftesbury Theatre in London was only second to Edna May's. Yet he had a rôle in which popular David Warfield and other comedians had failed, and which, until Sullivan took it up, seemed hopeless. Sullivan will not return to London, it appears, to act in the new burletta by the authors of "The Belle of New York," even if Miss May does, but will stay here to be the star at the Casino next May, under Mr. Lederer's management, in a new musical farce Harry B. Smith is writing for him.

The telegraph operators and ushers who seem to contribute much of the current theatrical gossip to the newspapers nowadays use technical terms recklessly. The verb "to stage" is a comparatively recent growth in its accepted sense. It signifies to direct the preparations for the production of a play. Mr. Herne and some other stage managers of large repute "stage" plays for other managers. But latterly this almost superfluous verb has been used as a synonym for "to produce," "to act," to perform." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be "staged" next week chatters the theatrical gossiper. Another misused word is "cast." The cast of a play is merely the distribution of its characters among the actors. But in the minds of some of the theatrical speculators of this hour, who know neither theatricals nor the English language well, a "cast" or company of actors just as in their vocabulary every list of plays to be performed by some company within a stated period is not a programme or a mere list, but a "repertwah."

Felix Morris, indeed, should have died hereafter. He was quite in his prime, and as a comic actor had few superiors. His ambition to act serious rôles was creditable, though mistaken. His triumphs had all been in comic, not pathetic rôles. Even in the best of his elaborate "character studies," his portrayal of the old Frenchman in a version of "The Partie Piquet," he was no rival of John Hare in another adaptation of the same little comedy. But Morris could play well many rôles in which Hare would not have surpassed him. One of his best successes was the old man-of-letters who insisted that any fool could make money in financial speculation and tried to do likewise, on borrowed capital, with disastrous results, in "On Change," the English version of von Moser's "Ultimo." This was identical with "The Big Bonanza," in which James Lewis used to act the same rôle so admirably. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1877, under Stephen Fiske's management, Morris acted a number of rôles, and was at his best as the simple-minded Irish lad, Arty, in Mrs. M. H. Fiske's melodrama called "The Daudmaugh"—awful name for a play. In Rosina Vokes's company his best work was done as the old Scotch butler in "The Double Lesson." At the Lyceum, in recent years, his Sir Pinto Perkins in "The Late Mr. Castello" was a capital example of comic acting, while his portrayal of Mr. St. Roche in "The Princess and the Butterfly" was a fine bit of composition.

Robert Hilliard's popular success as the noisy and vulgar man about town in "Wheels Within Wheels" has put him forward again, and next season he will star in a play by Richard Harding Davis, founded on the Van Bibber papers. Mr. Hilliard has already acted Van Bibber in a sketch by Mr. Davis called "The Littlest Girl."

W. B. C.—Mrs. Langtry fulfilled an engagement at Niblo's Garden Theatre in the old Metropolitan Hotel Building, beginning Dec. 6, 1886. Her play was "Enemies," a dramatization by Charles Coghlan of Georges Ohnet's romance "La Grande Marnière," ("The Big Marl Pit.")

Paul Bilhaud, one of the French authors of "The Surprises of Love," which is to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre tomorrow night, was born at Allichamps, Dec. 31, 1854. In appearance he is of medium height, of rather fair complexion, and wears a beard closely trimmed to a point at the chin. He began his career by writing several monologues. His first play was "Première Querelle," produced at the Gymnase in 1881. "Les Espérances," produced at the Athenée, in 1882. Others are "Première Ivresse," played at the Odéon, in 1884, and several other high class comedies, burlesques, operettas, &c. Among his later works may be mentioned "Le Paradis," written in collaboration with M. Hennequin, and produced at the Palais Royal in 1885. An adaptation of this was acted at the Bijou early this season. M. Bilhaud is one of the authors of "Ma Bru," ("My Daughter-in-Law,") recently performed in London and Paris. He is a Director of The Beaux-Arts in Paris, and is an officier d'Académie.

Michel Carré, Paul Bilhaud's collaborator in writing "The Surprises of Love," was born in Paris on Feb. 7, 1865. He is the son of the celebrated librettist Michel Carré, and was educated at Vances and Louis-le-Grand. His dramatic career began by writing short plays for concert halls. His first important work was the pantomimic "L'Enfant Prodigue," (music by Wormser,) produced at the Bouffes Parisiens in 1890. Others are "L'École des Vierges," "Bouton d'Or," and "Nos Bons Chasseurs," a vaudeville, in three acts, in collaboration with Paul Lilhaud, produced at the Nouveau Théâtre in 1894. His latest works are "La Belle au Bois Dormant," a lyric drama; "L'Hôte," "Lulli," a comic opera; "Les Soeurs Hedouin," and "Les Demi-Vierges." Carré is also the author of the melodrama "Cogne Dur," recently produced at the Ambigu in Paris.

The young pioneers of the scrofulous and exclusive drama have succeeded in getting a red cloth drop curtain hung in the proscenium arch of Carnegie Lyceum, which can be raised and lowered noiselessly, thus doing away with the scraping of the stiff old draw curtains which have hitherto been used. This is a gratifying improvement.

Doubtless Miss Hannah May Ingham, the leading lady of the Murray Hill Theatre's stock company, who died suddenly of apoplexy last week, worked very hard, but it is small business to try to hurt the repute of the stock company system by attributing her death solely to the overwork their routine requires. Most of us have our full share of daily labor to perform in this world, and the actor's work, at its very worst, is not more difficult than that of persons in other callings. Miss Ingham died of a disease which might not have resulted in her death at the early age of thirty-three years if her labors had been less onerous. She was a woman of pleasing presence and an actress of good skill.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Naughty Anthony" is continued.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Knowles announces the last two weeks of "Three Little Lambs."

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Sheldon offers this week the drama "A Night in Chinatown."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held, in "Papa's Wife," is playing to large business in her third month.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East," William A. Brady's rural drama, continues its course at this theatre.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin in "Sister Mary" is approaching the fourth month of her engagement, with no definite date set for its final week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" continues its extraordinary career, beginning its ninth week to-morrow evening. Public interest in this production is as large as ever.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Weber & Fields and their company maintain their popularity with the two burlesques, "Whirl-I-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow evening W. A. Brady will present "A Stranger in a Strange Land," a farcical comedy which had a run at another theatre earlier in the season.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" will continue until Feb. 3, and on the following Monday Charles Frohman's comedians will return to this house and will present "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster" enters on the fifth and last week of its successful run. Next week's attraction will be Chauncey Olcott in Augustus Pitou's Irish drama, "A Romance of Athlone."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace Hopper, in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," begin their fourth week to-morrow night, when new musical features and new comedy conceits will be introduced.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will revive the Garrick Theatre success, "Never Again." Mr. Donnelly will make his reappearance with the company, assuming the character of Ribot, originally played by E. M. Holland.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Godwin, Maxine Elliott, and their company will continue two weeks more in "The Cowboy and the Lady," and at the expiration of that period on Feb. 5, a play by H. V. Esmond, entitled "When We Were Twenty-one," will be produced.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Montgomery and Stone, who recently returned from London, will be seen in their black-face singing and dancing act. Other features are Duncan's collies, McPhee and Hill, Halladay and Ward, Harding and Ah Sid, Tyson sisters, Florence Henri, and many others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—John Drew, who left New York a few weeks ago, will return to-morrow night to play a week's engagement in "The Tyranny of Tears." Charles Frohman has assigned to Mr. Drew's support Isabel Irving, Ida Conquest, Arthur Byron, Harry Harwood, Frank Lamb, and Georgie Mendum.

DEWEY THEATRE.—An excellent bill has been arranged for this week. Edward F. Rush's Victoria burlesquers will appear in their travesty, "A High Ball." The olio contains Le Roy and Morris, "The Tourist and the Footman"; Reid and Gilbert, Miss Aggie Behler, Curtis and Wooley, and Tom and Hattie Mawns.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A strong bill will be presented this week, with Miss Kathryn Osterman, assisted by Thomas Tuther, in a sketch called "The Editor," as the leading feature. The Livingston Family will introduce acrobatic feats, and Ward and Kurran will present a sketch called "Family Characters."

GARRICK THEATRE.—The large business William Gillette is doing with "Sherlock Holmes" never varies from one week to the other. Aside from the regular Saturday matinée this week Mr. Gillette will on Tuesday give a matinee to his fellow-professionals, who have sent him a request in the shape of a round robin.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Another Sunday concert will be given this evening, with the following artists: Le Roy and Clayton, Dillon Brothers, Louise Gunning, Joseph Adelman, Mark Sullivan, Allen Wightman, Lucie Verdier, and Polly Hazel. The feature of the evening will be the recitation of "The Absent Minded Beggar," by Miss Carol Birdsall.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The extravaganza, "The Gay Masqueraders," containing many novelties, will be presented this week. Among the people who comprise the organization are Carlos and Vouletti, Lillian Durnham, operatic vocalist; Swift and Huber, musical comedians; Daily and Vokes, comedy sketch; Hanly and Jarvis, and Mlle. Bessie Stanton.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Miss Marie Dressler returns to this house and will be seen in her new skit, entitled "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists." She will be assisted by Adele Farrington. The balance of the programme includes Willard Simms and Jennie Graham, Leo Dervalo, Keno, Welch and Melrose, the musical Kleists, Lenton brothers, Sisson and Wallace, and others.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra is scoring a success. Each afternoon and evening their concert is well attended, and the programmes are carefully selected. The feature of each concert is the vocal music. It consists of solos, duets, and choruses with orchestra accompaniment. During the coming week, in addition to the afternoon and evening concerts, moving pictures will be shown each hour.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Col. Magnus Schuli's troupe of Great Danne dogs will remain at the head of the bill in the curio hall for at least one more week. Other features will be the four Neapolitans, Porello's illusions and dissolving views, Joe Cramer, the "Rubber-neck" man; Murillo, hand balancer, and Young Americus, the strong man. In the theatre, the chief part of the programme will be furnished by J. M. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

CRITERION THEATRE.—The continued success of Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," which will begin the third week of its eight weeks' stay to-morrow evening, has put aside for the present the production of "As You Like It." The demand for seats has caused Manager Charles Frohman to add Wednesday matinees to Miss Adams's schedule, and hereafter there will be afternoon performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week will include Minnie Seligman and her company in the second act of "In Paradise." Wallace Le Roy and Florence Clayton in a new sketch by C. M. Cohen, "Hogan of the Hansom"; Mr. and Mrs. "Hogan of the Hansom"; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis in "Mrs. Hogan's Music Teacher"; John Bowker in an illustrated talk on his personal observations in the Transvaal; Charlie Case, Louise Gunning, Newell & Shevett, Adams's sea lions, and the Vilona Sisters.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The engagement of "The Manoeuvres of Jane" will come to an end in a fortnight. On Monday, Feb. 5, Mr. Frohman will present John Oliver Hobbes's comedy of society "The Ambassador." This will enlist nearly the entire strength of the stock company. Miss Hilda Spong and John Mason will therefore appear with their associates in the new play. Following "The Ambassador," Mr. Frohman will present a drama of a romantic character, and the season will end on April 21. On April 23 the elaborate production of "Hamlet," with Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, will be given for one week only.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Manager Nelson Roberts has engaged Lafayette and Miss Marion Manola as the star features of the programme this week. Another prominent feature of the bill will be Miss Marie Jansen, who will have some new specialties. Solaret, the dancer, has been re-engaged for another week. Others on the bill are Ritchie, the tramp cyclist; the sisters McNulty, expert dancers; the five Cornallos, acrobats; Binns and Binns, comedians; Max Unger, in feats of strength, and Sheik Hadji Tajar's Royal Arabian Troupe. For to-night's concert the Banda Rossa of sixty musicians has been engaged. The programme will include Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Goldin, the illusionist; Tim Cronin, Hall and Staley, Eva Mudge, Coakley and Huested, and Ethel Tilson.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

A dramatization of "Brumaire," a novel, by Jules Claretie, director of the Comédie Française, will soon be acted at the Paris Vaudeville.

Karl Junkermann, well known to the German playgoers of this city, will begin an experimental term of German plays in London Jan. 30, with "Mein Leopold." He will not personally appear in all of the plays he intends to produce. Among these are Sudermann's "Das Gluck im Winkel" and Hauptmann's "Der Biberpelz."

"The Cause of Charity," a one-act comedy, is the latest work of Leo Trevor, author of the successful "Brother Officers

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversary of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patteson, (Miss Eliza Randolph McCaw,) Jan. 27, 1846.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, (Miss Amy Fearing,) Jan. 26, 1857.
Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, (Miss Cornelia Sherman,) Jan. 26, 1869.
Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, (Miss Florence Delaplaine,) Jan. 24, 1871.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, (Miss Clara Wood,) Jan. 26, 1871.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fearing, (Miss Gertrude Lea,) Jan. 27, 1874.
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, (Miss Fanny Brush,) Jan. 21, 1874.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, (Miss Katherine Beekman,) Jan. 21, 1874.
Mr. and Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan, (Miss Eloise Stevenson,) Jan. 21, 1892.
Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, (Miss Elliott Betts,) Jan. 20, 1892.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodward Cooper, (Miss Emily Erving,) Jan. 22, 1895.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perry, (Miss Georgette De Rham,) Jan. 22, 1895.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, (Miss Katherine Rutgers Bache,) Jan. 22, 1895.

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The season has only five weeks and two days to run from this morning, and there are indications more strongly marked than last Sunday that the end is already in sight. There are still to come Mrs. Astor's ball, on Jan. 29; Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual ball, to-morrow night; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's annual dance, on Tuesday night; the second Assembly ball, on Thursday night, and the two receptions, and probably a dance, to be given by Mrs. Gerry, and the Gould entertainment on Feb. 10. With perhaps the exception of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's last "Saturday night," which is to be a cotillion, a musicale to be given in February by Mrs. George Crocker, and possibly a ball by the same hostess, there is nothing of any importance on the programme. People are already making their plans for the Riviera, Egypt, and even Paris, and in a few weeks New York will be as dull socially as in early Autumn. The devotees of gayety are showing signs of fatigue—why it is difficult to say, for the season is certainly not a gay one, and people are constantly discussing plans for the Lenten and Spring season. The present week will bring, as already stated, Mrs. Ogden Mills's large dance or ball to-morrow evening, a dance at Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's on Tuesday evening, with the fourth Fortnightly dance at the Astoria on the same evening, the first of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's and the Misses Gerry's two receptions, also on Tuesday evening; a large reception, with music, to be given by Mrs. Henry H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, on Wednesday afternoon; the second Assembly ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening, the fourth meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class on Friday, the third meeting of Mrs. Pratt's evening class on Saturday, and a cotillion at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's also on Saturday evening. There will, of course, be the usual number of "at homes," most of which are really informal receptions. On Thursday the Old Guard ball, which interests a large, if not distinctively fashionable, element, and which, owing to the presence of so many men in uniform, is really the handsomest ball of the New York Winter season, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

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Small entertainments and affairs intimes seem just now to be the vogue. Mrs. Watson gave a woman's luncheon during the week, and Mrs. William Perry gave one on Friday. Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer has cards out for a luncheon on Thursday. Other luncheons will be given by Mrs. Junius Morgan and Mrs. Lester del Garcia.

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The rose dinner that Mrs. William Tailer of 14 East Seventy-second Street gave a few evenings ago was a charming affair. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Allan McLean Hamilton, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, and Mrs. James Hude Beekman. Mrs. N. E. Baylies, 1 East Seventy-first Street, has cards out for a dinner on Tuesday. Among the other affairs of last week was a tea given by the Misses Sedley, 127 East Thirty-first Street, and a small afternoon musicale at Mrs. J. Fred Pierson's, 20 West Fifty-second Street, on Wednesday.

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Mr. George Schieffelin will arrive on Wednesday next from London, where he went a few weeks ago with his daughter, Miss Constance, who has since married Mr. Ismay. Mr. and Mrs. Ismay are at present on their honeymoon. Mr. Ismay has not yet gone to South Africa.

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The annual junior promenade of Yale University, which is always an event of great interest, not only to the undergraduates but the graduates of Yale, and to the host of young women who have relatives or friends at college there, will take place in the Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, on Tuesday night. A large delegation of New York young beaus and belles will go to New Haven to-morrow to take part in the preliminary entertainments of the promenade and to participate in the event itself. Class teas will be given to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. H. L. Hotchkiss will give the junior tea at her residence, 555 Hillhouse Avenue, and Mrs. Bernadotte Perrin will give the sophomore tea at her residence, 963 Whitney Avenue. The annual concert of the Yale Glee Club will be given in the Hyperion Theatre at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, and immediately after the concert the junior and sophomore germans will be held, the former in Alumni Hall and the latter in Warner Hall. The "Sheff" teas will be held on Tuesday afternoon, and these will include the Colony, Cloister, St. Anthony's Hall, York Hall and Mendelssohn teas. The Prom. Committee consists of P. L. Mitchell, Chairman; Henry S. Curtiss, floor manager, and S. L. Coy, L. M. Thomas, R. L. Atkinson, J. H. Wear, D. S. Blossom, J. A. Keppelman, and Harold Chappell. Among the purchasers of boxes for the Prom. are Hugh Auchincloss, R. H. Hawkins, Ralph O. Wells, R. Townshend, W. W. Hoppin, Jr., D. B. Lawrence, Alexander Cameron, Roland W. Betts, Clarkson Potter, and A. S. Williams, all undergraduates from New York.

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The cotillion at Mrs. Mills's to-morrow night will be led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse. There will be two leaders of the cotillion at Mrs. Astor's ball on Jan. 29. Mr. Harry Lehr, who will be one of these, will lead from one end with Mrs. Ogden Mills. Several dinner dances, it is rumored, will be held in certain well-known houses, but as yet it is not certain that they will be given. Everything now looks like a speedy departure of New York's chief entertainers for Europe and the South. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will go abroad early in March.

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At the wedding on Wednesday of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith L. Speyers the special feature was the promptness and celerity with which the chief actors appeared at the church and the ceremony was performed. The bridal party arrived at the little Church of the Holy Communion at precisely 3:30 o'clock and in less than five minutes the bride and bridegroom were standing before the altar. At 3:45 the wedding was over and the guests were departing. Miss Speyers made a very effective bride, and as she is a very popular girl the church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

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The final arrangements for the Charity Ball are almost completed, and the ball bids fair to be the most successful ever given. Many distinguished army and navy officers will be present and add brilliancy to the scene. A few boxes only can be had at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, and tickets at 16 West Eleventh Street. Mr. Alexander Hadden, Chairman of the Floor Committee, has received the following acceptances up to this date: Henry C. Adams, Charles A. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., J. Searle Barclay, Ashbel H. Barney, George F. Bartholomew, Thomas F. Bayard, George S. Brewster, Frederick H. Burlingham, Walter Coles Cabell, Douglas Campbell, Edward Nicoll Crosby, James D. W. Cutting, Sherman Day, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Gano S. Dunn, Langdon Erving, James Henry Falconer, Jr., William Foulke, Sumner Gerard, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Arthur Goadby, Richard F. Goldsborough, Walter S. Gurnee, third, Eugene F. Hawkins, Erskine Hewitt, Loring Townsend Hildreth, Renwick C. Hurry, Phoenix Ingraham, Frank Johns, Frederic A. Juillard, Frederic Kernochan, Dr. Balling Lee, Robert E. L. Lewis, Electus D. Litchfield, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Heth Lorton, Walter S. Matthews, William R. McLaughlin, David M. Milton, Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., Monson Morris, Richard L. Morris, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., Rudolph Neeser, Grosvenor Nicholas, John A. O'Connor, William H. Owen, Jr., Edward C. Parish, Howell C. Perrin, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Robert Quennell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Franklin A. Plummer, Harry Pelham Robbins, Kenneth D. Robinson, Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Burritt H. Shepard, Schuyler Schieffelin, Eugene Southack, Frederick Oakley Speddin, H. Tuthill Spence, Joseph Earle Stevens, John Stewart Tanner, Dwight W. Taylor, Guy Van Amringe, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, William D'Hertburne Washington, William A. Watson, R. W. G. Welling, Evart Jansen Wendell, Arthur Skelton Wily, and Henry Bogert Winthrop.

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Among those who are expected to be present at the first night of "The Surprises of Love," in which Miss Elsie De Wolf is to appear at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening, are Gen. Charles Whittier and party, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. Edward Lauterbach and the Misses Lauterbach, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Palmer, Miss Hewitt, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fanshawe, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Miss Winifred Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mrs. Thorndyke, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. F. Marion Crawford, Mr. Eliot Gregory, Mr. Harper Pennington, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., Mr. A. Murray Young, Mr. Frederick Baldwin, Mr. Charles Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, Miss Louise Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John Borland, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Charles Perkins, and Mr. Chesley Richardson.

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The engagement of Miss Gertrude Eccleston, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., and Mr. Charles Barton is announced. Mr. Barton is a brother of Mrs. William Davis of 26 West Fifty-first Street. His family are connections of the Vanderbilts, and his sister, who died some years ago, was the first wife of Mr. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, son of the late Capt. K. Jake Vanderbilt.

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Next Wednesday evening at Delmonico's the third Wednesday cotillion will be danced. Arthur Wiley of Virginia will lead, dancing with Miss Heloise Beekman of this city. The fourth and last cotillion will take place on the evening of Feb. 14 next.

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The third of the series of Thursday receptions given by Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery during January took place last week. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Chapin, and Miss Berrick.

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The Miss Hinchman now visiting her cousin, Mr. Alexander Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, is a grandniece of the first Mayor of New York—Walter Bowne. She is related to the Bayside Lawrences and to the Hinchmans of Dover and Morristown, now "the people of New Jersey." Mr. H. Hinchman of New Jersey is an uncle. Miss Hinchman is quite talented as an artist.

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One of the prettiest weddings of the week was that of Miss Harriet May Hampton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grant Hampton of Highland, Ulster County, and Mr. William Frederick Havemeyer, Herrman. The ceremony was performed at high noon on Wednesday, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. S. A. Welkert, D. D., of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie. A large number of invited guests boarded a West Shore special train at 9 o'clock in the morning. On reaching Highland they were met by sleighs and conveyed over three miles of picturesque roadway to Fairview-on-the-Hudson, the beautiful country home of Mr. Hampton, overlooking the broad reaches of the noble river for many miles in both directions. The bride was attired in a white satin gown with point lace trimming, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses, and was attended by her sister, Miss Lois Hampton, as maid of honor, who wore a dress of white point d'esprit and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Kendrick of New York and Miss Clara Ackerman of Syracuse, the best man being David Lawton of Newark. The house decorations were of pink and white roses, pink and white carnations, palms, and smilax. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Among the 150 or more guests who partook of the hospitality of the host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. James Herrman and the Misses Herrman, Mr. E. N. Tailer, Mr. George D. Harrison, Mrs. H. L. Flagler and Miss Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Dr. James K. Crook and Mrs. Crook, and the Misses Kendrick of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Blunt and Miss Coutant of Brooklyn, the Misses Young of Madison, N. J., Mrs. Da Costa and Mrs. Littell of Summit, Miss Ellen Harrison of Hartford, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Vail of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Lamoree of Highland. After their return from Florida the bridal couple will reside in their now home, now being built in Highland.

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Miss Maria Theresa Barrington, daughter of the late Clement Clarke Moore of New York, died in London on Jan. 10. Clement Clarke Moore wrote "The Night Before Christmas." He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Bishop of New York, who married Charity, daughter of Major Thomas Clarke, April 20, 1775. The Royal Gazette of May 2, 1775, announced the marriage thusly:

The good Parson deserved a good Clarke,
Such happiness fate had in store;
'Twas Charity blew up the Spark
And fixed the bright flame in one Moore."

The residence of Major Clarke was about Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, in the village of Chelsea. The village assumed the name, which it retained until swallowed by New York. The house stood on top of a hill, and it was in it that the "Night Before Christmas" was written. Miss M. T. B. Moore was born here, and the poem was written for her and her brothers and sisters. She was named after her mother's sister, who had married Viscount Barrington. A brilliant ball was given in the old house Dec. 9, 1804. The fashionable people of New York went to it in sleighs from State Street, Park Place, and Lower Broadway. Miss Moore lived at one time in Catherine Street, corner of Fir Street, Newport, R. I., but moved to London about 1860, where her aunts, Lady Applick and Lady Barrington, introduced her to English society. Two of Miss Moore's sisters married successively Dr. J. D. Ogden. One brother married Miss Sing of Sing Sing and was the father of the present Clement C. Moore. Another brother married first Miss Lucretia Post, and then Miss Catharine Robinson, who survives him, he having been killed by being run over in Paris on May 19, 1897. The late Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., President of Columbia College, was a cousin of Clement C. Moore.

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The Cairo season does not promise to be one which will vie with the gay Winter of last year. Perhaps when the yachts get started and parties come down to Egypt from the Riviera there will be a few weeks of dinner and ball giving. Rome, on the contrary, promises much more than other places. The Prince Doria has the gratitude of many American and English people by his laying out splendid golf links near the city. The Campagna has been drained, and the spirit of modern improvement has been such as to suggest villa sites and building lots. The only trouble in Rome now from fevers arises from defective drainage, but many of the hotels and pallazios are being fitted up with modern improvements. Ambassador and Mrs. Draper are planning a series of brilliant entertainments. The Princess Brancaccio will also give some beautiful fêtes at her villa, and Mrs. McTavish and Miss McTavish of Baltimore will hold their little Winter court. Later Lord Rosebery and his daughter are also expected, as well as the William Waldorf Astors.

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To-day Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and the Valiant are due at Nice. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been expecting him and will be at Nice to meet him. The young Vanderbilts have a very pretty apartment, and they intend to remain at Nice, with the exception of a short cruise on the Valiant, for the season.

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The Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Iver Guest, and quite a little band of fashionable and prominent Englishmen sailed for the Cape yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling also were passengers on the ship. Mr. Kipling, whose health is much improved, will study the situation, and write some articles for an English publication. In fact, Cape Town has now become so fashionable that there have been quite a number of small entertainments among the people there this Winter. Lady Randolph Churchill is only to stop a short time. She is due in London at the end of February.

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There is but little doubt that the Duchess of Marlborough will not take part in any charitable entertainment, or, in fact, be seen in society during the absence of her husband in South Africa. Synsonby Lodge, which was taken for the hunting season, has been closed, and the Duchess and her mother will go to the South of France. The entertainment which Lady Lansdowne had arranged was fixed for Washington's Birthday. Patti was to have sung, and the Duchess of Marlborough recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" surrounded by the sons (all under ten years of age) of patrons and patronesses of the affair. They were to be dressed in the different uniforms of the British Army.

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The fad on the Riviera is to turn villas over to the British War Office to be used as convalescent homes for sick and wounded officers. Quite a number have been so offered. Entertainments to raise relief funds for the orphans and widows are being arranged in every Continental town where there are American and English colonies, these two acting absolutely in concert. Cannes is fairly full, and so is Mentone. The golf club at La Napoule has been quite a success. Among the golfers is Miss Hoffman. The Marquise de Mores is also expected at Cannes shortly.

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The wedding of the Count MacCarthy and Miss Viva Exshaw at Bordeaux is an item of interest to many Americans as well as English people. The Count MacCarthy is one of the old French-Irish titles, and Miss Exshaw comes from a colony of Americans and English people who are engaged near Bordeaux in the wine and brandy business. Among these are the Bartons, the Gustlers, the Hennessys, the Martels, the Johnstones, and the Exshaws. They are called at Bordeaux "Anglais de Cognac." The Vicomte de Janze, who was out here some years ago, married a Miss Hennessy, who has many American relatives.

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There is but little new this week from the Tyrol. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor had not yet arrived, and the last mail did not contain any particulars of the death of Lady Alice Montagu at Davos Platz. Christmas was sloppy all through the Tyrol, and a fearful rainstorm at St. Moritz on Jan. 3, with temperature which is said to have been the highest ever recorded for that time of year, dismayed the hotel keepers. On Jan. 11 there was a fancy dress ball, with cotillion, at the Kulm. At Davos there were a fancy ball and some athletic sports. The tobogan races at St. Moritz, for which Col. John Jacob Astor has offered a cup, will be held at the end of this month. Among those recently registered at St. Moritz at the Kulm are Mrs. Duncan Pell, Newport; Mrs. John W. Payne and Miss Bessie Payne, and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, New York. At the Hotel Suisse is Mrs. Livingston Cutting. At the Palace Hotel are Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., and Miss Alice Smith. At Davos are Mr. and Mrs. Vietor, Miss Burnett, and the Baroness Margaret Halkett. At Innsbruck are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Myring. Mrs. Myring was Miss Estelle Schuyler of this city.

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William Waldorf Astor will start in February on a four months' cruise in the Mediterranean. He has hired the Catania, the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. He will have a large party with him. Eugene Higgins is at present cruising in the Mediterranean. The yachts which are being built for Anthony Drexel and James Gordon Bennett are not yet launched. The Drexels, however, will hire a yacht and take a short cruise in southern seas in February.

⁂

Lord William Beresford has been pronounced much better, and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and her sister-in-law, Lady Marcus Beresford, came up to London last week to open the annual exhibition of the Cat Club, in which they are much interested. Foxhall Keene is doing very well after his accident in the hunting field. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have returned to London, and Lord and Lady Craven are in Coombe Abbey and are visiting them. Lady Hesketh has been hunting in Ireland. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet are in Paris. Miss Van Wart remains at Ditton, where she continues to give handsome entertainments.

⁂

New Year's in Rome was extremely gay. There was a large reception at the English Consul's, Mr. Ceccarelli Morgan's, and Mrs. Ceccarelli Morgan wore a soft clinging gown of foulard. At this reception there were many Americans. Nearly all the guests left to go to Mrs. Lee's, who gave a representative American afternoon at her apartment in the Del Drago Palace. The traditional eggnog was served to the guests, among whom were Mrs. Osgood Field, Mrs. Isaac Bronson and Miss Bronson, Mrs. W. W. Story and Miss Story, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stuyvesant, the Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. McNutt, Miss Kemp, Mrs. and Miss French, the Misses Broadwood, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Hazletine, and Miss Norton. In the evening the same guests, with few exceptions, met at the Countess Mier's. The Countess wore a yellow satin gown, embroidered with spangles and tiny white electric stones. Pearls hung on her neck, and in her hair she wore diamond stars. Before leaving every guest was presented with a little strenna in the shape of an almanac. Receptions were also given by Mrs. Story and Mr. and Mrs. Seligman. Only American families received on New Year's Day in Rome, as no English families are giving entertainments abroad this year. The most that they do is to offer a quiet cup of tea here and there, and that is all.

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At the Anglo-American Hotel in Rome there has been stopping Mrs. Weir, an Englishwoman who is well-known to many Americans. It was her daughter, Miss Weir, who was the unfortunate victim of the terrible landslide at Amalfi. Miss Weir was buried under the ruins of the terrace, so beautifully described by Marion Crawford in one of his late novels.
MORE TO-MORROW

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Even in all the gloom in which at this writing England is wrapped there are bits of "Britishisms" which are simply delicious. It is just now the fad to publish long notices of christenings, and the following is a sample, appearing in a column of similar ones in an English fashion paper:

"CHAD.—Canon Pennefather officiated at the baptism of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott Chad, 20 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W., on Dec. 14. The baby (born Nov. 1) was christened in a very handsome muslin robe with Mechlin lace (which had been worn by his father) and a Limerick lace veil. The sponsors were Mrs. Horace Rudge, (42 Campden House Court, Kensington, W.,) the Rev. Norman Pares, (Horsell Vicarage, Woking,) and Mr. Edward Christian, (1 Gloucester Mansions, South Kensington,) their little godchild being named George Norman. The presents included a silver mug, a large Bible, £5 in Post Office Savings Bank, and a silver rattle."

The christening robe which had been "worn by the father" is a variation upon that traditional bit of property "the lace veil which had served at the wedding of the bride's mother and grandmother," and which is such a favorite bit of finery at New York weddings.

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Miss Beatrice Knollys, who has many friends in this city, and who is the writer of many of the little dialogues which have been published from time to time in The London World, Black and White, and other periodicals, has brought out a brochure, with advice on "The Gentle Art of Good Talking." Some of the hints in making conversation can well be taken by many people in society. Here are a few: "It is not etiquette to talk of the Ten Commandments. It is unpardonably personal. It is not etiquette to talk to a widow or a widower about second marriages, for you only make them fib faithfully over the dear departed. It is not etiquette to ask a woman's age, the price of her bonnet, or the name of her dressmaker. It is not etiquette to introduce disagreeable subjects, such as premature burial, vivisection, dissection, mother-in-law, Parliamentary patriotism, and disinterested charity." "Give a person a higher title than he owns. Mistake a cad for a gentleman, a plain woman for a beauty, a silly man for a celebrity, any woman for a photographed star, any man (especially a clergyman) for a soldier. Talk shop to the young men or the young women who have just entered into their new career. They will be delighted, for no one loves shop conversation so much as those who are only on the doorstep of it." This is a key possibly to the average British conversation.

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Now it seems that Mr. James Van Alen will go to South Africa, or, rather, he has volunteered his services. Mr. Van Alen offered some time ago to equip an ambulance and go to the front, but his offer was refused. Mr. Van Alen married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Astor. His wife has been dead some years, and he has taken up his residence in England, living in the neighborhood of the Quorn Hunt. He has two daughters, one of whom made her début at Newport some years ago, and a son. He is a man of independent means, and of recent years, ever since he was disappointed about his appointment as Minister to Italy, he has lived in England, coming to this country very seldom. His Newport house has not been opened in some seasons.

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The Knickerbocker Whist Club is one of the forms of entertainment which has had a great success this Winter. It meets every fortnight at the houses of different members. At the last meeting at the residence of Col. Chisolm and his stepdaughter, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mrs. George Schieffelin won the first prize and Col. Horace Brookes the second. The booby prize was won by Mr. Frederick Wombwell.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gives a luncheon to-day. She will sail for Europe in February. She will join her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Nice.

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Mrs. Astor will give a dinner on Saturday, Feb. 10. This will be the second in the series, the first of which was given before Christmas. Mrs. William Duer will give a large dinner on Thursday, Jan. 25.

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The theatre has been well patronized by society this past week. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were at the première of "Brother Officers," and on another evening at the same theatre were Mrs. Coudert-Brokaw, Miss Morrison, Mr. Richard Fay, Bradley Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready. Mr. and Mrs. William Hazard were at "The Degenerates" on Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had a party at the same play during the week. Mrs. John R. Drexel has been quite a constant attendant at the opera. She was in the stalls on Wednesday evening, and in her box on Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay were to have given a large house party for the sleighing at Lenox this week, but the party was abandoned on account of the thaw. It is now quite the fashion to open a country house from Friday to Monday, and there are yet some people remaining in the country all Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens are still at Westbury, where they have been having house parties, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy are also at their country seats. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have been having a succession of house parties at Biltmore, and are now entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Rawlins Cottenet. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould entertain over Sunday at Georgian Court, Lakewood.

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The Thursday Evening Club will hold a meeting next Thursday at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman. Mr. Rudolph Ernest Gunther will continue his series of musical teas every fortnight. The description of the last and the names of the guests were published yesterday.

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The Misses Livingston and Mr. Howland Pell are among the latest arrivals at St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin and the Vicomte de Garets are among the guests at the Lakewood, at Lakewood.

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Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey gave a handsome luncheon to twenty ladies in Mr. Torrey's studio, at 391 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon. The guests were seated at a round table, decorated with a large centrepiece of maidenhair ferns. The luncheon was served by Delmonico. The guests were the Baroness d'Alexandry of Paris, Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mrs. H. B. Gilbert, Mrs. F. Vivanti, Mrs. Guggenheimer of Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. W. V. Brokaw, Mrs. Edward Brandus, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. A. N. Waterhouse of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. R. P. Lounsbury, Mrs. E. M. Culver, and Mrs. John Chester Eno.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. J. Wechsler last week gave a large luncheon for married and young people.

The Freundschaft Club gave an excellent vaudeville performance last evening, which was followed by dancing.

Mrs. Edward L. Crabbe and the Misses Crabbe of 291 Riverside Drive were at home Thursday, Jan. 18, and will receive again next Thursday.

The Lone Star Boat Club gave some private theatricals last night at Sherry's, which were followed by a dance. It was largely attended.

The death of Miss Sophie Kohn, a few weeks ago, has brought sorrow into many homes. Her friends were legion, and her loss is much lamented.

The Harmony Club on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, will give a beefsteak supper at 7 o'clock. This will be followed by a stag vaudeville entertainment.

Mrs. Lawrence Phelps Tower and Miss Tower will be at home informally at their residence, 23 East Sixty-first Street, Monday afternoons until Lent.

Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey is again keeping her days "at home," and will receive her friends on Mondays at Mr. Torrey's studio, 391 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth will take apartments at the Lorraine, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on the completion of that building. In the meantime they will remain at the Astoria.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nathan on the birth of a son; also to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus on the birth of a son. Mrs. Nathan and Mrs. Straus are sisters-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West Eighty-ninth Street have issued cards for the forthcoming wedding of their daughter Lillie to Mr. Moses Englander of this city. The event will take place Monday evening next at Sherry's.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Jules Levy of this city and Miss Goldsaw of Cleveland. The engagement of Miss Edna Falk and Mr. Charles Levy is announced; also that of Mr. Edward Siesel and Miss Estelle Fox, and of Mr. Miller and Miss Kaufman.

Mrs. Louis Stern has organized a dancing class. Mrs. George Stern of 161 West Eighty-sixth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon, and will give a second next Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Blum has issued cards for receptions on the fourth Tuesdays of January and February.

Miss Estelle Rosenshine of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street was tendered a surprise party by Miss Gumbiner, who conceived the idea, and her friends on Thursday evening last. Miss Rosenshine was kept in ignorance of the affair, as were also her parents, and the supper, music, and all accessories were supplied by her guests.

At Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's apartments, the Madrid, Central Park South, a number of men and women meet every Thursday morning to listen to Mme. Le Plongeon's (Lady Coqueville's) illustrated lectures on the famous ruins of Yucatan. Her subject Thursday morning last was life at Uxmal, where Dr. and Mme. Le Plongeon spent much time, while exploring Yucatan.

Mrs. Joseph Herzig of 1,190 Madison Avenue will be at home on Thursday next, and on Feb. 1 and 15 Mrs. William I. Spiegelberg, 134 West Seventy-eighth Street, receives on Fridays in January, and Mrs. Arnold Stiefel of 36 East Sixtieth Street has sent out cards for the fourth Saturday in January and February. Mrs. J. Guy Seligman, formerly Miss Hilda de Pinna, is giving a series of receptions at her home, 2,314 Broadway, on the first and second Thursdays of the month during the season.

Mrs. J. Wittenberg was the chief organizer of a dinner dance and some amateur theatricals which took place at Sherry's on Thursday night last. Others who aided Mrs. Wittenberg were Mrs. C. D. Bernheimer, Mrs. J. Well, and Mrs. J. Rothschild. Some of those taking part in the theatricals were Miss Rothschild, Mrs. J. Well, Miss Moses, and the Messrs. C. Banner, W. Cahn, M. Frank, and Mr. Goldmark. The play selected was "The Arabian Nights," and it was one of the best amateur performances seen this season. Miss Julia Marlowe coached the performers.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Harlem is composed of many prominent women of Harlem who have joined together to assist the hospital in its dispensary work. They will give the first of a series of progressive euchre next Monday afternoon at Wallace's Ellerslie Hall, 82 and 84 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. They expect this season to extend large financial aid to the hospital, and every effort is being made to make this entertainment a great success. The President of the auxiliary, Mrs. Howard S. Robbins, with the officers of the society and the Entertainment Committee of which Mrs. M. E. Chipman is the chairman, will receive the many guests that will be present. Many handsome prizes have been given, which will be awarded to the successful players.

The tenth German Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Bachelor Society of German leaders, Arion and Beethoven Maennerchor, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, Feb. 1. In the past nine years over $80,000 have been distributed to the various German charities from the results of these balls. The officers this year are as follows: Honorary President—Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer; President—Mr. Robert C. Kammerer; Treasurer—Mr. Hubert Tillis; Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Charles G. Gunther; Recording Secretary—Mr. Fred F. A. Treubeben. The ball will be opened by Mr. Robert C. Kammerer, President, and Mrs. William Forster. The dance music is in chage of John C. Rietzel, and the promenade music by Dr. Frank, of the Twelfth Regiment Band. It is expected that not less than $10,000 will be netted as the result of this ball.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones of 118 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street celebrated the betrothal of their daughter Veronica to Mr. Abe Klarenmeyer last Sunday evening. There were recitations, music, and dancing. Among those who helped to make the reception enjoyable were Mr. J. Aldrich Libbey, who rendered a few choice selections, accompanied by Mr. Monroe H. Rosenfeld. After the reception a banquet was served. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. S. Lippstadt, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Levy, Mr. and Mrs. B. Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Klarenmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cohen, Dr. Picard, Miss B. Sortz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schumann, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Ury, Mr. J. B. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Plass, Mr. Alfred Jonas, Miss Veronica Levy, Miss Selma Kallman, Mrs. Isidor Mayer, Miss Martha Levy, Miss Bertah Levy, Miss Hennie Jonas, Miss Beatrice Klarenmeyer, Mr. E. Winebergh, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock.

The Theta Chapter of Alpha Theta Psi Fraternity held the first of its several dances to be given this season at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. The dance was held in the banquet hall, which was decorated with palms and ferns. Dancing began at 10 o'clock and continued into the early morning. The patronesses were Mrs. Andrew McLean, Mrs. O. D. Person, and Mrs. S. A. Bergen. The committee was composed of Messrs. David J. McLean, (Chairman,) T. C. Burrows, and Charles O. Hartich. There were about seventy couples present, among whom were Miss Vandeveer of Goodhaven, Miss Dacosta of Boston, Miss Mortimer, Miss Patterson, Miss Haws, Miss Slede, Miss Young, Miss Goodhue, Miss Harding, Miss McLaren, Miss Steiner, Miss McLean, Miss Campbell, Miss Frost, Miss Kirkus, Miss Slater, Miss Taylor, Miss E. Smith, the Misses Harrison, Miss Miller, Miss Bollinger, and Mrs. John B. Clark. From New York there were present Miss Evelyn Westbrook, Miss B. Taylor, Mr. G. De Graw Borden, and C. W. Townsley. From Flatbush Miss Stott, Miss Holmes, Miss Moore, Miss Fackenthal, Miss C. Smith, and Messrs. German, Yates, Day, Vanderpool, Bartendale, and Fackenthal. Among the men from Brooklyn were Messrs. John B. Clark, A. Hartich, G. Person, C. Valentine, W. Slater, W. Milne, W. Goodworth, D. McLean, J. Hartich, T. Burrows, A. Ball, W. J. Grant, F. Taylor, L. Matthews, G. Whitlock, J. McLaren, J. Mason, H. Smith, J. MacDonald, C. Porter, D. Frost, and Messrs. T. C. Simonton and A. P. Gray from Paterson, N. J.

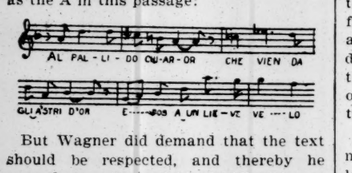
The Students gave the third dance of their eleventh season at the Hotel Majestic Thursday evening. The dance took place in the drawing room suite on the first floor. There the guests were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffith, Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Stephen R. Pinckney, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Henry Aplington, and Mrs. Delancey Walbridge. The usual elaborate supper was served. Among the members of the organization are Miss Maud Becker, Mr. F. Andreas, Mr. H. N. Loomis, Miss Mabel E. King, Miss T. Bassford, Miss Hannah E. Murray, Miss Edythe Meyer, Miss Clover, Miss Turner, Miss Archibald Turner, Mrs. Stut

Themes and Topics In the Musical World

Much is said of the loss of the secrets of the old Italian school of singing, and the blame for the prevalence of bad vocal style is usually laid upon the shoulders of Wagner. This is not altogether unjust, nor is it wholly just. Wagner did not desire bad singing; but he began his work as a writer of music dramas with theories as to the relative places of singing and acting which frightened the old-fashioned opera singers away from him. He held that it was more important for the truth of operatic representation that the acting should be good than that the singing should be simply pretty. He did not see any possibility of performing his works if the performers were to stand down by the footlights and sing without any consideration of the histrionic features of the scene. This was one of the old-fashioned ways. The action was almost wholly confined to the passages of recitative or to the orchestral descriptions. Whenever a singer had an aria to sing he stood still. The teachers taught that it was unfavorable to beautiful delivery to move about, and the whole structure of the drama underlying the opera was sacrificed to the production of a beautiful tone and to the achievement of vocal feats. This was the state of affairs on the Italian stage just before Wagner's advent.

It was to all this that Wagner raised the violent opposition of a man who had profoundly noble theories as to the dramatic art of the opera, but who never was moderate in the statement of his beliefs and who was stupidly intolerant of opposition. When he said that he was not going to write arias, that he was going to make his music a continuous expression of the text, and that he was going to demand of the singer that he be also, and primarily, an actor, he virtually closed the doors of his temple of art to all the great singers of the world in his day. Therefore, in order to get his works performed, he had to take such material as he could get and mold it to his purposes. I have never been able to find in the writings of Wagner any expression of opposition to pure beauty in singing on its own account. He opposed only the customs of the old stage, which sacrificed everything dramatic to the display of the beauty of the voice.

He demanded that the voice be regarded as a means, not an end. That he wrote passages unfavorable to the voice is perfectly true, but it is also true of almost every other opera composer who ever lived. The strain of singing the chief parts in the Wagner dramas is no greater than that of singing those in the Meyerbeer operas. And let me hasten to add that I do not make this assertion on my own authority, but on that of eminent singers and throat specialists. Wagner has proved over and over again in his works that he had use for the very best singing that could exist. The Wagnerian cantilena is as musical as that of Verdi or Gounod, and not a whit different in its demands for pure beauty of voice and delivery. In all operatic music there is no passage that yearns for more luscious sensuousness of tone than the duo in the second act of "Tristan und Isolde," and all singers will bear me out in the assertion that, so far as its demands on the voice are concerned, it is no more exacting than the duet between Faust and Marguerite in the garden scene. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that there is nothing in "Oh, sink hernieder" as difficult to produce successfully as the A in this passage:



But Wagner did demand that the text should be respected, and thereby he opened up a large field of difficulties to the mere singers, who had cared little for the words so long as they made pretty sounds. The school of singing actors whom he was forced to rear for the presentation of his works contained few pupils who had been well grounded in the principles of the art of singing. The result was inevitable. They sang Wagner badly, just as they would have sung any one else badly; and with this aggravation of their failings—that they were forced to push to the front just the weakest part of their style. This was their ignorance of the method of reconciling perfect diction (which their master demanded) with a good voice production. A poor singer has difficulties with certain vowel sounds. He cannot sing this tone with that vowel or that tone with this one. We all recall the familiar tale of the indolent Brignoli, who, finding that he could sing certain notes best with the open sound of "a" and others best with the long "i" of Continental tongues, was wont to make the text of his arias at times consist entirely of the words, "Ah, si, Ah, si." If a singer with such a lovely voice as that of Brignoli resorted to such tricks, what must have been the struggles of the unschooled Wagner singers of the early period, who found themselves compelled by the inexorable laws of Baireuth to enunciate the text at no matter what cost and to perform the proper actions, too?

With one or two exceptions they sang abominably, and there grew up a tradition that this was the way to sing the music of Wagner. Wagner himself did not wish to have it so sung. If he could have found singers who could act, enunciate the text, and reveal to the auditors the full wealth of his melodies, he would have been overjoyed. But failing to get these, he was glad to have people who could at least indicate the melodies, while they gave themselves up to a complete embodiment of the composer's thought. It is quite true, therefore, that in a measure Wagner is responsible for the bad singing that used to be inseparable from the performances of his dramas. He wrote dramas that the old-fashioned singers would not sing and the new-fashioned could not. Then arose the belief that the Italian was the only good singer and the German was the unfailingly bad one. Of course, this was untrue. There were good German singers even in the early Wagnerian days. And these singers were a constant living proof of the contention which has been made in these columns for the last thirteen years that Wagner was neither the direct cause of bad singing nor any excuse for it. In what sense he was a cause of it has just been set forth. That in itself goes to show that an unhappy combination of circumstances was the only reason why the music of Wagner should ever have been sung badly, or pronounced unfit to sing. In looking over my scrapbooks I find that in the season of 1889, when there was some especially bad singing in the Metropolitan Opera House, I wrote this:

"Signor Saccharini might sing the music of Siegfried without a single error in method or vocal style and yet fail to move an audience as much as Herr Wachsend, who outraged his glottis with every note and constructed his phrases with the delicacy of a musical blacksmith. But because Herr Wachsend is so fine a dramatic performer we are not to forget that at every appearance he strews the stage with the disjecta membra of the lyric art. Singing is a very important part of the opera, even of the Wagner music drama. 'Nothung! Nothung! neidliches Schwert,' can be sung strictly in tune and with the aid of all the resources of the most perfect vocal method without the sacrifice of one shade of its magnificent dramatic power. And people who pay for the expensive privilege of listening to operatic performances have a perfect right to demand that it shall be."

Friends, well-meaning friends, used to come and reason with me when I wrote in that strain in those days. The same friends now say, "Of course. No one ever thought anything else." That is because they have lived to be convinced that the laws of beauty in singing are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever; that the principles by which Caffarelli and Farinelli and Senesino were guided when they did the wonderful things recorded of them are the same as those by which Jean de Reszke is guided when he sings Tristan and Lehmann when she sings Isolde and Nordica when she sings Brünnhilde. And singers like these have lived to prove that Wagner is no more difficult to sing, no more taxing on the voice, than any other great master of the lyric stage. For many years I have never lost an opportunity of discussing the technics of singing with the acknowledged masters of it, for I am a firm believer in the wisdom of a certain injunction of Brander Matthews: "If it chance that artists fall to talking about their art, it is the critic's place to listen, that he may pick up a little useful knowledge." It was never my good fortune to talk on this subject with Mme. Patti, but I have had hours upon hours of talk about vocal technics with such singers as Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Melba, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Eames, Campanini, Ffrangcon-Davies, the de Reszkes, Maurel, and their kind. Now, it is my firm conviction that these people know their business a great deal better than I know it. Sitting in my seat in the Opera House I can tell when they produce the correct result, but they can teach me A B C of how to do it. Therefore I take some pleasure and not a little pride in saying that I have yet to find one whose ideas on the subject are not the same as my own. In the details of method there are many differences among singers. As to the objects to be aimed at there are none. As to the possibilities of singing there is a general accord. As to the great fundamental laws of singing all are agreed. Even M. Ernest Van Dyck, who does not produce the results for which the true method seeks, says that there is only one vocal method, and that this way is the one way for all music.

Singers like the de Reszkes and Lehmann and Nordica have solved the problem which poor Wagner found insoluble in his day. They sing Wagner's music beautifully; they enunciate the text; they do justice to the dramatic intentions of the composer. Why? Because they possess the old schooling, the schooling which is the glory of Mme. Sembrich's art when she sings for us Norina and Susanna and Lucia, which is the secret of the liquid flow of Mme. Melba's voice when she carols for us the heartless frippery of "Bel raggio."

Wagner demanded of the singing actor simply what the great masters of the old school of Italian singing had taught, but which had been permitted to fall partly into desuetude through the evil influences of the later Neapolitan school of opera composers. Does any one suppose that Porpora taught the art of producing a beautiful tone on only one or two vowel sounds? Does any one believe that he did not teach the enunciation of the consonants? Such a thing is inconceivable to those acquainted with the history of the singers taught by the masters of whom I have selected him as a type. The operas by the composers of the early period give the lie to all such accusations. The works of Caccini, Monteverde, and Carissimi are in themselves a sufficient refutation of such a charge, were it brought. The operas of Handel, Scarlatti, and Hasse were even more exacting in their requirements, yet it was in the time of these composers that the most remarkable singers flourished. This was the period of the wonderful men singers already named and of such women as Faustina and Cuzzoni.

The principles of singing as understood by these artists are those to which the modern de Reszkes and Sembrich and Lehmann and the others proclaim allegiance. They are the principles which govern the singing of Wagner and of Verdi and of Gounod alike. But they are in danger of being thrown into obscurity at the present time by the theories of certain Wagnerian interpreters, of whom the chief in this matter is M. van Dyck, and the precepts of the narrow-minded and, I must add, ignorant creatures who now control the destinies of Baireuth. Cosima and Siegfried Wagner are doing more to justify the charge of hostility to good singing in the Wagner camp than the lamented composer did in the whole of his polemics and ill-phrased diatribes against his predecessors.

M. van Dyck, a man of high intelligence and independence of thought, has devised his own plan of reading the Wagnerian music. It is not unlikely that he is embittered by the success of Jean de Reszke, who sings the rôles in a manner radically opposed to that which is taught by M. van Dyck; and perhaps this feeling carries the utterances of the Belgian tenor a little beyond his beliefs. But at the bottom M. van Dyck is right. He holds that there should be a distinct difference between the styles of the recitative and the cantilena in the Wagnerian drama. This is undeniable. One has only to examine the scores of the works to see that the Belgian speaks the truth. The recitative is to be sung in a manner as near that of conversation as is consistent with the fundamental difference between song and speech. The illusion of conversation should be achieved in the Wagnerian recitative, and it can be. But when M. van Dyck tells us, as he does in his practice, that the recitative should not be sung at all, but cackled in a dry and tuneless staccato, without due regard to the pitch of the notes which Wagner has written, then we must cease to agree with him. The boundary line between music and the unmusical should not be crossed. M. Jean de Reszke errs in the other direction. He sings legato all the time, and that also is false to the thought of Wagner. And it is this sacrifice of the ruggedness of the true Wagnerian recitative to pure beauty of tone which makes M. de Reszke's Tristan in one or two places and his Siegfried in more than one or two fall below the possible measure of eloquence. But it is far better to sing than to shout Wagner. It is nearer to Wagner's purpose that we should hear the tones as he wrote them, even if they are now and then a little too sweet, than that we should not hear them at all except when a passage comes which the singer interprets as intended to be a bit of cantilena. And then what happens? The tired throat refuses to sustain the tones, and false intonation is the result. Hear M. van Dyck sing "Nun weisst du, fragende Frau."

This brittle staccato, delivered in a hard, dry voice, without a vestige of forward resonance, with the nasal passages closed, and the muscles of the throat all strained, has no place in vocal art and has no business on the operatic stage. Young singers who are led into the attempt to imitate it will seriously injure their voices. And it is neither beautiful nor eloquent. And it is unnecessary. The Wagnerian recitative can be honestly treated with the resources of the old vocal art, and the dramatic purposes of the composer can be carried out without a sacrifice of voice or method. There is a light, conversational style of recitation in many of the older Italian operas. There is also a tragic and intense declamation in many of them and in some of the oratorios. The best training for the delivery of these is the old Italian school, and that, too, is the best training for the delivery of the recitative of Wagner. There is nothing in the music of Wagner that demands the application of new laws to singing either in recitative or cantilena. The style of the music is new, but so was that of Meyerbeer or that of Verdi at one time. And if you wish to find something which was not only novel but alarming in its day, examine the Weber air, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster." It takes a dramatic soprano with a coloratura education to sing that properly.

At Baireuth the eminent Cosima and her "Wonniges Kind" are teaching that the whole music of Wagner, cantilena and all, should be sung in the brittle staccato. These distinguished reformers of the reformer of the musical drama are asking tenors to sing "Am stillen Heerd" and "Morgenlich leuchtend" in "Die Meistersinger" in the same style as M. van Dyck sings the prattle of Loge. No wonder that the opponents of Wagner say that his works are ruinous to the voice, and that they cannot be sung with the old method. There is only one way to sing, so far as the production of the tones is concerned; and that is as the old masters sang and taught. The laws which they laid down, though couched in a poor terminology, were the fundamental laws of song. The same laws are to be observed to-day. The same laws are observed by the best singers. We cannot improve on the method of such a singer as Marcella Sembrich. Whenever she appears on the stage she preaches an eloquent sermon on the art of singing. And it is no great difficulty to trace the teachings which she reveals back to their musical origin. She herself declares that she owes her knowledge to the instruction of Lamperti. No doubt it was that eminent teacher who gave her the rudiments of singing and prevented her in her vocal youth from falling into bad habits. But I am inclined to think that her own high skill as a musician had more than he to do with the full development of her mastery of her art. She sings according to the laws of nature, and to do this was the aim of the whole Italian school. Perhaps later I may have something to say about these laws. At present I am concerned only in calling the reader's attention to the truth that there is only one right way to sing, and that the so-called Wagnerian school is an illusion, a delusion, and a snare.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Arion concert, Club House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Mrs. Snelling's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"At the Lower Harbor"; and "The Magic Melody," American Theatre, 8 P. M.
"Le Prophete," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Perry Averill, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet, Sherry's, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"Die Meistersinger," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
David Bispham, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Dannreuther Quartet, Sherry's, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Le Prophète," with the same cast as before; Wednesday, "Die Meistersinger," in German, Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Van Rooy, Dippel, Bertram, Friedrichs, and Muhlmann; Friday, "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with the same casts as before; Saturday afternoon, "Tannhäuser," with the same cast as before, except that Mme. Ternina is announced to appear as Elizabeth and Mr. Bertram will be the Wolfram; Saturday evening, "Faust," with Mme. Eames as Marguerite, Mme. Mantelli as Siebel, M. Saleza as Faust, M. Ocellier as Valentin, and Mr. Pringle as Mephistopheles.

THE SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

The programme for this evening's weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows:

Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Es ist Genug, "Elijah".....Mendelssohn
Herr Van Rooy.
Vedrai Carino, "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.
Monologue from "Falstaff".....Verdi
Sig. Campanari.
Aria, "Sigurd".....Reyer
M. Saleza.
"Wie Nahte Mir Der Schlummer," "Der Freischuetz".....Weber
Mme. Gadski.
Valse.....Rubinstein
"There is a Green Hill Far Away".....Gounod
Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.
"Antwort auf die Frage Eines Maedchen..Haydn
"An die Musik".....Schubert
"Sei mir gegruent".....Schubert
Herr Van Rooy.
"Du bist die Ruh".....Schubert
"Erlkoenig".....Schubert
Mme. Gadski.
Aria, "L'Africaine".....Meyerbeer
M. Saleza.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

MRS. SNELLING'S SONG RECITAL.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling will give a song recital to-morrow afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme:

Oboe solo, introduction, andante, et polonaise..Colin
M. Georges Longy.
Priggioniera Abbandonata (Aria from "Adriano").....Galuppi, 1706-1785
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Nell.....Faure
Au Cimetiere.....Faure
Mandoline.....Faure
Mrs. Snelling.
"Nymphs and Shepherds".....Purcell
"The Roses Are Dead".....Arthur Foote
Mrs. Snelling.
Le Berger.....Barthe
Pourquoi Feu.....Barthe
Scherzo.....Barthe
M. Longy.
Air—"Il m'aime! Espoir charmant" ("Les Dragons de Villars").....Maillart
Mrs. Snelling.
"Wir Glaenzt der Helle Mond".....Sinding
"Mir Glaenzen Die Augen".....Sinding
"Wiegenlied".....Sinding
Mrs. Snelling.
Bergerette: Louis XVI. "Par un Matin."
Chansons Populaires: "Pierre et sa Mie," "Le Joli Tambour."
Mrs. Snelling.
Agnus Dei, with oboe and organ obligato...Bizet
Mrs. Snelling and M. Longy.

THE PADEREWSKI-ADAMOWSKI RECITAL.

The programme for the Paderewski-Adamowski recital to be given at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M.:

Quartet for strings in F Major, Op. 10..
R. Statkowski
Adamowski Quartet.
Soli for piano—
Ballade, Nocturne, D flat, Op. 37, Etude.....Chopin
Cracovienne.....Paderewski
Rhapsodie.....Liszt
Mr. Paderewski.
Quartet for piano and strings.....Schumann
Mr. Paderewski and Adamowski Quartet.

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The first concert in New York by the Pittsburg Orchestra of seventy players, Victor Herbert, conductor, will be given in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 8:15 o'clock. The dignified spirit which marks every effort of this organization is seen in the quality of the programme printed below. Miss Marie Brema, the soloist, will make her first appearance in New York this season on this occasion. The orchestra will give a second concert in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 27, when Miss Sara Anderson, soprano, will be the soloist. Next Tuesday evening's programme is as follows:

Overture, "The Roman Carnival," Op. 9..Berlioz
"Air de Telaire," "Menuet Chante," from the opera "Castor et Pollux".....Rameau
Miss Brema.
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, Op. 64..
Tschaikowsky
Intermission of fifteen minutes.
Mephisto waltz, (after Lenau).....Liszt
"Six Chansons a Danser".....Alfred Bruneau
Le Menuet, La Gavotte, La Bourée,
La Pavane, La Sarabande, Le Passe-Pied.
(First time in New York.)
Miss Brema.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

MR. BISPHAM'S REQUEST RECITAL.

After carefully canvassing and counting the requests received, Mr. Bispham thinks the following have been most frequently asked for and will consequently be the programme for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Thursday evening:

"Adelaide".....Beethoven
"Die Ehre Gottes".....Beethoven
"Wie bist du meine Koniginn".....Brahms
"Meine Liebe ist grun".....Brahms
"Widmung".....Schumann
"Die Lotosblume".....Schumann
"Fruhlingsnacht".....Schumann
"Du bist die Ruh".....Schubert
"Der Erlkonig".....Schubert
"Im Herbst".....Franz
"Ein Ton".....Cornelius
"Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt".....Tschaikowsky
"Ich liebe dich".....Grieg
"Who Is Sylvia?".....Schubert
"Myself When Young".....Liza Lehmann
"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes".....Old English
"Danny Deever".....Damrosch

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

The Dannreuther Quartet's programme for Thursday evening at 8:30 at Sherry's is as follows:

Quartet, Op. 50, No. 6, in D major.....Haydn
Songs.—Mr. Frederic Howard.
Quartet, Op. 105, in A flat major.....Dvorak
Songs.—Mr. Frederic Howard.
Quintet, Op. 34, in F minor, for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello.....Brahms
Mr. Felix Fox of Boston at the piano.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday night. The programme:

Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," poem by Goethe, for contralto and orchestra.....Louis V. Saar
First Time.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major, Op. 60..Beethoven
Songs. "Der Kreuzzug".....Schubert
"Der arme Peter".....Schumann
"Er ist gekommen".....Robert Franz
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Piano accompaniment, Mr. Emil Paur.
Overture, "Prometheus Bound," Op. 38.....
Goldmark

As Mme. Schumann-Heink's first number is by a resident composer, a few words about him may be interesting. Louis V. Saar, born in 1868 at Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, attended the Gymnasium (College) at Strassburg, Alsace, until 1885, studied music in Munich with Rheinberger, graduated as composer and pianist in 1889, on which occasion he was publicly mentioned for conspicuous work in all branches. On the programmes of the Munich Academy of Music of that day may be found among other works of Saar one symphony, two overtures, one piano quartet, one cantata for soli, choir, and orchestra. From Munich Saar went to Vienna, with special recommendations to Johannes Brahms, and, although not receiving instruction from him, he nevertheless enjoyed personal contact with the master. Devoting himself to composition and following Brahms's advice to hear much, Saar during the years 1890 to 1892 lived alternately in Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, and Munich. In 1891 he received the Mendelssohn scholarship for a piano suite and songs, and in 1892 the Vienna Tonkuenstlerpreis for mixed quartets with piano.

Since 1892 Saar has been living here as teacher and composer. His many songs first received extensive commendation. In June, 1899, he received, in Boston, the first prize for "Variations and Fugue." Of Saar's larger works, written in the past few months, may be mentioned, besides the just-completed "Ganymed," a secular ode for solo, male chorus, and orchestra, a mixed double choir with orchestra, "Wechselgesang," and many piano pieces, songs, and duets. Saar's works have been published here and abroad.

MR. AVERILL'S SONG RECITAL.

Perry Averill will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday at 3 P. M. The programme:

"Adelaide".....Beethoven
"Elfland," song cycle.....Von Fielitz
Piano solo waltz caprice, "Man Lebt Nur Einmal".....Strauss-Tausig
"The Stars".....McCracken-Purdy
Song from Omar Khayyam.....Victor Harris
"The Captive Sunbeam".....Cary
"I Wait for Thee".....Fisher
"Le Portrait".....Goring-Thomas
"L'Amour et le Bonheur".....Goring-Thomas
"Si J'etais Roi.....Goring-Thomas
Violin Solos—
Air from D major suite.....Bach
Perpetuum Mobile.....Ries
Scherzo Tarantelle.....Wieniawski
Miss Anna Otten.
"Der Traum".....Rubinstein
"Wiegenlied".....Grieg
"Filina's Shoes".....Bungert
Scenes from "Le Luthier de Crémone (with violin obbligato).....Hubay
Oh! Caroll.....Costa

MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITALS.

After a series of successes in most of the large American cities as far west as Chicago, Mark Hambourg, the eminent young Russian pianist, will give two New York recitals at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoons of Thursday, Jan. 25, and Wednesday, Jan. 31. The programme for the first recital, next Thursday, will be:

Alceste.....Gluck-Saint Saens
Fantasia Op. 17.....R. Schumann
Nocturne.....Chopin
Two preludes.....Chopin
Sonata, B flat minor, Op. 35.....Chopin
Intermezzo in octaves.....Leschitzky
Chanson Triste.....Tschaikowsky
Walther's Preislied from "Meistersinger."
Wagner-Schutt
Barcarolle.....Rubinstein
Waltz Allemand.....Rubinstein

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The third evening concert in the series given by the Kneisel Quartet will take place in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will include Haydn's String Quartet in D, (Opus 76, No. 5;) Beethoven's in E minor, (Opus 59, No. 2,) and Fauré's Sonata for violin and pianoforte, played by Mr. Kneisel and Mme. Antoinette Szumowska-Adamowski of Boston. The Beethoven Quartet is the second of a set of three that he published in January, 1808, and dedicated to his friend, Count Rasoumoffsky, wherefore the three are generally known as "The Rasoumoffsky Quartets." They are generally deemed to be among the most vigorous and characteristically beautiful of Beethoven's works in this form. Mendelssohn was accustomed to say that the first of this set and the one in F minor, Opus 95, were the "most Beethovenish of all Beethoven's works." Count Rasoumoffsky was a Russian nobleman, for many years Ambassador to the Imperial Court at Vienna; he was an enthusiastic amateur of music, and himself a player of the second violin in his famous quartet led by Schuppanzigh. The closeness of Beethoven's relations to him is indicated by the fact that three of his greatest works are dedicated to him—besides this set of quartets, the Fifth and Pastoral Symphonies, (jointly with Prince Lobkowitz.) The quartets were written in 1806, a time when Vienna and the neighboring country were overrun by the French Army. Beethoven spent the Summer of that year at the country houses of the Count of Brunswick in Hungary and of Prince Lichnowsky in Silesia. There he composed his Sonata in F, (called the "Appassionata,") and at about the same time, besides the Quartets, the pianoforte concerto in G, the Fourth Symphony, and the thirty-two variations in C minor for pianoforte. Out of compliment to the friend to whom the Quartets are dedicated, Beethoven used a Russian theme in the first of the set and another in the second. The theme in the second, to be heard on Tuesday, is made the subject of the Fugato forming the trio ("Maggiore") of the second movement.

Gabriel Urbain Fauré, whose sonata for violin and pianoforte is to be played at the concert, has won his place among the most prominent of French composers, though his music has made slow headway outside his native land. Some of his songs are not unfamiliar, and this sonata has been publicly played in New York. It was published in 1878. M. Fauré is about fifty years old, and was a pupil of Saint-Saëns; he is a successor of that master as organist of the Madeleine in Paris. His most important compositions include a symphony, a suite for orchestra, a requiem, and other choral works, a violin concerto, and a little chamber music.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has been engaged as the principal soloist of the Cincinnati Musical Festival, to be held during the second week of May. She will be heard for the first time in this country in Brahms's "Requiem," in the vocal part of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and in concert numbers.

The sale of seats for the gala concert to be given at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund, will begin at Tyson's and the box office of Carnegie Hall Monday morning, Jan. 22. The interest manifested in the concert is very great, and present indications are that the house will be crowded. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey are expected to arrive in New York from Washington on Feb. 6, and will be the guests of the committee at the Waldorf-Astoria. Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt have promised to be present, and the Governor will deliver a short address at the end of the first part. For Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum" sixteen of New York's most able solo singers have kindly volunteered their services for the ensemble numbers. Their names, headed by Mme. Gadski, are as follows: Soprano, Mme. Gadski, Miss Natalie Dunn, Miss Mary H. Mansfield, Miss Eva Gardner Coleman; alto, Miss Horlocker, Miss Belle Newport, Miss Carrie Bradwell; tenor, Evan Williams, E. Ellsworth Giles, George William Jenkins; bass, Julian Walker, Gwilym Miles, Herbert Witherspoon. Mme. Nordica will sing the Inflammatus from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mme. Gadski the aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon." M. Edouard de Reszke's solo is to be announced later. Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt are to arrive at 8:20 sharp, and at 8:30 punctually the concert will begin.

The opera répertoire for this week at the Germania Theatre is as follows: Tuesday, Jan. 23, Weber's opera "Der Freischütz;" first appearance of the prima donna, Fräulein Martha Hofacker, and the tenor, Herr Wilhelm Kantel. The same opera will be repeated on Friday night. On Wednesday, Jan. 24, and Saturday night, Mme. Moran Olden and Herr Julius Perroti appear again in "Il Trovatore."

Five high noon subscription recitals are announced by Victor Thrane, to be given at Sherry's each successive Tuesday from Feb. 6 to March 6, inclusive. The celebrated instrumentalists Alexandre Petschnikoff, Mark Hambourg, Leonora Jackson, and Elsa Ruegger, assisted by Mme. Frances Saville and other distinguished artists, will contribute to especially arranged programmes, which will be made up for the most part of solos and ensemble numbers not before presented in New York by these artists.

Mr. Anton Van Rooy, the famous baritone, announces a song recital, to be held at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mr. H. H. Wetzler.

"AT THE LOWER HARBOR."

A New Opera to be Produced by the Castle Square Company.

"At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porto,") a grand opera in three acts, by Niccola Spinelli, will be presented in conjunction with "The Magic Melody; or, Fortunio's Song," a dainty operetta by Offenbach, at the American Theatre next Monday, Jan. 22, on which date the Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate its six hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English in this city. The scenes of Spinelli's opera are laid in Naples; the period is that of the early sixties. The first act shows an open market place near the quays; the second, the interior of an inn frequented by sailors, laborers, and fishermen, and other members of the Cammorristi, a society formed by the lowest classes of Neapolitans to plot against the Government. The third act, which is only eight minutes in duration, displays the market place on the evening of the same day. The action of the opera transpires in six hours.

Eighteen years prior to the opening of the opera, Maria, a woman of the people, has been betrayed and abandoned by Cicillo, a member of the Cammorristi. Maria falsely accuses her rival, Carmela, and encompasses her death and Cicillo's imprisonment. Meanwhile, she marries, and when the opera begins, is a widow and the mother of two children, a son, Luigine, and a daughter, Sesella. Cicillo has become a Government spy, but masquerades as one of the Cammorristi, whom he intends to deliver up to justice. Luigine is also a member of this society, and through Cicillo's influence has degenerated into a dissolute gambler. Cicillo, when reproduced by Maria, declares that it is his intention to bring about the further ruin of Luigine, and to make of Sesella, who is in love with him, a wanton. The arrest of a member of the Cammorristi and the discovery that there is a spy among them serve as the climax of the first act. Here Cicillo, by a movement of alarm, betrays himself to Maria. The curtain rises on the second act to disclose a scene of hilarious merry-making, in which Luigine figures conspicuously. Cicillo appears, orders him to depart, then denounces him as a spy. The Cammorristi rush out in search of him, and Cicillo is left with Sesella, who has come there to meet him. He urges her to go away with him, and tells Sesella that her mother's objection to their union is caused by jealousy. Their flight is interrupted by Maria. When taunted by Sesella, Maria confesses her love, and relates the story of Cicillo's perfidy. Sesella begs her mother's forgiveness, and from her Maria learns of the accusation brought against Luigine. Sesella assembles the Cammorristi, to which Maria presents the proof of Cicillo's treachery. Luigine, despite his mother's protests, is appointed to kill him. The third act relates Maria's attempt to save her boy from committing murder. She warns Cicillo of his danger, and promises to save him if he will no longer molest her children. He refuses, and tells her that the place is surrounded by soldiers who await his signal to descend upon the Cammorristi. He tries to give the signal, but Maria stifles his cry, and stabs him to death.

Spinelli's musical interpretation of this tragic tale is said to contain intense passion and great melodic beauty. The orchestration employs ingeniously the mandolin and guitar. Mr. C. H. Ritter has furnished two striking scenes, and the costumes are picturesque and appropriate. Mr. Edward P. Temple, whose staging of "La Bohème" was so signally successful, has supervised this production. Mr. Clarence West will direct an augmented orchestra. The alternating casts for "At the Lower Harbor" have been arranged as follows: Maria, Selma Kronold and Mary Linck; Sesella, Mary Carrington; Luigine, Harry Davies; Cicillo, William G. Stewart and William Pruette; Pascale, Frank Belcher, and Picillo, Herman Brand. The "Magic Melody" will enlist the services of Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Lambert, and Messrs. Roberts, Cassavant, and Moulan.

"SIEGFRIED" IN ROME.

Wagner's Music Drama Sung in Italy and Liked.

Foreign Correspondence of The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The much-talked of performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" at the Scala of Milan—the first performance ever afforded the great work in Italy—has at last taken place. The result has been, as was generally expected, a complete victory for the work of the great German master, and "Siegfried" is destined to make the round of the principal cities of Italy in the very near future. The death-blow seems to have been struck at last against the opponents of the Wagnerian "musikdrama" in this country, and the final victory gained by its admirers. But a few years ago the "opposition" party was in the majority; now it is in a decided minority.

The performance on Tuesday evening was an assured success. The theatre was crowded from the gallery to the pit, and the applause enthusiastic, especially during the first and third acts. The tenor, Boyatti, as Siegfried, acquitted himself magnificently, scoring a veritable triumph. Elena Bianchini-Cappelli as Brünnhilde, Gaetano Pini-Corsi as Mimi, Wilmant as Alberich, Arcangeli as Wotan, and the Bruno as Erda were one and all excellent.

The orchestra acquitted itself well under the able direction of Maestro Toscanini, although a slight roughness was noticed in one or two places, due, no doubt, to insufficient rehearsals.

All in all, the performance was one of exceedingly great importance in the Italian music world, and has created intense interest and comment throughout the peninsula.

The Roman papers have just published the list of operas and music dramas given at the principal Opera Houses of Italy on last Tuesday night, the traditional "Evening of St. Stephen," on which evening, according to a time-worn custom in this country, the first performances of the regular Winter season take place in the various theatres throughout the peninsula.

Fifty Opera Houses are mentioned on the list, and strange to say, surprising as it may be to the many anti-Wagnerians of Europe, the Baireuth master's name heads the list of composers, with representations at nine theatres of "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," "Siegfried," and "Tristan und Isolde."

This is a significant fact and one more proof of the tremendous strides toward popularity made by Wagner's works of late years in Italy. Second on the list comes Verdi, also with nine performances, but in less important cities.

The occupant of the third place of honor is Umberto Giordano, whose "Andrea Chenier" and "Fedora," despite many adverse criticisms, have been making the round of Italy with great success this past year.

Leoncavallo's "Bohème" is running Puccini's famous work on the same subject a constantly closer race here in Italy. Hardly noticed at its first performances two years ago, when Puccini's work was making such a triumphal progress throughout Europe, it has steadily pushed itself into the front rank of modern operas by means of its sheer merit alone, and the recent clamorous receptions of the work at Rome, Paris, and other important art centres have been but a just, though a long-deferred, recognition of the work of a master whose promise, given some years ago in "I Pagliacci," has been at last worthily fulfilled. Jules Massenet is at present in Milan bringing out his newly composed "Cendrillon," or "Cinderella." The temporary presence of the great Verdi at Milan gave occasion for an affecting visit of the French composer to the famous veteran, a visit which was by Verdi with a small but select reception in honor of the younger musician.

Massenet's work seems more popular than ever in Italy, and, in addition to his "Cendrillon" and performances of the now famous "Manon Lescaut," Rome is to have an opportunity of judging his "Werther" for the first time this Winter.

Joseph Joachim and Eugen d'Albert are down among the foreign artists who are to play at the series of concerts to be given at the Academy of Santa Cecilia, in this city, during the carnival season.

The hopes entertained for securing Paderewski's assistance this year seem destined to disappointment, however. Wagner's "Meistersinger" is the great attraction at Venice just at present, as "Siegfried" is at Milan, and "Tristan und Isolde" at Trieste.

Tamagno sang in "Otello" at Milan last night, arousing the usual enthusiasm and applause. The house was packed, as it always is, when this famous "star" is on the programme. The Carelli sang the part of Desdemona, coming in for her due share of thoroughly merited applause. This singer, hardly known outside of Italy, is surely to be classed in the very first rank of latter-day artists, and it may not be very long before her fame spreads to the other side of the water.

Don Lorenzo Perosi is still at work on his new oratorio, "The Massacre of the Innocents," which is to be given in the principal cities of Italy before very long.

Still another "Cinderella," besides the famous ones of Rossini and J. Massenet, and this time by a neo-Italian composer, of whom more in my next letter.

F. M. P.

Mr. Paderewski's Earnings.

"The tremendous audience which was present at the Paderewski concert at Music Hall Monday night," says The Baltimore Sun, "has called forth much comment on the great pianist's possibilities as a wage earner.

"The Polish laborer's recompense for his digital proficiency last week was $13,000. But he will earn more this week. Still, out of this sum he must pay his board bill, his wash bill, (he saves something at the expense of the barber,) also his railroad fare, and the salaries of his valet and secretary. The expenses of rental of halls, advertising, &c., were all paid before he deposited his $13,000 in bank.

"Mr. Strakosch, speaking of the concert yesterday, said: 'I handed over to the boss' (this is

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

"There are advantages in living in Brooklyn, though some people have to be educated up to the fact. I never am called to account for not meeting an appointment promptly," says one Brooklyn woman. "It is difficult to be at an appointed place anywhere in New York at a certain time unless one plans to get there ahead of time and wait, for the distances are so great that one is never sure how long it will take to get anywhere. Nevertheless, people always expect you to be prompt, that is, they expect most people to be if they are themselves, but that is not the case with me. I may be half an hour late, but I am only received with words of commiseration: 'Yes, you poor dear, I know; you have come all the way from Brooklyn.'"

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A woman wrote two letters last week on the same evening, one to a woman and one to a man. The woman was an intimate friend, and the man she knew well and occasionally had to correspond with him upon matters more or less of a business nature, but naturally there was some difference in the tone of the letters. They were both to go off in a hurry, so the woman put them in their envelopes and, despite a bad headache, went out herself to mail them. The next day she received them both back again; there had been a slight mistake and she had put the letter for the man in the envelope directed to the woman, and vice versa. The letter which the woman received was all right. It began in the correct form of a letter to an acquaintance, "My dear Mr. Smith," and the woman who received it saw the mistake at once, and made some laughing remarks about having been made the censor of her friend's letters as she sent it back.

But the letter the man received was different. He had seen enough of the writing of the woman who sent it to recognize it as hers and he would have no reason to suppose that the letter was not intended for him. Still, the beginning was a little surprising. It ran thus:

"My dear ——: Where are you at? [The "are" underlined.] It seems much longer than two weeks since I saw you. Have been hoping all day that you'd come in to tea. Next week Dick will be away, and I shall be quite alone," &c., &c. Then the letter closed affectionately: "With love, always yours, A. B. C." the initials signed, not the full name.

The man who received that affectionate epistle does not tell just how much he read of it before he came to the conclusion that it was not for him, though he admits the beginning and the ending. The woman for whom it was intended and whom it finally reached attracted attention to herself going home in the cars by laughing aloud as she read it in the light of the impression it must have made upon the first recipient.

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"How these actors and actresses do talk about 'creating parts,'" says a woman who writes plays. "We poor playwrights work ourselves to death making characters that fit the players like their own skins, and then they go on the stage and act like themselves, and we hear people talking with admiration about that clever woman or clever man who created the character. Well, they don't create it, that is usually done for them; but it would never do to say so."

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Anna Held says that the most difficult word in the English language is "ridiculously." She likes to say it now, bringing out each syllable separately, but she worked a long time before she could get it correctly for one of her songs.

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"The feeing system in this country is becoming more and more an annoyance, and spoils the pleasure of being away from home," says a woman who has many wealthy friends. "It is bad enough in hotels and restaurants, but there we have some idea of what is expected of us, and in private houses we have not. It is not only the expense, which is considerable to people of moderate means, but one hardly knows how to regulate fees, to give without being vulgarly lavish, and still to give what is expected of one. Yes, expected of one, for it is expected in many houses, and I believe it is a very bad practice. I know that in some of the houses I visit, the servants are paid lavishly, and I also know that near relatives of the family never visit them even for a few days without giving each servant in the house, even the children's nurses, at least $1. Certainly when near relatives give in that way it sets a precedent which others must follow. It is a considerable expense which will often make a visit an impossibility. I do know one house where the hostess informs her guests that her servants are not to be feed. Some people seem to think that rather strange, but for my part I consider it a very courteous and proper thing to do."

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A club woman's directory is one of the needs of the hour. Now that every woman who belongs to a club is Mrs. Nellie Brown, Mrs. Harriet Smith, or Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Jones it is impossible to find any of them in a case of necessity, unless Mr. Nellie Brown, Mr. Harriet Smith, or Mr. Elizabeth Margaret Jones have risen to enough prominence to be known by their wife's club friends as Tom, Dick, or Harry. In the clubwoman's directory the names Nellie, Harriet, and Elizabeth will be given with possibly the words "as married Mrs. Tom, Dick, or Harry," for the benefit of any of the husband's friends who might chance to pick up the book. But this last is not probable, for though women like to be considerate they also like to stand alone, and the directory will be an individual affair. An up-to-date burial notice for a man now gives the name, "H. P. R. Smith, husband of Grace Martha Smith, née Brown, only the extra "e" in the word "née" showing who it is who was born Brown.

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Girls living in the suburbs of Brooklyn say that no number of burglaries will make them timid going out in the evenings now if they are properly escorted, for all the young men of the suburbs have purchased sword canes and are prepared for all emergencies. Sword canes are not inexpensive. One with a good Damascus blade will cost $17 at the least.

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It is not strange that daughters of some of our multi-millionaires should inherit solid practical talents, and there is no reason why they should not exercise them if they only do it thoroughly. Miss Elise Farrell, heiress to millions, has become a stenographer and typewriter in her father's office. She is said to be expert, which may be truer than the statements which make all society girls beautiful. If she is and commands a good salary she is doing a good thing. There are no women who need good business heads more than women who have money. It has always been something of an ethical question as to whether women of wealth should enter the overcrowded ranks of women who are working for their own support. But it is not the women who work for good salaries who do the harm; it is the so-called charitable people who do poor work for little or nothing who crowd others to the wall.

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In an editorial of last Sunday The Brooklyn Eagle quotes The Elmira Daily Gazette and Free Press as saying—and evidently with a favorable opinion of the suggestion—that while there are placards in the cars requesting men not to expectorate on the floor, there should also be an ordinance passed and placards printed and hung around the streets requesting women not to do the street-sweeping with their skirts. Probably the two editorial writers do not ride frequently in the cars or when they do they may be so closely engaged in reading their respective papers that they do not have time to take observations. That little sign in the car is unpleasantly suggestive, and instead of putting up others it would be well to remove it. It is only an added annoyance, for the ordinance is absolutely a dead letter. The cars are never clean, conductors never enforce the rule, and the only people who have the courage to try to have it enforced and have been known to speak to the law-breakers are some of the members of the Brooklyn Health Protective Association. The workingmen are the worst, though by no means the only, breakers of the ordinance, and at hours when they fill the cars the latter become positively filthy. Sweeping skirts are an evil undoubtedly, but there is a good deal of solid work for the papers to do before they get away from those wretched little signs in the cars.

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Megaphones are comparatively new, and their introduction as means of calling carriages after a reception at the White House in Washington is noted as a useful innovation. But the megaphone seems out of keeping with modern inventions and usages. The tendency of the age is toward quietness and concentration, and the big, resonant megaphone in association with social functions is suggestive of anything but quiet elegance.

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"The car question is too much for me," says the woman who has had experience. "If I take a car that starts from a given place the men who are waiting for it climb on before the incoming passengers have a chance to leave, and usually by the time the women can get into the car the men, having made use of their superior strength, agility, and freedom from skirts and conventionality, have secured at least three-fourths of the seats. I see that again and again, hence it is supposed that men prefer to have seats when traveling in the cars. They are the strongest, the best able to push, and they get the seats, and while there continue to be more people than seats they will continue to have them. But the strange part of it is that when there are more seats than there are people the men do not care to sit; they prefer to stand. I have seen men standing in a car, three or four of them, with plenty of seats. The car has been filled before, possibly, but as the people leave the men continue to stand, and not for a few moments, but for a long distance, evidently only because they like to. Why is it? It is all right, of course; this is a free country, we are told often enough; only when they are standing, with plenty of seats around—and I remember long, tiresome rides I have had standing while they were sitting—I can't help wishing their desire to stand would not come just at the time when it is not necessary and is a hindrance to people who have to crowd past them. This is a funny world."

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A little New York woman, the wife of a carpenter, is keeping track of her husband's increase of wealth for him. He has invested some money in real estate, lots in an outlying district of the city where they are sure to increase in value. They are increasing in value almost every day, and the carpenter likes to count and gloat over his profits. Other lots in the vicinity are gradually being sold or offered for sale, and by the prices they bring the carpenter gauges his wealth and he learns the prices through his wife. They watch the ground carefully, and whenever a new sign "For sale" is put up the wife starts immediately to the office of the real estate agent to learn the price. This, of course, they always give her, thinking her a possible purchaser, and if it is a hundred dollars ahead of the last price given she goes home triumphant and the family has something extra for dinner that day to celebrate the increased value of their own lots.

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Women of the stage say that nowadays so much has been said and written of the theatres that people do not regard them quite so curiously as at one time, and letters asking queer questions about performances, the players, and their parts are not common. "The people who ask queer questions now," recently remarked one woman belonging to a New York stock company who meets many nice people in her private social life, "are the intelligent people, nice women whom one meets and who would be supposed to know better. They ask all sorts of ridiculous questions. They want to know if you take your gowns home at night and if you make up for the stage, and innumerable questions of that kind."

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"I think all actresses of refinement like to dress very quietly off the stage," she went on, talking of dressing in private life. "You like to avoid notice as much as possible. The less an actress is seen off the stage the better, and it is really embarrassing to be known by so many people. There is poor Mrs. Blank, who says she can't go to church because people recognize her and stare unpleasantly. She hasn't a seat of her own, and until she has she feels that she can't go without being made to feel very uncomfortable. But then, I suppose if people didn't know us we wouldn't like that, so there it is."

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But if people don't send letters with ridiculous inquiries the absurd remarks which they make in the theatres would fill a book. And they are made by people who might be expected to know better. For instance, there were two women who went to see Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" at the Saturday matinée. They could not understand the sudden change in the last act, when the little heroine is found to be married to the son instead of the father.

"It's the funniest ending to a play I ever saw in my life," said one with an air of indignation. "It was absurd. The Baron, the husband, only came on two or three times in the whole play."

She plainly felt that she had cause for grievance, and yet if she expected to find in that farce comedy things running like an ordinary romance, or as they might in real life, as she knew it, there might be a good many other things in it of which she might ask the why and wherefore.

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Here is an instance of a woman's business methods which some people might think peculiar, but in which the woman seems to consider herself entirely justified. It may be one of the eccentricities of genius, for the woman is an inventor—has invented something that is sure to make a fortune, she believes—and has applied for a patent. The next thing is to put it on the market. To help her with this she has invited a friend to invest capital. The friend, another woman, is quite willing if there is a chance of the article being worth while, she having great faith in the money making properties of inventions. But here the trouble begins. The woman inventor is very cautious. She does not wish to run any risks with her precious invention, so she is not willing to disclose anything about it, its name, or its nature, to the woman she wishes to interest until the latter has promised that she will put her money into it. Naturally, the outside woman is a little averse to making this promise until she has some slight inkling of what she is to promote, and there the matter stands. The woman with the money to invest is firm, and the other woman is looking rather indignantly for some one else who will have a reasonable amount of confidence in her word.

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This is equalled by a man now in the city who has a new flour to put on the market which will work, he thoroughly believes, the salvation of the world, moral as well as physical. But the people are too ignorant to know what is for their best good, he declares, so until they have become regenerated by means of the diet which he proposes, their only chance is to put unquestioning faith in him as a savior of mankind and obey him implicitly. As this process may be slow he proposes to enforce in England the eating of nutritious flour, and do away with the fine wheat now universally used, by act of Parliament. "We must," he says, and evidently with perfect sincerity, "create the demand for proper flour and then I will supply it." This is, of course, most satisfactory reasoning, and if it can be carried out fortunes will be made as well as reforms instituted.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"In getting a frock coat," says the writer of men's fashions, "it is well to buy one that will look well though the fashions may change a trifle, for they are expensive garments and should last a number of years."

"The styles of hats do not change so much that it is necessary to buy new ones at the commencement of every season," he says in another paragraph.

Imagine a woman's gown that would last without alteration for a "number of years" and a hat of a style that it will "not be necessary to buy one every season!" Happy man! Or is it unhappy man?

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There are as many shades of face powder as there are shades of color almost. The powder that the Jewish and Egyptian women wear in their "make up" in "Ben Hur" looks a bright canary yellow in daylight.

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Up-to-date lace sleeves may have elbow protectors. They may not be intended for that, but they will serve the purpose. A light cloth gown has long sleeves of lace, a piece of the cloth set in at wrist and shoulder, and another, broad at the outside seam, with points on either edge, the piece growing narrower inside the arm. It may not be to hide a sharp elbow, but it might be.

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Long skirts in the street, longer skirts in the house, and it pleases every one but the woman of economical mind. There is a sweep to a train of extra length which gives a pleasant sensation to a woman of presence; she likes the feeling of the swing of the skirts. The dressmaker can get better effects with the long skirt; it shows up the material to better advantage, and as it takes more of it, that is a satisfaction to manufacturers and merchants. But that is not so agreeable to the woman who has to count the dollars. A long train requires less trimming, if anything, than a shorter one, for it has a certain dignity of its own in a rich material, and is apt to lose by being trimmed.

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The long coats are particularly handsome in velvet. It is too rich a material not to be handsomest when falling in long lines. The coat this year gives an opportunity for this, and a long coat of black velvet over a handsome gown has not its superior as an attractive outer garment.

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One young woman who is tall and has a fine figure wears an all black velvet suit. The skirt is perfectly plain, and there is a short jacket, simply made. The effect is excellent. The skirt, to be sure, is abnormally long for street wear, but then it looks wonderfully well when it is not necessary to carry the biggest part of it in the hand.

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Embroidered velvets, velvets with polka dots of the same or blending shades, are to be seen in the shops and in handsome gowns. It seems to be painting the rose, but the material is handsome and it is fashionable.

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There is always a certain jauntiness to the fur boa which makes it always welcome when it comes to the fore semi-occasionally. Fur boas are more fashionable this Winter than regular fitted furs, and it is fortunate that this is so, for the season has been mild and all furs fashionable. In warm weather it is much easier to slip off a boa than other furs. A boa can be slipped down from the neck with a slight movement of the hand, whereas in removing other furs one has the appearance of settling down for a long stay. Boas are also quite as becoming as other furs from their fluffiness, though they are somewhat lacking in dignity for older women.

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"No," said the business woman, "there is no use talking; I can't afford a flannel waist. I am obliged to wear silk ones always. A good, well-made flannel waist really costs more than a very respectable silk one does. Then the prettiest waists in flannel are in delicate shades, very charming, but they soil quickly, and even the so-called wash waists do not hold their own after having been through the laundry. A soiled waist is an abomination, so I wear silk waists. Another thing is that, being a business woman, I have to get in and out of my coat more often than many women, and there my silk waist is a blessing. Another thing is that I sometimes have to make a good appearance—go out to luncheon or dinner, perhaps, without having time to get home to make ready—and there my silk waist makes a more presentable appearance than a flannel one would, though the flannel has twice the style of the other. Perhaps the silk waist does not give as much actual wear as the flannel, but it is more serviceable in the long run."

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Décolleté gowns are cut decidely low this year, but they have not that effect, for the modistes have learned how to make the edge of the gown stay put, finished with a bit of tulle or chiffon, and while low and exposing the shoulders almost entirely, the gown is reasonably modest. Evening gowns have been particularly becoming this year, so much fur and lace have been used to finish the neck, and there are few people who do not need a slight softening effect.

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"No, indeed," says the girl who is to be a bride in the early Spring, "you will not catch me having flowers scattered in my path at my wedding either out doors or in the church. Not all the French fashions in the world would make me do it. Why, I love flowers! I should surely disgrace myself if I should attempt such a thing. I should walk as if I were walking on eggs, or trying not to walk on them, and I couldn't help giving a little scream if I should feel something under my foot and know I had actually crushed a pretty posy. No, indeed, it hurts my feelings when they wilt and die naturally, but to crush them voluntarily is too barbarous."

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Pretty little belts are worn by girls tired of the plain little narrow belts. They are broad in front with two points above and below, sloping down on either side and passing around the waist in a narrow band fastening in the back or at the side. These belts are of embroidery or some material to match the trimmings of the gown.

AMERICAN HOMES IN CUBA

Great Difference in the Quarters of the Army Officers.

FROM PALACE TO MERE HOVEL

Havana Houses Are So Large that Several Officers' Families Occupy Each One.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—It is interesting to note how various Americans live here—many in a way that would be out of the question in a colder climate, others with all of the comforts that one could wish. Not long ago I made a round of calls and found my friends living in many and various ways. "To the Maestranga" was my first order to the coachman. Arriving there, we were confronted by a long series of doors in that gloomy old Spanish barracks. By dint of much inquiry we found the right door, and I entered. The quarters were up stairs and very homelike in their appointments, but there was no sunlight; perhaps it was a dark day, but I doubt if the sun reaches that room often. "We are very comfortable," my hostess told me. "We have four rooms, which are ample for our family; to be sure, there is no kitchen, so we don't keep house. We get our meals at a restaurant near by, but that is less trouble than to look after our own. Some of the families have kitchens and everything convenient for running a household just as they would in the States. There are ever so many of us living in this building. By the bye, it is very convenient to have these rooms furnished us and be given commutation of quarters as well." I agreed with her and wondered over the fate that treated them thus and others with less kindness.

"To Gen. Chaffee's" was my next order. On the Prado, the fashionable drive of the city, I found the house of the General. The porter at the door was very obsequious, and to my inquiry for Mrs. Chaffee informed me that she was in and invited me to enter. After passing through the entrance hall we came to a courtyard, in which was a fountain surrounded by beautiful palms. The porter took my card, and I was left in a room which is probably the General's office. The period of probation was short until he returned and conducted me up long stairs, at the head of which I found my hostess awaiting me. She led me into the drawing room, a beautiful room, handsomely furnished, with luxurious easy chairs, statuary, bric-à-brac, &c., just such a place as one would like to find when tired, for it certainly had a restful effect. Leading back from the drawing room was a long gallery overlooking the courtyard, splashing fountain, and spreading palms, and opening from which were the bedrooms. Somewhere in the rear were the dining room and culinary department; the stable, too, was doubtless under the same roof, for from the Governor General's palace down to the humblest home the rule is to keep coaches and horses in the same building; indeed, very often the carriage is taken right in the front door. Just outside the drawing room door was a tea table, with the same dainty appointments that one finds elsewhere. From the nature of the furnishing, I judged that this house, the property of a formerly wealthy Cuban, probably, had been taken ready furnished—the general appearance was Cuban rather than American.

I gave the driver the next number, which we found to be on a corner. There was no entrance on the street where the number was, but instead, I had to walk down the side street about half a block and go up some dingy stairs. No bell, no knocker, and no door on which to knock, so I announced my own arrival to the first person I could find, who chanced to be a servant in the kitchen, and it occurred to me that this department was not as well placed as it might be, for it was next to the room which I took to be the parlor, and on the other side was a bedroom. This servant could not understand my Spanish, so called the landlady, with whom I was more successful. As I said before, I took the room to be the parlor. I did not see it at close range, for the landlady evidently thought it proper for ladies to use their own rooms as reception rooms, and so took me to my friends' room, much to the latter's embarrassment and to my own. The landlady was a large woman of the lower order of Cubans. I imagine, but eager to be on very intimate terms with her boarders and their friends, so came in and remained during my visit.

IN A CUBAN PALACE.

A short drive further on, and my carriage drew up at the door of a three-story house rather more pretentious in appearance than the surrounding buildings, which were all occupied by shops of one kind or another. The porter came to the carriage and said that Mrs. —— was at home, so I went in the door and up the grand winding staircase to the second floor. The arrival of a guest had already been heralded by the ringing of a loud gong in the entrance way—this was done by the porter who met me—so when I reached the head of the stairs I found a man who took my card and led me to the drawing room. The grand staircase had led me to imagine that there were very pleasant quarters above, but I was scarcely prepared for the palace-like elegance and spaciousness that I found. One scarcely expects a palace sandwiched in between offices on the first floor and a cigar factory on the third, and yet here in Cuba there are many such surprises. In passing along the streets of the city one often catches a glimpse through an open door—the houses in the city have no front yard—of a charming life that is more like a fairy tale than reality. The rooms to which I came were a part of a seventeen-room house, all on one floor, and were taken ready furnished by the American family occupying them, but there were many things belongings scattered about which do not go with a furnished house. This family entertains a great deal; scarcely an evening passes on which there are not guests for dinner.

I had several calls to make in the Vedado, a half louis drive from the city, and some also at the Pirotecnia, formerly used as the ordnance depot of the Spaniards, and now utilized in the same way by our army. Several staff officers, four, I believe, have apartments in the building. Their rooms are very spacious, with beautiful tiled floors, electric lights, modern sanitary plumbing, and a hundred other conveniences that we deem almost a necessity. Last Winter a sum of money was appropriated for the furnishing of these apartments. A General was then living there, so his rooms were fitted out in the most delightful manner. The other officers took their turn, but all had some kind of furniture.

The Pirotecnia occupies a beautiful site on the crest of a hill commanding a view of the sea, city, suburbs, and last, but not least, a Chinese market garden. I must not forget to mention this last, for, owing to its proximity, there are millions of mosquitoes, which would not infest such a high place otherwise. A bed in Cuba without a mosquito bar is almost an unknown thing, and every evening before sundown the bars are lowered. In the inclosure in front of the Pirotecnia are large grounds, with flower beds and pretty drives. I must not forget to mention the Spanish doors of stained glass between the rooms. These are of half the height of the wooden ones which are used when complete exclusion is desired, and are very pretty. I saw only Cuban servants in this building.

OFFICERS IN HOVELS.

In my next call I found crowded into two small rooms, not larger than 12 by 12, an officer, his wife, and a little child. The rooms were of the plainest description, in a small building made of rough boards, whitewashed. For a parlor, a part of the porch in front of these rooms was inclosed, with canvas, making a room about 4 by 10. To make this more attractive, an Indian blanket—a trophy of Western service—some pieces of tapestry, and a few bright prints were used to cover the canvas. There was a table for a lamp, and a piece of canvas served as a door. The house in which these rooms were was inside a fort, and was built by the Spaniards. There were only two other rooms, and they were used by the Surgeon and another Lieutenant. A boarding house near by was patronized for meals. Fortunately, this is a Summer land, or the porch parlor might not be altogether pleasant. Army people are philosophical, and though in primitiveness this compares with life at the most desolate frontier posts, there is only good nature about it.

At Camp Columbia all of the officers are limited to two rooms, and all that separates each officer's quarters from those of the next person is a thin partition extending half way, or three-fourths of the way, to the ceiling. The officers' quarters at Camp Columbia are all in rough wooden buildings. Gen. Lee lives with his family in Quemados in the building used by the regiment of engineers as headquarters last Winter. The building is too large for his use, so two other families share it with him. Both are families of officers on his staff. The house is a very handsome one, with a large yard, around which the rooms are built. In this yard is a Summer house, and there are many beautiful plants. His other staff officers are scattered about in the town, most of them housekeeping; and as most of the desirable houses are too large for one family, there are at least two in each house.

Gen. Ludlow has as his home the second floor of the building in which his offices are. The rooms are all very large and delightful for the entertaining which he and Mrs. Ludlow do. Saturday is their reception day, and twice a month, on the first and third Saturdays, they receive in the evening, when there is dancing. On the first Saturday of this month there were very few out, owing partly to the unpleasant weather, but principally to the fact that the week had been a very gay one and almost every one was tired out.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Rathbone live in a fashionable suburb of the city and very near to it. Their house is a beautiful one and very large. Extending entirely across the front is a wide veranda, on which are a dozen or more easy porch chairs. There is a narrow yard in front, in which is growing a row of palm trees parallel to the street. They entertain a great deal.

GEN. WOOD'S FINE QUARTERS.

Gen. Wood lives in the palace of the Governor General, near the harbor. His apartments are furnished as befits the position of the Military Governor, the same of course as during Gen. Brooke's administration. The General is entering into all of the affairs of the social world. Since the beginning of the year there have been great changes; many Cubans have been put into positions formerly held by Americans; and in many ways the General has been making himself very popular.

Across the harbor at Cabanas, guarding that and Morro Castle, are several batteries of artillery. Both officers and soldiers live in wooden barracks outside of the fortifications. Last Summer there was some yellow fever, but at present the garrison is entirely free from it. The quarters are very much exposed to the wind, and doors and windows must be kept closed on disagreeable nights or no lamps can remain lighted. There are several ladies living there, with either husband or father, but it is a lonely place in itself. However, it is very easy to come to town unless the weather is exceedingly rough, for two little Government boats ply between Morro and the city, a very short distance. These boats do not run after half-past 6 in the evening, but there are always scores of boatmen to be had. The road up to the barracks from the dock is very steep, though not a very long one, not quite a mile. When any one wishes to visit the garrison he telephones over for an ambulance to meet him at the dock, and when the officers and their families come over to town they have it meet them on their return. When the weather is too rough for the boat to go to the Morro landing, for it is so near the open sea that the breakers run high, landing is made at the Cabanas dock, a little further in and more sheltered from the weather.

Only a few officers have brought their household goods with them, and so for most of them it is little more than camping out in a house with everything arranged in a manner that seems more or less temporary.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. VALFREY SOUNDS A WARNING TO FRENCH ANGLOPHOBES.—Even more emphatic than the opinion of M. Edouard Lockroy, the ex-Minister of Marine, that France cannot hope to cope effectively on the open sea with Great Britain, is deemed a recent article in Le Figaro of Paris from the pen of M. J. Valfrey, a well-known littérateur. In the course of his article M. Valfrey says that when intelligent people speak of Great Britain and reckon with her they do not think of her land forces or of their staff. "The true and only England," he continues, "is that which possesses the domination of the seas through the numerical superiority of her ships and their crews, a superiority which allows her at present to hold her own against a coalition of all the fleets in the world and to crush all obstacles which she might meet in the shape of pitched naval battles.

"Well, our Anglophobes must resign themselves to this as the fact that cannot be denied. Not an atom of the immense machinery upon which the naval omnipotence of Great Britain is based has been affected by the present crisis, and hundreds of ships are ready to assume the offensive with as much ease and rapidity as if the Cape empire were enjoying the same tranquillity as that of India. I maintain that we must not launch out into frivolous provocation and impolitic threats against England. There are no serious causes of war between France and England, and I hope with all my heart that the course of events will not give rise to any."

FURTHER FIGURES CONCERNING EGYPTIAN FINANCES.—The complete report of J. L. Gorst, Financial Adviser, on the Egyptian budget of 1900 has now been published in full by the Egyptian Government. According to certain figures recently presented in these columns, unusual difficulties attended the drawing up of the budget, owing to the failure of the Nile flood, which this year was the lowest ever recorded. It is now estimated that during the coming year about 280,000 acres in Upper Egypt cannot be irrigated, and that over other areas water will be more or less deficient. From this cause the loss of land tax will be £250,000, and the diminution of railway receipts is estimated at £100,000.

Mr. Gorst points out, however, that this loss of revenue is a purely temporary incident, due to the exceptional circumstances of the year, and that the financial stability of the Government is in no way affected, nor need there be any anxiety with regard to the general prosperity of the country. The total loss due to the low Nile may be estimated at £800,000, of which £250,000 falls upon the Government as loss of revenue and £550,000 as direct loss to the people from uncultivated areas. On the other hand, the cotton crop just harvested gives a difference of over £3,500,000 in favor of 1899 over 1898, due to larger yield and higher prices.

Concerning the district of Suakim, which under the Soudan convention has its budget reckoned with that of the Soudan, Mr. Gorst estimates that the revenue thus derived will bring the total of Egypt up to £10,640,000, as compared with an actual revenue of £11,032,000 in 1898 and a probable revenue of £11,502,000 for 1899.

In conclusion, Mr. Gorst declares that the influx of foreign capital, which is rapidly increasing from day to day, may be expected to continue in the immediate future.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN WARFARE.—As has been already stated in these columns, both the French and Italian Governments have for some time been engaged in making experiments to determine to what extent automobilism is available for military purposes. The Italian General Staff some months ago ordered the construction of a few automobile caissons for field artillery which this Spring will be made to demonstrate their practicability. It is announced in Paris that the results of the experiments carried on by the French War Office will be made public at the time of the exhibition. At that time visitors to the army and naval official section at the Champ de Mars will have the opportunity of inspecting various patterns of motor vehicles specially adapted for the different uses to which the artillery authorities contemplate putting the automobile.

Three models of carriages for ordinary field service will be shown. The first is a strongly built vehicle of high horse power and of the racing pattern, provided with a motor which will produce a speed of forty miles an hour. This automobile is intended for the carrying of dispatches. The second pattern exhibited will be a heavy weight section car, to be used for drawing large field pieces, or instead of the wagons used by the military train and the Engineer Corps. There will also be exhibited a comparatively light petroleum motor tricycle armed with a Maxim gun, which is expected to prove the most interesting specimen of the exhibition. Another class of horseless vehicle will also be represented, which will consist of motor cars for the use of the staff, and includes a Commander in Chief's carriage. Another for his Chief of Staff, and others for the aids. But what are considered as more practically serviceable still will be an automobile ambulance wagon, and another for the use of the field telegraph service.

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All Ladies with any kind of the various deficiencies will find this new Marie Antoinette a great relief, without resorting to wigs. A magnificent assortment in all beautiful colors.

COSMETICS.—I can safely recommend the SPECIAL LIQUID Nos. 1 and 2, wonderful Hair grower and sure cure against dandruff.

POUDRE VELOUTINE and FOUNTAIN OF BEAUTY, guarantees a perfect transparent complexion.

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Continuation of Great Pre-Inventory Sale

Just as we thought, the astounding values offered by every department last week kept the store thronged with eager shoppers. This week, still more remarkable opportunities—a climax in retailing which will make this Pre-Inventory Sale hard to surpass in future years. Impossible to give full details—merely these hints:

Silks:

500 yards Pure Silk Satin DUCHESSE and PEAU DE SOIE, in an extra heavy quality, regularly 89c. per yd . 69c

1,000 yds. BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, 23 in. wide, a superior quality, regularly $1.00 per yd., at 79c

100 pieces CORDED WASH SILKS, all the newest colorings and combinations, regularly 50c. per yd., at . . 39c

50 pieces COLORED TAFFETA SILK, in changeable and plain colorings, regularly 85c. per yd., at . . 59c

Dress Goods:

25 PIECES BLACK STORM-PROOF SERGES AND CHEVIOTS, regularly 75 cents per yd., at 59c

50 PIECES SCOTCH HOMESPUNS, 50 in. wide, latest shades and Oxford mixtures, regularly 98c. yd. . . 79c

Millinery:

UNTRIMMED HATS—the balance of all our Fur Felt Hats, this season's shapes and colors, formerly 75c. to $1.48, at 25c

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT CLOTH HATS, with Tam o' Shanter crowns, plain, braided or stitched, all colors, trimmed with quills and rosettes, were $1.25 and $1.50, at 25c

JET SPANGLED and TAFFETA TUCKED SILK HATS, the celebrated "Miss Hobbs" (the hit of the season), tastefully trimmed with large rosette of Panne velvet, down town $10 to $14.00, on Monday 5.00

Household Linens:

65c per yd. for 89c quality of FINE ALL LINEN BLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASK.

98c per yd. for $1.50 quality of EXTRA FINE DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK.

$2.29 per dozen for $3.00 quality of dinner size NAPKINS OF FINE IRISH LINEN.

$2.98 per dozen for $5.00 quality of dinner size NAPKINS OF EXTRA HEAVY SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK.

19c for 25c quality of HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED OR FRINGED HUCK OR DAMASK TOWELS.

23c for 35c quality of extra large and fine HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED OR FRINGED HUCK OR DAMASK TOWELS.

Furniture:

BOOKCASES, in quartered oak and mahogany finish, some with single, others with double glass doors, formerly $19.00 to $24.00, at 13.95

GOLDEN QUARTERED OAK BOOKCASES, 33 in. wide, with sliding glass doors, formerly $12.00, at . . 8.25

MAHOGANY DRESSING BUREAUS, richly polished, with large oval or fancy shaped French plate mirror, formerly $24.50, at 16.95

SOLID GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIERS, handsomely finished, with five drawers and oval French plate mirror, formerly $10.75 . . . . . 7.49

LADIES' DRESSING TABLES of golden quartered oak or bird's-eye maple, with single drawer and fancy shaped French plate mirror, formerly $9.50, at . 7.25

Oak and Mahogany finish MORRIS CHAIRS, with your choice from a large selection of Velour or Tapestry Cushions, filled with best hair, regularly $9.50, at 5.49

Curtains:

BOBBINET CURTAINS, with ruffled edge and lace insertion,
Were . . . . $2.50 $3.25 $4.50 per pr.
Now . . . . 1.75 2.50 3.00 per pr.

Real RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, in one, two and three pair lots, scrim or net centres, heavy deep borders,
Were . . . $12.50 $16.50 $18.75 per pr.
Now . . . 8.75 12.50 14.75 per pr.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS in choice colorings, fringed top and bottom.
Were . . . $3.75 $5.50 $6.75 per pr.
Now . . . 2.25 3.50 4.75 per pr.

FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED AT COST—and you may pick as you please from a splendid stock of furniture Satins, Velvets, Velours, Damasks, Brocatelles, Tapestries, etc. ALL THESE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Carpet Department:

SHORT LENGTHS OF CARPETS, some with borders, lengths sufficient for one or two rooms,
$1.25 per yd. for $2.50 ROYAL WILTONS.
95c. per yd. for $1.50 SAVONNERIES.
65c. per yd. for $1.00 WILTON VELVETS.
70c. per yd. for $1.35 BODY BRUSSELS.
45c. per yd. for 75c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
HEAVY AXMINSTER RUGS in Oriental colorings and designs, size 9x12 ft., were $22.50, at . . . 16.50

Opening of Cotton Dress Goods.

We are now exhibiting our Spring Importations of French, German and English Wash Fabrics, comprising Scotch and French Zephyrs, English Percales, Mousseline Crepe Raye, Poult de Soie, Cable Cords, Dimitie Satin Raye, Crepon Nouveaute, Peau de Satin, Organdie Splendide, Plumetis Soie, etc.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—100 PIECES OF FIGURED FOULARDINES in a large variety of styles, sold elsewhere for 12½ cents per yard; sale price, . 9 3/4 c.

Do not fail to see the trio of Famous PAINTINGS OF JERUSALEM (size of each picture, 8½x10 feet).

125th St. West, between Lenox and 7th Aves.

The Government is prepared to give every legitimate encouragement to these industrial developments, so long as no attempt is made to violate the elementary principles of political economy. There must, however, be no question of fostering unsound industries by a protective policy. Such a course would not only seriously interfere with the fiscal system of the Egyption Government, in which the customs duties on imports are a most important item, but would divert labor and capital of the country from profitable to unprofitable undertakings.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LEIPSIC.—Last November the American students of the University of Leipsic founded the American Students' Club of the University of Leipsic. The object of the club is to bring the American students into closer touch with each other, to promote mutual benefit and enjoyment, and to give information and advice to new American students. The meetings take place once a fortnight on Saturday evenings. Dr. J. Grant Cramer, nephew of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, is President of the club; Dr. H. Learned and Dr. F. Melbye First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively; Mr. P. Mackaye is Secretary-Treasurer. On Thanksgiving Day the club gave a banquet, which was attended by an enthusiastic crowd. Christmas found but a small number of the members dining together informally, as the majority had scattered for the holidays. There are 61 American students at the University of Leipsic, which has 3,849 students this semester.

PROF. MECHNIKOFF'S DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED ELIXIR OF LIFE EXAGGERATED.—Quite recently stories were telegraphed from Paris concerning an alleged discovery by Prof. Mechnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, by which it was said human life might be almost infinitely prolonged. According, however, to the interviews with the Russian experimentalist published in the Paris papers, the actual facts have been greatly exaggerated. Prof. Mechnikoff asserts that up to the present moment he has simply made laboratory experiments of an abstract character. He has a theory, for the working out of which he divides the cells of the body into defensive and offensive cells. He and his colleagues determined to give battle to the latter. A serum or lymph was found and was injected by a M. Bordet, one of the professor's assistants, who succeeded in effecting some cells without injuring the others. This leads the professor to hope that other serums will in time be discovered for the efficacious protection of the defensive cells. The balance which should exist between the numerous elements of the body would then be attained.

FASHION in HAIR

Give a woman a beautiful head of hair and half the battle of beauty's won. Those beautiful Titian tints, rich bronze shades, mellow gold effects, warm chestnut hues are produced by the

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR.

THE STANDARD HAIR COLORING.

It is clean, odorless, makes the hair glossy, overcomes ruinous bleaching, and regenerates

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

This is a pretty good time of the year for the angler to look over his rods and tackle and get them into shape for next season's use. While such work as replacing warped or broken joints and tips is beyond the skill of the ordinary amateur, there are many little bits of repairing that the fisherman may make himself during the Winter evenings as he sits before his fire pipe in mouth and recalls his fishing experiences of the last year. With a spool of silk, a bit of wax, a camel's hair brush, a little powdered pumice stone and oil, and a small bottle of rod varnish the guides may be rewound, the rod whipping renewed, and the entire rod revarnished, making it look nearly new.

The skill required to wind the silk evenly and neatly is easily acquired, and the feeling of security derived from the knowledge that the work is properly done and the guide securely fastened amply compensates for the time and labor expended on the task.

In rewhipping a guide, remove the old winding from one side only, replace the silk with new, then remove the old whipping from the other half and proceed as before; this mode of operation prevents the guide getting out of line with the others. In cases where the rod is to be varnished or when the guide has been lost or twisted, a piece of line passed through the hole or ring of the tip and fastened to the butt of the joint will give the proper alignment. String the guides upon it, fasten them temporarily with a few turns of silk, remove the line and whip as above. For the second joint and butt, whip the ends of this guide line to each end, being careful that, on the butt, it passes over the centre of the reel seat.

There is nothing connected with a fisherman's outfit more calculated to arouse profanity than a poorly snelled hook, and there is nothing which is more generally sold, even to those who pay a good price and expect to receive the best.

Some anglers take out an insurance policy against lost fish by buying their gut and hooks separate and snelling them themselves. With trout gut at 20 cents a hundred or heavy bass at 75 cents, and spring steel hooks at from 90 cents for No. 3.0 to 30 cents for No. 10 a hundred, a man who finds amusement in the task may snell his own hooks, putting a loving care and thoroughness into the task that could never be hired, at no matter what rate he might pay per dozen for the finished product.

For the man who has not time to keep his rods in trim, nor the means to pay a good tacklemaker for overhauling them, there is made a rod of hollow steel, with the guides whipped on with fine wire. These rods weigh from six and one-half to ten ounces, and, being of metal, never warp, swell, or shrink, and the mountings never become loose.

Being made with three joints and a butt, they take down to a very short length, not much longer than the trunk rod, which makes them convenient for wheelmen and travelers. A man who insists on having a combination affair, and making one rod do the work of two or three, can have one of them with a reversible butt and a short tip to go into the end of the second joint, thus securing a fly, light, and heavy bait rod, but he will have one that, like all combinations, has none of the best points of any one rod made for a special purpose.

One of the many things that fill the heart of the angler with woe is the finding of a lot of fine dust and loose feathers and hackles occupying the place where he had put his cherished flies for their Winter rest. About the best insurance against the ravages of the gay and festive moth is a fly book with celluloid leaves. There is enough camphor in the celluloid to render a book with leaves of this material unpopular as a Winter sanitarium for the little pest, and its water-proof qualities make it particularly desirable for use on the stream.

While passing a sporting goods house the other day I saw a pair of Norwegian skees hung in the window. The skee is a strip of ash or spruce from six to eight feet in length and about three and one-half inches wide, with the ends turned up, somewhat after the fashion of an old-time skate. They are fastened, one on each foot, by means of what looks like the tip of a boot, under which the toe rests. The heel is left free, a block of wood being fastened behind it to prevent the wearer from slipping off backward when coasting. As the skee is not lifted from the surface of the snow, the toe fastening is sufficient to allow its being pushed along, while the loose heel allows one to slip out of it as easily as from a pair of slippers should one see danger ahead on a down grade.

The skee is the snowshoe of the Winter hunter and traveler in Norway, and has been brought to this country by the emigrants from that land, who have settled in the Northwest. They are not very much in evidence in this section, though they would become speedily popular if their merits were better known.

With the faculty which the American public have for adopting the sports of other nations and making them their own, it is somewhat strange that the Winter pastime of skee running, so popular in Norway, is not practiced among us to a greater extent. Skee running is as far superior to snowshoeing as skating is to sliding. The snowshoe, which must be lifted at every step, is a wide, ungainly looking affair, with which one may progress only at the amount of speed at which one's gait is set, and which requires as much effort on the last stride as at the first. The skee, on the contrary, is simply pushed along the surface of the snow by means of the toe caps, the heel being left free for ankle motion. By reason of the sliding motion, the wearer gains momentum after starting in about the same manner as does the skater, and, after getting under way, very much less effort is required to keep up an amount of speed that would be simply impossible with a snowshoe, and when a down grade is approached all that the skee runner has to do is to keep right side up and coast at such speed as he may desire, the rapidity of his descent being governed by his staff, which he uses as a brake, although the more skillful runner often discards this adjunct and takes every coast flying.

The skee is at its best on a light, dry, unpacked snow, and for this reason runs across country just after a snowfall would be a jolly amusement for a party of young people on moonlight Winter nights, stopping at some farmhouse or inn for supper and then returning. Now that country house parties are so much in favor during the Winter months, it is rather strange that so few in this part of the country have tried this style of amusement. Of course, like skating and snowshoeing, a little practice is needed, but not to any such extent as with the two first-named sports, and the cost of skee outfits for a fair-sized house party would not be anything like the amount needed to erect and equip a toboggan slide for that number of people. Another point in its favor is that, unlike the "swish-and-walk-a-mile" sport, it takes people out over the country side and through the fields at a time when they would be unapproachable by any other means of locomotion. Some convenient hillside could be easily fixed for coasting purposes, "thankee ma'ams" being arranged for the more skillful runners.

A good "thankee maam" or skee jump is made by banking up the snow on the upper side of a stone wall at a hill foot, and clearing it away from the further side, leaving only enough to cover the ground deeply, sufficiently to prevent the skee striking through on landing. With a good hill back of the wall the skee runner goes shooting out through the air, making a flying leap the length of which would appear impossible to one who had never tried it.

Coasting on a bob or toboggan seems tame after trying a slide of this kind, but one should go slowly at first, and not attempt steep inclines or high jumps until he has acquired some confidence in his ability to prevent his skees crossing each other while he is in the air. For those who do not care to pay $5 for a pair of these articles, a little ingenuity, a couple of pieces of one-inch spruce, and an old pair of boots will furnish the material from which a home-made pair may be produced. In turning up the ends it is well to steam them thoroughly and keep them in the desired curve until dry by means of short sticks placed over and under each other, criss-cross fashion.

Many sportsmen nowadays are also photographers and are employing the long Winter evenings in developing plates and mounting prints that are reminiscent of the past season's outings. One of this class, a New Yorker and an enthusiastic canoeist, has for some time been looking for something new in the way of mounts. His mantel, dresser, and desk are littered with photos mounted on the regulation cards, his walls are covered with a collection of prints, pasted on cardboard and framed, and he yearned for something out of the ordinary. Finally an idea struck him, he went to an oar manufacturer and selected a five foot single-bladed spruce paddle, just as it came from the shaper. This he smoothed down with steel wool. Then he mounted several blue prints of canoeing scenes upon the blade and carefully applied a couple of coats of the finest varnish, carefully rubbing down each coat with the steel wool. The contrast of the clear grained white wood was just the one thing needed to set off the beauty of the blue prints and the mounting was in harmony with the subjects.

It is a curious fact that the man who needs assistance rarely gets it, while the self-sufficient individual has it fairly forced upon him. This moralizing is simply for the purpose of leading up to the following yarn, which, by the way, is strictly true. A young fellow was paddling down the upper Delaware in a folding boat. He was after black bass and had a fine collection of fishing tackle aboard, but had cruised from Deposit to Hancock without being able to secure any bait. Just below the latter village he discovered an old farmer, armed with the traditional bean pole and chalk line yanking in an occasional bass. Discovering that the aged agriculturist had a bucket of choice lampreys aboard, the cruiser ran along side and tried to purchase some.

"Not much, young man," said the A. A. "I put in a hull half day's work getting them bait and they beant for sale."

The young man's heart sank, but he kept up a good countenance. "Oh! All right. Bet I beat you, anyhow," and he bent an artificial minnow on to his leader and made a cast. "Them things are no good," quoth the A. A. "Wait and see," said the cruiser. It was an awful bluff, and he knew it. That minnow was of a particularly undesirable variety, and had never had a strike, and there was no reason for believing that it ever would. Nevertheless over it went, and much to the A. A.'s—and more to his own—surprise he reeled in a pound chub. The A. A. had a half dozen half-pound bass in his scow, for any one of which the cruiser would have gladly exchanged his own capture, but to the A. A. a fish was a fish, and only size counted. Consequently the young man rose immediately in his estimation, especially as he wisely ceased angling then and there and beached his boat with the intention of making camp for the night. His vapor stove was making the water boil and he was getting things shipshape when the A. A. beached the scow alongside the folding boat. He looked admiringly at the outfit, and then observed that rain threatened. The cruiser produced a pair of waders and an oilskin, and said that it did not particularly interest him if it snowed. Becoming convinced that the cruiser needed no aid, and was therefore worthy of it, he pressed him to accept the shelter of his house. This suited the cruiser perfectly, so, after a reasonable show of reluctance, he extinguished the spirit stove, restocked his duffle, and followed the A. A.'s craft down stream. "Too bad you got here too late for supper," said the A. A.'s wife as the cruiser, whom his host had helped to the house with his luggage, sank into a chair. This was a crusher, as he had supposed that the invitation included something to eat. Still he smiled, and, answering her that it did not matter, relighted the spirit stove, made some tea, and opened a can of salmon and can of biscuit. "Waal, naow! You be smart," observed the lady of the house, lost in admiration of the ease with which he seemed to be making the best of a bad situation. "Come to think of it, there is some cold vitul in the pantry." And there was. Half a chicken, biscuit, and apple pie came forth, and such a pie. The salmon went untasted, but the old lady tried the tea and liked it, and then brought out her own and husband's pipes and helped make his tobacco pouch lighter. At 10 P. M. they declared that they had no idea it was so late. "Hadn't had such good company in years," they assured him, and put him in the spare room and retired.

Next morning they gave him a breakfast and refused any compensation. They also declared that if he ever passed that way again without stopping in they would consider it a personal affront. The A. A. helped him down to the boat, and, as he stepped aboard, said: "Say, I'm going to be too busy for fishing for a couple of days, so I just dumped them lampreys into that minnow bucket of yourn." The cruiser thanked him and kept a straight face, but it was hard work. Behind the first bend of the river he opened his tackle can and took out the minnow. "Without you, my friend, things would have been sadly different," he observed.

E. T. KEYSER.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

The proposed team match between members of the Brooklyn Gun Club and the Crescent Athletic Club has fallen through for the present.

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Another cup has been presented for the consideration of the trap shooters of New York, through the generosity of W. H. Sanders and G. L. Storm. The first contest for it will be on Feb. 7 next. The conditions in a general way will restrict the competition to bona fide residents of New York City. The contests will be at fifty singles, unknown angles, $1 entrance, and the winning of the cup, according to the conditions, will signify the Greater New York target championship. It is a challenge cup. The challenger must deposit $5 with the challenge, and cup and money go to the winner. All shoots for it must take place on the grounds of the Brooklyn Gun Club. The committee in charge of it are W. H. Sanders, John S. Wright, and W. R. Hobart.

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Harold Money has left New York for Lincoln, Neb., where he will devote some years to the study of mining and civil engineering.

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The regular monthly shoot of the New Haven Gun Club is held on the second Wednesday of each month.

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A Minneapolis (Minn.) firm does an extensive business in the shipment of American wild rice for planting in wild fowl waters in Berwickshire, Scotland, and in New Zealand and Australia.

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Joseph Jefferson and his son have purchased a naphtha launch and a bungalow on Hobe Sound, Florida, and recent reports say that they are entertaining their friends with some of the finest fishing in Florida—and a proportionate share of healthy mosquitoes.

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John Wright, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Gun Club, is trying to arrange a series of team matches between his own and the New Utrecht Gun Club. The series, if arranged, will consist of three contests, ten men on a side, each club to pay $25 toward the purchase of a silver cup to be given to the club winning two out of the three contests.

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A late report in shooting circles is to the effect that the Lyndhurst Shooting Association will forward a challenge to the Boiling Springs Gun Club for the loving cup presented to the clubs of New Jersey by Shooting and Fishing. The Boiling Springs Club has held the trophy for a long while for the reason that up to the present time none of the New Jesrey organizations was able to get together a team that could compete against the Rutherford club with any prospect of success.

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The Yonkers Gun Club proposes to hold a tournament Feb. 22 at live birds. All shooting to be sweepstakes, and to be started promptly at 10:30 A. M., on the club grounds adjacent to the Hollywood Inn.

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The match recently shot between W. S. Canon of Newark, N. J., and Felix of Philadelphia did not prove satisfactory to the former, who thought it was the luck of the birds, as it is called, that led to his defeat, which was by the narrow margin of a single kill. Correspondence has already been had between the two looking toward another contest, and as each man appears to be ready to meet the other, it will without doubt come off. One of the holidays of the coming month will probably be the day selected.

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"The ducks are moving South," is the word that has been passed along the Long Island coast from east to west. The cold spell that began Christmas Day, together with the blustery southeaster that began in the small hours of the day previous have had their effect on the ducks. They took the hint, and are now winning their way in large numbers to a warmer climate. "Ducks are just as fond of living in a place where the sun shines on both sides of the fence as is the Southern darky," remarked Treasurer John Wright of the Brooklyn Gun Club. Whistlers and a few black ducks will soon be all that are left in the Long Island bays." Extreme cold does not drive away whistlers, and many a good day's spot can be had with them when nothing but airholes are left here and there in acres of sold ice.

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A New York firm is sending a four-thousand-dollar exhibit of fishing tackle to the Paris Exposition. One rod is valued at $2,600. The silver handle of this rod is engraved with fishing scenes and mounted with topaz and other stones.

***

The date of the Grand American Handicap has been fixed for the week beginning April 2. On the 3d and 4th the two preliminary events will be shot off, and the contestants will face the traps in the principal race on the morning of April 5. The tournament will be conducted under the management of Elmer E. Shaner and Edward Banks will have charge of the compilation of scores.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Many Westerners Will Take Part in the Big Trap Shooting Contest.

The Grand American Handicap, the most important trap shooting event of the year, is already attracting the attention of shooters throughout the country. During the past two seasons the contingent of Western shooters have chartered a special train of parlor cars, in which they have lived during the week's sport, and afterward visited several important cities in the East.

Arrangements are being perfected now for another special for the Western experts who will come East again full of hope and anxious to again carry the important trophy home. A partial list of the men who will make up the aggregation this year follows:

Illinois—F. P. Stannard, E. D. Bingham, W. H. Dupee, J. B. Barto, C. C. Hess, Silas Palmer, J. S. Boa, T. P. Hicks, C. P. Richards, W. F. Carver, John Watson, E. M. Steck, E. S. Rice, W. P. Leffingwell, J. L. White, Dr. S. Shaw, A. C. Paterson, J. H. Amberg, Henry Levi, Chicago; Harry Dunnell, Bert Dunnell, Fox Lake; Mayor Thomas A. Marshall, Keithsburg; Dr. J. Morris, Dixon; V. E. Boltenstein, H. E. Boltenstein, Cambridge; L. H. Owen, McHenry; George Roll, Blue Island; F. C. Riehl, Alton; E. K. Crothers, Bloomington; A. D. Sperry, Thomas Laflin, Rock Island; William Harbaugh, Geneseo; English, Mount Carroll; William Meldrath, Peoria, and Chauncey M. Powers, Decatur. Wisconsin—Dr. R. Williams, M. E. White, Richard Merrill, George Dieter, J. Wolff, H. Roland, Dr. M. L. Williamson, Milwaukee; R. J. Rockwell, Cap Deering, Columbus. Iowa—John A. Lane, Dr. W. H. Kibbey, Marshalltown; Joe Kirschner, William Milner, C. W. Budd, George McCarthy, Des Moines; Charles W. Grimm, Clear Lake; Fred Gilbert, Russell Klein, Spirit Lake; James O'Brien, Dubuque; Samuel Hoffman, Atlantic; A. H. Sheldon, Mason City, Indiana—Elmer E. Neal, Bloomfield. Minnesota—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shattuck, F. McKay, Minneapolis; H. C. Hirshey, St. Paul. Missouri—J. A. R. Elliott, Christ. Gottlieb, David Elliott, Edward Hickman, James Riley, Kansas City; F. H. Stockton, Hannibal; John J. Sumpter, Jr., St. Louis. Nebraska—G. F. Brucker, Frank Parmelee, and W. D. Burgess, Omaha. Other shooters who might join the excursion on the way are Jack Parker, Detroit, and E. H. Worthington, T. G. Upson, and Paul North, Cleveland.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

Col. Luscomb, President of the Military Athletic League, has sent an application to the Secretary of War asking for the presence of certain troops at the tournament of the Military Athletic League to be held at Madison Square Garden from March 25 to 31. Col. Luscomb also wrote to Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, advising them of the tournament and asking their co-operation. It is expected that a light battery of the Seventh Artillery from Fort Adams, a detachment of the Third Cavalry from Fort Myer, some of the Fifteenth Infantry, just returned from Cuba; a number of West Point cadets, a siege detachment from Fort Hamilton, and a good number of marines will take part in the military display. Rear Admiral Philip has already promised his support. Gov. Roosevelt has notified Col. Luscomb that he will help the league in every possible way. Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman of the New York State National Guard has accepted the offer to serve on the Military Committee, and in his letter of acceptance expressed his hearty sympathy with the work the league is doing. The following committees have been appointed:

Military—Col. C. H. Luscomb, Col. E. T. Clayton, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin, Naval Militia; Major David Wilson, Second Battery.

Athletic and Cycling—Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. Commander W. G. Ford, Naval Militia; Capt. John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. A. S. Williams, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. Charles P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment; Capt. T. W. Timpson, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. W. A. Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment.

Press and Printing—Major David Wilson, Second Battery; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment.

Boxes—Lieut. Col. T. J. Donoghue, Brigade Staff; Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment; Major W. B. Smith, Old Guard; Capt. C. B. Baldwin, Second Signal Corps; Capt. W. L. Flanagan, Second Battery; Lieut. J. C. McLeer, Troop ; Lieut. R. A. De Russy, Twelfth Regiment.

Prizes—Major S. E. Japha, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock, Eighth Regiment; Lieut. R. J. Beach, Naval Militia.

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The committee of the Amateur Athletic Union which held a meeting at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last Sunday decided to postpone the dates of the National boxing and wrestling championships to next month. The championships were originally scheduled to take place at the Broadway Athletic Club beginning Wednesday night, but the fact that only a few days remained for the athletes to train before the closing of entries made it necessary to change the dates. The committee has applied to the Broadway Athletic Club for the nights of Feb. 14, 15, and 17, and it is likely that the club will consent to these dates.

BOWLING ITEMS.

The Carruther National tournament will begin at the Elephant Club alleys, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 14. Twenty-one teams will enter, including the best bowlers in New York. Thomas B. Curtis has been elected Secretary of the tournament.

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There is a movement on foot to arrange a series of games between the winning teams in the various industrial leagues. Those who are trying to arrange the series say that a championship tournament among the winners of the Bank Clerks' League, Wholesale Drug Trade Association, Life Insurance, and Fire Insurance Leagues, would make an interesting competition.

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Probably every club now competing in the various tournaments throughout the city will enter one or more teams in the international tournament, to be held under the auspices of the United Bowling Clubs next July. The Tournament Committee has a representative in the West, and he reports that up to the present time nearly 100 clubs have signified their intention of sending a team to try for championship honors. Dr. H. Timm is in communication with clubs in Hamburg and Berlin, all of whom want to take part in the tournament.

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The Harlem League has arranged the following schedule for its postponed games: Jan. 22, Belvidere, Boulevard, Lotus; Jan. 23, Morris Wheelmen, Friendship, Grove Hill; Jan. 24, Cyclone, Audubon, Boulevard; Jan. 25, Lotus, Riverdale, Oriental; Jan. 26, Premier, Empire, Boulevard; Jan. 27, Standard, Premier, Belvidere; Jan. 28, Friendship, Riverdale, Cyclone.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Foreign Golfers May Not Visit This Country, After All.

HARRIMAN NOT GOING ABROAD

Local Players Will Soon Meet to Prepare for the Coming Season—Chicago Professional Changes.

"Golf is a wonderful game for rumors, isn't it?" remarked the Winter enthusiast as he arrived at his New Jersey club for a friendly game on the frozen greens. "Just notice in the course of a year how many predictions of big things about to happen you hear, and then try to recall how few actually take place. A few days ago we were all excited by the news from London that open champion Harry Vardon was on the point of sailing for America. This was followed a little later by the announcement that teams of men and women from the leading clubs in Great Britain were arranging for an American tour, and on top of this comes the denial that our own champion, Herbert M. Harriman, is going abroad, as was so confidently reported a month ago. I believe the denial is authoritative, as I understand that Harriman has told his friends he has no intention of going to England. Moreover I am extremely doubtful of the visit this year to our shores of any prominent foreign golfers, amateur or professional."

All golfers will admit that there is considerable ground for these statements. The news regarding Vardon was to the effect that he would reach New York toward the end of this month, but no cablegram from London has arrived stating that the champion has sailed. Members of local golf clubs have recovered from their first excitement and are falling back into the condition of not believing anything about Vardon until they see him on American soil.

The proposed visit of a team of English and Scotch amateurs is the latest rumor from across the Atlantic. It is stated that among the team will be John Ball, Jr., the amateur champion; H. H. Hilton, open champion in 1897; Charles Hutchins, Leslie Balfour Melville, J. E. Laidley, Horace Hutchinson, whose writings on golf are known wherever the game is played; Robert H. Maxwell, and John Graham. These men would make a grand team, and a meeting with an American team would be one of the most interesting events of the year, but the most sanguine expectations hardly admit that such a combination of foreign golfers can be got together for a tour this year. Some of the women golfers, it is also said, are thinking of an American journey in the near future. Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association, said last week that he had heard nothing about the visit of foreign players, and he attached little credence to the report of their coming.

Metropolitan golfers will soon be making preparations for their second annual championship, which undoubtedly will be held at Garden City, as was the case last year. The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association will be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the Metropolitan Club. The election of officers will take place, and the dates may be fixed for the championship event. The Princeton Golf Club has chosen as its delegates to that meeting Charles Griswold, Jr., and P. A. Van Doran.

This coming week, in all probability, the formal call will be sent out for the meeting of the National Association, which, as previously arranged, will be held on Feb. 28. President Thomas will soon announce the names of the Nominating Committee, and its selection of officers will be sent to the various clubs a few days before the meeting. The Lakewood Club has come into the field as a possible aspirant for the open championship. As is customary in golf circles, the officers say, if offered to them, they will take it; but they will do no electioneering for the tournament. If the open contest should be fixed in the East, none of the big events would be seen in the West this year.

A number of new clubs will be elected to membership at the annual meeting, and the Nassau Country Club of Glencove has filed an application to be elevated from its present position of allied membership to that of an associate member. This change will give the club a vote and make it eligible for future championships.

John M. Ward, the old New York baseball Captain, has become an enthusiastic golfer, as his recent election to the Captaincy of the Lawrence Harbor Golf Club will show. William Freeland, who learned his game at Nantucket, was chosen President for the ensuing year. Joseph F. Stier is the new Vice President, Frank M. Clarke Secretary, while Mortimer M. Singer remains as Treasurer.

Some idea of the amount of money invested in golf by certain clubs is seen in a statement recently made by the Chicago Golf Club, the pioneer organization in that city. The club has an excellent eighteen-hole course at Wheaton, and its property value has increased nearly $9,000 since 1898, the total valuation being over $80,000. That the club is a distinct success financially is also seen by a profit of $10,785 last year over all expenses. Over $6,000 was expended upon the links, and several improvements were made. Charles B. Macdonald, who is soon to become the club's President, has gone to Thomasville, Ga., for a Winter vacation. There is an excellent course there, and the former amateur champion will practice for the Spring games.

The Chicago professionals are discussing a plan to organize a Western professional league. Fred Herd and the Foulis brothers are highly in favor of the scheme. The idea really is a golf labor union, as the professionals intend to fix a standard price for clubs and balls, and make a uniform price of 75 cents an hour for instruction. These Western "pros" claim that many poorly equipped Scotch golfers are pouring into the country, and this prevents good instructors from getting work. They therefore wish to organize and drive these fellows from the links. The success of the scheme will be watched with interest by professionals throughout the country. If it does succeed, we may have waking delegates visiting the links to see if all the clubs and balls bear a union mark, and to ascertain if the professional is a member in good standing of the accepted order of improved golfers.

One thing for which the Chicago clubs must be given credit is that they realize the benefit to be derived from good professional talent. For over two years the open champions of the United States and others of the first rank have hailed from Chicago. The present open champion, William Smith, is now making a tour of Florida links, and he has been re-engaged for another year by the Midlothian Club of Chicago. For his assistants Smith will have David Bell and George Smith, a young brother of the champion, but who showed much promise on Western links last year of becoming a noted golfer. Lawrence Auchterlanie, who has gone back to Scotland to be married, will return early in the season to the Glen View Club. Alexander Smith and Frederick Herd, last year's champion, will remain with the Washington Park Club. Peter Walker, who had charge of the Onwentsia links last year, has returned to Scotland for good, and his assistant, William Marshall, will be the Onwentsia professional this year.

There was a rumor that James and David Foulis would leave the Chicago Club, but they have recently stated that they will remain for another year. In point of service, they are among the oldest professionals in the West, and it would seem strange not to find the Foulis brothers on the Wheaton links. Henry Turpie will remain at the Edgewater Golf Club. He started this month for a three months' engagement at the Audubon Golf Club of New Orleans, where the officials intend to bring their course up to first-class standards. The Edgewater Club may abandon its present grounds in a short time for more desirable quarters. Alexander Taylor will go to Exmoor. David McIntosh will go from Dayton, Ohio, to be the greenskeeper of the Westward Ho Club, and John Adams will take charge of the Hinsdale links.

The recent professional tournament at the Oakland Golf Club, Cal., the first big one of that character ever held on the Pacific Coast, was won by Horace Rawlins, the open champion in 1895, and who was a White Mountain professional during the Summer. He won the first prize of $100. The second, a purse of $50, was taken by Alexander Smith of Chicago. William Stephenson of the home club came in third, and James Melville of the Delmonti Club, California, was fourth. The competition was at 36 holes, and it was witnessed by the golfing fraternity of San Francisco and Oakland.

Boston golfers are again looking forward to the establishment of a local league, on lines similar to the Metropolitan Golf Association in this locality. The effort made in that direction last year failed of success owing to the coldness of several clubs, but a strong demand has arisen this Winter for the organization of the leading clubs. The league may take in a wider territory than the immediate Boston district, and it may be called the Massachusetts Golf League. At the coming annual meeting of the Wollaston Golf Club, it is expected that some definite plan of action may be adopted. If the Brookline Country Club, Myopia, Essex County, Oakley Country, and Wollaston all join forces to make the scheme a success, the union of golf clubs will be speedily formed, and the coming season may then witness the first Massachusetts championship.

Public golf links are evidently growing in favor, although outside of New York and Boston the public courses are not kept in the best playing condition. The latest indication in this respect is that the Denver, Col., golfers are making arrangements to lay out a public course in the suburbs of that city.

One of the golf courses in the South which has grown steadily in popularity during the last two years is the Pinehurst golf links, at Pinehurst, N. C. The course is owned by John W. Tufts of Boston, and several players from that city are now keeping the links in activity. One of the stars is Mrs. E. A. Manice of Pittsfield, Mass., who is well known as an able competitor in the recent women's amateur championship. The Rev. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, Merrill Waters of this city, and Dr. E. R. Pfarre of Brooklyn are among the other golfers.

YALE'S NEW ROWING SYSTEM.

Class Crews to be Formed and the 'Varsity Eight to be Selected from Them—Stroke to be Modified.

The rowing council at Yale University has become satisfied that the system used at Yale for so many years to develop 'Varsity and freshmen crews does not bring about the best results, and for this year an entirely new system has been adopted for crew training. Dr. Edson E. Gallaudet, the head coach, and Capt. Allen, at a recent dinner given at the Yale Club in New York, outlined a plan of working on class lines this year, a scheme indorsed by all the old Yale oarsmen present.

Immediately after the Junior Prom Capt. Allen, instead of issuing a call for 'Varsity crew candidates, will call for candidates for class crews, and it is expected that enough men will respond from the three upper classes to form ten of twelve eights. Each of these crews will have a head coach, who will be under the direction of Dr. Gallaudet. These squad coaches, each of whom will have several assistants, are all seasoned oarsmen, well fitted to teach the stroke. Capt. Allen will take personal charge of the freshmen and will have as assistants J. H. Niedecken and H. P. Wickes, members of last year's 'Varsity crew. The men chosen to take care of the other squads are: Seniors, J. P. Brock, 1900; juniors, P. Gordon Brown, 1901; sophomores, J. W. Cross, 1900.

The various crews will be kept at work in the tank learning the stroke until about the middle of March, when the men having done the best work will be sent out on the water to row in fours and eights. At about this time a college crew will be formed to meet an outside crew, probably that of Annapolis. With all these crews on the water, there will be plenty of seasoned material to draw from from the representative crews. Indeed, there will be no final selection of a 'Varsity crew until after the Spring regatta on Lake Saltonstall in May, so that every man in a class boat will have a chance to qualify for the 'Varsity crew until after the third week in May.

This new system should bring about a boom in rowing at Yale. It will lead to annual class races every year. Each class will develop crews for eights, fours, doubles, and even single sculls. A similar system was in vogue at Yale in the early seventies, and it was the means of bringing into prominence Julian W. Kennedy, one of the best amateur scullers the country ever had. At that time the Dunham Boat Club was used as a medium for training. An attempt was made last year, through the Dunham Boat Club, to develop 'Varsity oarsmen, but was not successful because of the lack of equipment at the boat house. It is thought that the new plan of working on class lines may be a little difficult at first, because of the lack of equipment at hand, but facilities of every description will be provided as soon as possible.

There is just such a system in vogue at Harvard. At the Cambridge University, instead of class crews, there are opposing boat clubs, the Weld and Newell. Both of these clubs develop crews that race during the Spring. The success of this system was plainly shown last year at New London.

There will be a slight change in the stroke at Yale this year, due to the fact that the wide blade will replace the English plan of narrow blade. This will necessitate the lengthening of the slide and the shortening of the swing. Last year's blade was six inches. The one adopted this year is seven inches wide.

BOATING PLANS AT YALE.

Great Effort Will Be Made to Get a Winning Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Extensive plans are on foot to make boating at Yale this year the predominating feature in the athletic line. Capt. Allen of the Yale 'Varsity crew is determined to turn out a winning eight. He and Head Coach Gallaudet have devised a new training scheme from which they expect great results. The idea of the men is to have at least 100 oarsmen candidates for the regular eight. In order to get this number of men in training, an attempt will be made to organize three or four crews in each of the upper three classes. After the men of these crews have been in training for several months, Capt. Allen is of the opinion that he will find some fresh material for the regular university crew.

This plan is put in operation for a special reason. Nearly all the men who are styled as having sure seats in the boat of the 'Varsity crew the coming season will be graduated this year. This will give boating at Yale an unfavorable outlook for the next season. So the athletic managers are killing two birds with one stone in the contemplated arousing of boating interest among a larger number of students.

The call for the class crews will probably be made on Wednesday of this week. The fact is, unless some fresh material is put in the boat this year, that Yale's eight seats will be vacated in June. Capt. Allen and his fellow-crewmen all graduate. The managers feel that their places must be filled and from the largest squad of substitutes that can possibly be gathered.

Each of the class crews will have a coach, and all will be responsible to Head Coach Gallaudet. It is not now expected that any of the class crews or even the 'Varsity eight will be able to row in the harbor before the middle of March. From now on the practice work will be confined to the tanks in the gymnasium.

COACH WARD'S METHODS.

He Thinks Rowing Machine Practice Better than Tank Work.

Coach Ellis Ward, who has in the past two years turned out winning crews at the University of Pennsylvania, has nearly one hundred candidates for rowing honors under his care. Every afternoon the veteran coach has the men take exercise on the machines in squads of eight. Each squad of men occupy the machine for about twenty minutes, during which time the men are taught the rudiments of rowing, and are grounded in the principles of the catch, pull, recovery, and slide of the Ward stroke. With those who know the stroke the exercise is quite light.

Coach Ward is not a believer in tank work, using perforated oars, for Winter training. He thinks the rowing machine far superior. This advantage, he claims, lies in the fact that a man can be taught the stroke more easily, as in machine work the stroke is taken apart, so to speak—divided into catch, recovery, leg drive, and the like. In tank work, no matter how the oar is fixed, the man must pull it through the water. It is just the opposite in a boat. In the latter case the oar catches the water and the boat is pulled through. This stroke is very fatiguing to beginners. The coach has a number for each part of the stroke in machine work, and each man can go through each part of the stroke in response to the numbers as they are called by the coach.

At the University of Pennsylvania they have a way of testing a man's rowing strength by comparison. When the crews go out on the river early in March, two candidates are put in a pair-oared shell, each with one oar. If both pull with equal strength the boat will shoot straight ahead, but if one man pulls stronger than the other, the boat will swerve to that side.

POLO SEASON PROSPECTS.

Doubtful Whether an American Team Will Enter the International Contest in Paris—Lakewood Field.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, does not believe that this country will be represented by a polo team during the Paris Exposition. An international polo tournament is announced as one of the attractions, just as an international golf competition has been included among the probabilities. Those who play golf, whether in America, England, or India, play it according to certain fixed rules, but with polo it is different, as the French game differs considerably from the English game. Among other things, the French game allows the hooking of mallets, and some of the other rulings are less stringent than is the case on polo fields here. An American team, therefore, would have to be fully picked and do some playing together in order to master the strange rules and be able to meet international opponents on an equal footing.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Herbert, "that a number of American polo players will be in Paris during the exposition, but it is not likely that many will be there at once, and I doubt if any man will take his ponies over, or otherwise go equipped to play polo on French grounds. It would be a very expensive undertaking, as you see, to make an effort to send over an American team, and, all rumors to the contrary, I do not believe our players will compete in a foreign tournament."

George Gould, who has been reported as going to France prepared to play polo, denies that he will play, although he expects to visit the exposition with his family. The polo games on his Lakewood field have ceased for the present, and no more playing will be done there until early in the Spring. That is, the big field will not be used until that time, probably in April, for the turf is too soft, and one day's playing now would do damage that could not be repaired by weeks of hard work. The indications are that George Gould will open the polo season in this locality by a series of club tournaments on his grounds. The Lakewood field will be in playable condition much earlier than others in this vicinity, and April and May will see a number of events taking place at that resort.

Frank J. Macky, one of the strongest players on the Onwentsia polo team of Chicago, is anxious that some of his Western friends should join him on the polo field of Paris this Summer. Mr. Macky has lived in England during the past year, where he has extensive stables at Leamington, Warwickshire, and he has become as well known among English polo men as he is here. He made a reputation three years ago, when he took a team of English players to Paris, among whom was J. W. Drybrough, who was killed in a polo game in England last Summer. Mr. Macky himself rides American polo ponies entirely, and on more than one occasion they have proved vastly superior to those ridden by his rivals. His English team won first place in a big Paris tournament and returned covered with laurels.

AMONG THE THOROUGHBREDS.

Two thoroughbred mares consigned to William C. Whitney arrived in this city Thursday afternoon in John Miller's special car from Lexington, Ky. It is said that they may be shipped at once to Europe.

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Another handsome two-year-old filly by Kingston was among the arrivals from Lexington Friday. Philip Dwyer owns the youngster, which was sent at once to his stables, where it will be placed in training at an early date.

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Word was received from McCabe's yesterday to the effect that His Royal Highness had begun work on the Brooklyn track.

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Kris Kringle, the Western crack, which was purchased by J. W. Colt a short time ago for $3,000, was the stellar passenger in Wilson's car from the West Thursday afternoon.

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The dispersal sale of the Monmouth Park Stock Farm, near Little Silver, N. J., took place yesterday. The farm was the property of Augustus Clason, and the sale included the thoroughbred stallion Pactolus, several brood mares, yearlings, and two-year-olds, as well as the farm, five-furlong race track, stables, work horses, vehicles, &c. A number of New York horsemen attended the sale.

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Jockey Odom, one of last year's leading lightweight jockeys in the East, who has spent the last few months at his home in Georgia, is in Cincinnati, and will ride in the meeting there for Thomas Magee. William C. Whitney has first call on the clever lightweight. Second call on him for next season has been secured by John E. Madden.

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Jockey Frank Leary has renewed his contract to ride for the Messrs. Hitchcock.

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Boland is in the van of winning jockeys at the New Orleans meeting, with thirty winning mounts. Mitchell is second, with twenty-four victories, and Wedderstrand is third, with twenty-one.

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The Spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, at Toronto, will begin on Thursday, May

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE ELSBERG AND FORD BILLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES Mr. Agar, late member of the Board of Education, made an exhaustive review of the condition, defects, and possible remedies appertaining to the city school system.

In another column was a very compact letter by Principal Ettinger, President of the Manhattan Teachers' Association. The contrast between the breadth of treatment by Mr. Agar and the tendency to contraction of treatment by Mr. Ettinger is decidedly marked. The latter sums up his brief review with, "Let the Legislature deal with teachers' salaries first, school administration afterward."

Now, this is precisely what Mr. Ettinger entreated the Legislature to do last Winter, and it consented to do so—"deal with teachers' salaries first and school administration afterward." The gentlemen interested in other bills waived their claims and allowed the Ahearn bill to pass. The result has been just what was foreseen—pandemonium ever since about unpaid salaries. The "afterward" which Mr. Ettinger speaks of is now again at hand. He, however, again asks the two gentlemen, whose ideas of legislation are at least as comprehensive as his own, to again stand aside and listen to his plans about salaries. Is there nothing in a school system to be considered but salaries? Is not good administration for both pupils and teachers necessary? Why, before any structure is even complete the process of decay sets in. The school system is not exempt from this natural law. I cannot believe that the motives of the teachers are as mercenary and selfish as represented, or that they are so eager for increases as to fail to see the need of permanent provision for revenue and improved administration.

It is improbable that more than a small per cent. of the teachers have read Section 1,091 as amended in Mr. Elsberg's bill. It is safe to say, however, that it is more liberal in its provisions for every member of the school force than the most sanguine hopes of any one of them had dared to anticipate. Even superannuated Superintendents are well cared for. Would it not be well to print 10,000 slips of this Section 1,091 as amended and circulate them among the teachers? Let them get their information from the original source rather than from hearsay and from committees that are coached to misrepresent.

The Elsberg and the Ford bills are supplementary, and together provide a cure for most of the evils our children and class teachers meet in the schools. The rest must be trusted to wise administration, which is the most rare blessing. Let each class teacher have in hand a few slips of Section 1,091 as amended ready to give to any associate who has a complaint to offer.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900. A CITIZEN.

SOCIALISM CLEARLY DEFINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from the editorial comments and from the letter of Mr. Conyngton there seems to be a confusion of thought as to what Socialism is.

Socialism is based upon and is a natural law of evolution. It is not a theory but a recognition of inevitable conditions that are working out their own ends. Consider for one moment the methods of production of today and fifty or sixty years ago. In the period referred to the individual effort produced its result; the producer with his hands got in numberless instances the full product of his labor; the business man embarked with his small capital and made a success; but with the growth of population and the era of machinery, competition ran its race and landed in utter failure; 96 per cent. of the men who embark in business to-day fail, hence the wisdom of co-operation naturally superseding such a wasteful and destructive system. Manufacturers banded together in self-defense and formed the modern trust. Mr. Conyngton pithily remarks that Socialists of extreme views are watching the advent of trusts with a view to State Socialism as their ultimate end. The living issue for the masses will be subordination under trust management or subordination under State Socialism. Here is where Mr. Conyngton strikes a snag and shows he has not grasped the principles of Socialism, but his statement of subordination under the trusts is perfectly correct. The logical outcome of trusts must inevitably end in two classes—masters and slaves. His conception of State Socialism is evidently based on military interpretation of the Emperor William kind and is not Socialism at all.

Under Socialism proper the whole people will form the Government under the principle of the initiative, referendum, and imperative mandate. This elective principle with its power of recall will apply to the conducting of public affairs as well as in all branches of the industrial co-operation effected. The most efficient and conscientious servers of the people will alone maintain their position, and only so long as they continue to do so. The captains of industry will be servants and not, as now, masters of the people.

Individualism will have the greatest scope, but it will be an individualism not of selfishness, but service, with the honors and merits far higher than the titles so eagerly sought to-day.

The means of production will be even more centralized than the trust of to-day. Each man under public ownership of machinery will get the full product of his labor according to his deeds. In no way will the right of property so accumulated be interfered with.

The means of transportation and communication will be owned by the people themselves, and the men engaged therein will conduct the business, electing the most competent as managers and Directors, and recalling the incompetent and untrustworthy.

Under Socialism money and its functions will be properly understood, and the monetary system of to-day will be a thing of the past. The care of the aged, the sick, the infirm, and the deformed will be emphasized in marked tenderness and care, and no ban of pauperism will be known. The idle and lazy and worthless will have to work or starve.

Socialism, in short, is the co-operation of all for the benefit of all. Trustism is Socialism for the few at the expense and destruction of the many. To-day the machine is a curse. Under Socialism it will be a blessing, lightening labor and shortening hours. This may seem to be a dream, but bear in mind it is environment that makes the man. Change the environment and the man will change with it. WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 14, 1900.

A "LIMITED SOCIALIST'S" VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you pursue the subject of the proper distribution of wealth. It does seem to me that in your three or four articles, and especially in a long letter from a friend of Mr. Carnegie's you argue only upon the surface of the question. Your first article justified the possession of great wealth by the generosity of the holder. Your second article shifted the ground to the statement that a shallow socialism would destroy individualism. Perhaps a shallow socialism would.

Merely to declare that the advocates of a reform are disgruntled or visionary does not or ought not to strengthen the other side. A defender of things as they are is not deep or observant who does not know that many men are working brilliantly and successfully under the present system who realize its evils, and are fighting strenuously for what they believe to be an attainable ideal.

As to the suppression of individualism, you quite give your case away when you state the fact that individualism is to a large extent already smothered. This is so not by the efforts of Socialists, shallow or otherwise, but by the natural and unforeseen growth of vast combinations entrenched by men who think they are anything but Socialists. This is a fact, not a theory. If a company can sell shoes at 83 people are not going to pay 36 in order that men may start shops and cultivate individuality. In the modern competitive world utility and cheapness must drive all before them.

The Prayer Book tells the humble individual to be satisfied in that condition to which God has called him. The American has believed that God has called him to where he can get. As a result individualism for personal gain has stopped at nothing, from the man who holds up a railroad train to the capitalist and shrewd lawyers who hold up the whole road. Vast fortunes have been made by honesty and ability, by every kind of shrewdness and fraud, and by blind luck. Out of this riot of individualism has come a certain order where here and there a supreme individualist stands on a mountain of stocks and bonds. We are all Socialists to some extent—even the editor of THE TIMES. But there are innumerable limited Socialists like the writer who do not believe that these supreme individualists are the best expression of individualism. We see that these fortunes are the result of monopoly almost invariably. But whatever one may think of the original accumulator, what are we to say of that other supreme individualist, the multimillionaire baby? We often wonder what this five or ten pounds of human pulp is thinking of. In the case of the multimillionaire baby of course we know. He employs a vast army of labor, and he is thinking of that. He endows colleges, he founds art schools, and hospitals, and he is thinking of them. And so he grows up thinking of the wise benefactions by which he justifies his wealth. Or is it of baronial castles in the South, of palaces at Newport, of automobiles, and horses that he thinks. Having attained his majority, he finds that by energy and ability he has doubled his fortune, and can now marry the multi-millionaire playmate across the way and help found that aristocracy of wealth which Dr. Huntington strangely says we don't possess. I believe many intelligent people scarcely realize that these babies merely inherit certain pieces of paper which enable them to tax the great and grateful public. I say 'grateful, for why should they otherwise double the babies' fortunes for them?

We believe that the Government can control all great public affairs, and that the individualist who wishes to control and manage them can find scope for his ability and energy in serving the public for a fair reward, instead of working for his own pocket all the time. We do not believe that men of great executive ability are more mercenary than clergymen or poets or men of science. The splendid services, scantily paid, of many men in the army or navy, on the civil Government disprove it.

Destroy monopoly in land and in franchises of all sorts and you cut the ground from under most of these great fortunes, but you do not destroy the men. They are there yet. Outside of what the Government ought to control it is already proved that a system of co-operation is possible where every man may receive a fair share. It is not necessary that there should be one boss individualist who swallows and owns all the little individuals in the company, as capital is but the sum of the earnings of all.

Mr. Carnegie says, I believe, that no man should die a multi-millionaire. The President of the State Bar Association, assembled at Albany, favors the confiscation of all over $10,000,000 bequeathed to any person. There are signs of an irrepressible conflict. The strength of the conservative lies not in his reasonableness, but in the enormous inertia that he owns to an established system. But a glacier moves, though we may not see it, and the editor of THE TIMES is on that glacier. B. H. NADAL.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Continental policy of the United States is something very much larger than the platform in which President Monroe, in 1823, defined the attitude of the United States toward the schemes of the "Holy Alliance" with respect to this hemisphere. The great powers of Continental Europe were meditating both a restoration to Spain of her lost colonies and a seizing, for their own behoof or for that of Spain, of the "unoccupied" territories of the Americas. On both of these points President Monroe declared the purpose of the United States: We would stand neutral in Spain's quarrel with her revolted colonies; we could not regard with indifference an armed alliance of the European powers with Spain against them; in this western world there is no "unoccupied territory" in the civilian's understanding of the phrase; we must regard as a menace to the peace of these continents any settlements hereafter founded by European Governments upon so-called "unoccupied" territory in the Western Hemisphere. That was as much as the occasion called for from President Monroe; in England's opinion it was more than the occasion called for, though England stood with us in opposing the powers banded for the subjugation of our southern neighbors, she had no mind to halt in her career of expansion, and insisted that "the whole of the 'unoccupied' parts of America should remain open to her future settlements as before." In such terms as these does the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 formulate so much of what we may call the instinctive American continental policy as the then existing state of affairs required, and no more. That declaration of continental policy being plainly pro re nata, the National consciousness found in it only partial expression; nevertheless "Monroe Doctrine" became a popular name for our international policy regarding this hemisphere. But what American since Monroe's day, or in Monroe's day, ever used the phrase as signifying only what Monroe declared in the message of Dec. 2, 1823, or John Quincy Adams in communications to the Governments of England and Russia in the July previous? In the mind of the people of the United States the Monroe Doctrine has ever meant America for Americans; this hemisphere for the people that inhabit it, yet with allowance of continued possession of their existing colonial territories by the English, the French, the Dutch, there shall be no expansion of European dominions in America by occupation of territory before held in sovereignty by any American State; if there arise disputes about boundaries between such European colonial possessions and American States, such disputes may be determined by diplomacy or by arbitration. From a recent interpretation of the doctrine it would appear that the people of the United States would not suffer such disputes to be decided by the rule of force in the first instance, for such was the "order from Washington" in 1895 which made the grab policy of a certain great power, not Germany, "ridiculous," and that "order from Washington" was held by Congress and the great mass of the American people to be an expression of their understanding of the Monroe Doctrine.

But now THE NEW YORK TIMES tells us that if the German Emperor shall by negotiation win possession of Brazil or any part of the territory of Brazil "the United States will not undertake in any way to prevent the transaction." On what ground is this large license granted to Emperor William? On this, that in Mr. Cleveland's celebrated Venezuela message it is said that "any adjustment of the boundary which Venezuela may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot be objected to by the United States." Does the passage in any way define American policy in the case of an intrusion of Germany, either by force or by peaceful negotiation, into the family of American States and colonies? What question of boundaries exists between Germany and any American State? None. THE TIMES admits; but then "what is true of adjustment of boundary is also true of any other policy involving possession of territory," hence "if Germany wants any part or the whole of Brazil, and can persuade that republic to convey it freely and of its own will, the United States will not undertake in any way to prevent the transaction."

Your consequence is not involved in Mr. Cleveland's dictum. What is true of adjustment of boundary is not also true of acquisition of territory by a government that is not conterminous and that is entirely foreign to these continents. Mr. Cleveland contended against British occupation of territory claimed to be Venezuelan, and compelled the aggressor governments to submit the question of boundary to arbitration. Such acting in full accordance with the Monroe declaration of the American continental policy, which expressly recognized the right of England to acquire any over territory at that time possessed by her, and as any subsequent incident of such sovereignty, the inevitableness of boundary disputes. These disputes might be settled by negotiation or they might be decided by war.

In either case the United States might with entire consistency stand neutral. The United States has submitted to arbitration or to diplomatic settlement many a controversy over boundaries. Are we to suppose that she will ever submit to arbitration her sovereignty over Minnesota or Maine? Is what is true of adjustment of boundaries between British Columbia and Alaska true of English occupation of territory hitherto admittedly American?

Unless the American people, in this era of good feeling and expansionism, are ready to turn their backs upon the Monroe Doctrine and the whole continental policy of the United States, Germany will do wisely if she strengthens her navy very considerably before she commences her colonizing projects in Brazil. In the words of Monroe, "It is impossible that we should behold in any form of indifference" the founding of a German imperial colony anywhere upon these continents. With Jefferson, the people of the United States will oppose the transfer to a European power of any part of this Western Hemisphere, whether by "conquest, cession, or acquisition in any way." With Lewis Cass, they will "by force if necessary, resist the acquisition of dominion on the continent by any European power, by whatever mode, or however derived." These American statesmen are quoted here not as authorities—the American continental policy is no scholasticism and needs no confirmation from statesmen or civilians—but simply as organs of American national sentiment. The doctrine called of Monroe is a fundamental article of the American political creed.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1900.

GEN. MAURY AND COL. CURTIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday issue, in the Topics of the Times, you relate some interesting incidents in the life of Gen. Dabney H. Maury. You may wish to give space for a short story in two parts, in which he and a citizen of your State were the principal characters.

In the battle of Drury's Farm, Virginia, May 16, 1864—the one in which Gen. Grant said Gen. Butler was bottled up—Gen. D. H. Maury commanded a brigade in the army of Gen. Beauregard, which attacked early in the morning, under cover of a dense fog, the Army of the James, then operating under the personal command of and on the plans of Gen. B. F. Butler. Gen. W. F. Smith commanded the Eighteenth Corps, and occupied the ground between the James River and the Mechanicsville and Petersburg Pike. Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore commanded the Tenth Corps, which was stationed south of the pike; Terry's division was on the left of the line, and Gen. J. W. Turner's between Terry and the pike. The One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers had been brought up the night of the 15th, but were not put into the line until after the engagement had commenced and the Confederates had driven back the whole line except Turner's division. Then Gen. Turner ordered Col. Curtis to take a position near a piece of woods, some forty rods north of the line of the division as then formed, perhaps fifty rods south of the Petersburg Pike, and to hold it until the division could be withdrawn, after which Curtis was to retire in the best manner possible; in plain words, the One Hundred and Forty-second was to be sacrificed, if necessary, to save the division. This fact was patent to both Turner and Curtis at the time. Terry's division was retreating at the time the One Hundred and Forty-second was ordered forward, and the left of Turner's line was already moving to the rear. The position was gained without difficulty, and while held the regiment was not sharply engaged with the enemy in front.

The regiment was not long in position when a brigade of Confederate troops marched east on the Petersburg Pike, carrying their arms at "a right shoulder shift," and after passing by Curtis's regiment halted and ordered arms. Several mounted men, probably the brigade staff, gathered near the head of the line, and soon after two mounted men rode toward the One Hundred and Forty-second. About the time the brigade in the road halted, those in front of the One Hundred and Forty-second ceased firing, at which time all the regiments of Turner's division, except that bearing the One Hundred and Forty-second, had left the front, but Curtis would have disobeyed orders had he moved before the regiment on his left. When it faced to the rear and took one step, Curtis commanded, "About face, double quick, march," and the best running it ever did was in getting over the twenty-five rods to a ravine. When the order to face about was given, the Confederate mounted officers were more than half a mile away from the road to the One Hundred and Forty-second, and in a direct line between the two forces. The best position to prevent the troops in the road from firing into the retreating Yankees, which they could not safely do until the officers were out of the line of fire. This advantage was improved, and the One Hundred and Forty-second was most energetically urged to the ravine in its front. As soon as the troops in front of the position occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-second could come out into the clearing and the brigade in the road could face to the rear rank they all opened fire upon the retreating regiment, which was comparatively safe after it entered the ravine, and leisurely marched about one mile to the east and joined the army, where it was warmly congratulated by the division commander for escaping after it had been regarded as virtually captured. In the morning there were about 800 men in line. Of this number 119 were left in a space of twenty-five rods—killed or wounded. None were captured not disabled.

The second part took place in Richmond in April, 1865. Gen. Curtis was chief of Gen. E. O. C. Ord's staff. Gen. Ord commanded the Army of the James and Department of Virginia and North Carolina. On the day of Curtis's arrival in Richmond, which was before the armies returned from Appomattox, he was taken by James H. Grant to the latter's house, and treated as a welcome guest, not because there were any bonds of sympathy between them, but because, in the state of disorder following the occupation of Richmond by colored troops, many of the people were terrified and in a state of utter despair—so that a Federal officer in a Richmond house was regarded as the best protection possible at the time. The Grants were a prominent and wealthy family, and generous dispensers of true Virginia hospitality, as understood in the best days of the Old Dominion. Grant's house and ample grounds adjoined the Executive Mansion, and Mrs. Grant was one of Mrs. Davis's closest friends. The Grants were indefatigable in looking after the unfortunate friends, and daily had every seat at their table occupied by those who had been active participants in the late contest. At one time Gen. Stevens, the engineer officer who planned and constructed the works on the south side of the James, from the outer line of which Gen. Butler's army had been repulsed May 16, 1864, with Gen. D. H. Maury and two other officers, were at dinner when the host asked Gen. Stevens how he had passed the day—it must be known time hung heavily on the hands of the prominent Confederates, and on none more so than those who had been officers of our military and naval service, as both Stevens and Maury had been.

Gen. Stevens replied that he had been inspecting the battlefield of May 16, 1864, and was glad to know that his engineering works had contributed to the success of Gen. Beauregard on that day.

Stevens's reference to the battle brought Gen. Maury into the conversation, who said he witnessed on that day one of the most foolhardy incidents he had seen in the entire war, and went on to relate his operations in the early morning, and later of his having been sent down the Petersburg Pike with his brigade to gather up as many Yankees as possible—a large number had already been captured from the Eighteenth Corps. He found, he said, a large regiment with new uniforms and bright guns stationed near a piece of woods, about fifty rods south of the pike. He rode behind his brigade past the regiment and halted, believing that a demand for its surrender would, under the circumstances, be promptly complied with, for which purpose he dispatched two officers to make the demand and conduct the regiment to Richmond, where he intended to exhibit it to the Confederate authorities, when, much to his surprise and chagrin, he saw, before his officers could reach the regiment, it face about and start to the rear at a double-quick. He opened fire as soon as possible on the retreating regiment, as did the troops on coming out of the woods in front of the position, but they had so suddenly left, it soon entered a ravine, from which it emerged beyond his fire, and he saw what he had regarded as a most valuable trophy irretrievably lost. He found on the field more than 100 men killed or wounded; probably nine-tenths escaped. Gen. Maury supposed the story would be new to every person at the table. His friends expressed their regrets that he should have suffered the loss of so valuable a prize as a full regiment. He then turned to Curtis and said:

"This regiment was from New York, but I cannot give the name of its Colonel or its number, but it was in the One Hundred and Forties or One Hundred and Fifties. Can you tell me of its history, and how soon it was destroyed by its reckless commander of that day? As for the Colonel, I have no doubt he was early disabled or killed."

Curtis gave the numbers of the New York regiments engaged in that battle, reserving the One Hundred and Forty-second for the last. When that was named, Gen. Maury said:

"That is the regiment; its Colonel's horse was killed, a prisoner said, in the earlier part of the action," and then proceeded to express his unqualified disapproval of an officer's taking such chances to avoid capture—chances not likely to be attended with success once in a hundred times.

Curtis replied that the regiment was last engaged in the assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., and was then with the army operating against Johnston. It was and had been in a condition to perform efficient work, and had had its full share of losses, but by the addition of recruits it had been able to take into action as many men as the average regiments of the army in which it had served.

Gen. Maury asked: "What has become of the reckless Colonel? When was he killed or disabled?"

Curtis replied: "The Colonel is 'yet alive,' somewhat battered, it is true, but still doing duty. It affords me pleasure to present to you what is left of him," as Curtis put his hand on his breast—"and to express the satisfaction he has always felt that he did not accept your escort to Richmond, although for the best part of three years he was among those who earnestly endeavored to reach Richmond; but when he saw your eagerness to conduct him he suddenly felt that he did not want to go."

Gen. Maury replied: "You will remember I have not in my criticism questioned your bravery, but your discretion. And I still think, notwithstanding you saved a large part of your regiment, that your conduct was not justified."

"We differ," said Curtis; "while the loss was great, it is not to be compared with the loss of a regiment, which in all probability would not have been exchanged in time to have been of any service to the army." And he believed, as he had throughout the whole war, that a commander who decides that it is better to be killed than captured, unless actually ambushed, will, in a majority of cases, escape both death and defeat. J.

New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

EARLY IRISH CIVILIZATION.

My attention has been drawn to a controversy now being waged in your columns. I desire with your permission to say a few words on some of the matters in discussion. Some one referred to Father Thomas Burke, O. P., as a "great Irish scholar." There is surely some mistake here. He was a renowned preacher in the English tongue, whose knowledge of Ireland and Irish history was acquired through an English medium. But there is no evidence to show that as an Irishman he was anything more than a stark illiterate. History comes into dispute. It is well to bear in mind that history judges past events solely on the testimony of unimpeachable and, if possible, contemporary records. Therefore the only rational dispute about a historical fact is one concerned with the interpretation and classification of evidence. In deciding what evidence is admissible, it is universally conceded that we must discriminate against the following: First, the desire of any one, however burning, that things already passed into act should be otherwise, and, second, mere abnormal vigor of assertion. Yet, to the confusion of all well-grounded testimony, those are the only criteria sustaining Mr. Rhead's round assertion that "neither priest nor layman, learned or unlearned, can prove that Ireland since the flood was more civilized than England, Scotland, or Wales." Let us see.

Dr. Heinrich Zimmer, Professor of Philology in the University of Greifswald, Germany, in the "Preussische Jahrbücher" in 1887, (published by Putnam in English in 1891,) says: "Ireland can, indeed, lay claim to a great past; she can not only boast of having been the birthplace and abode of high culture in the fifth and sixth centuries, * * * but also of having made strenuous efforts in the seventh and up to the tenth century to spread her learning among the German and Romance peoples, thus forming the actual foundation of our present Continental civilization." What were the English doing at this time?

M. Darmesteter, the eminent French authority on early history, says:

"* * * The Renaissance began in Ireland 700 years before it was known in Italy. During three centuries Ireland was the asylum of the higher learning which took sanctuary there from the uncultured States of Europe. At one time Armagh, the religious capital of Christian Ireland, was the metropolis of civilization." What about London?

Dr. Holger Pedersen, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Copenhagen, writing in an American publication in 1899, says:

"* * * It is the Irish nation that bestowed mediaeval literature upon Europe. It is the Irish nation that possesses the most wonderful mediaeval literature, and the Irish language is the most interesting language in Europe."

Perhaps the learned professor meant "English" instead of "Irish."

Of this literature Dr. Douglas Hyde says that "the remnant preserved from destruction by the Danes and the English would fill 1,400 octavo volumes, and probably many of the most important remains of it are found in Trinity College, Dublin; Maynooth, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in Milan, St. Gall, and Berne, Switzerland; Vienna, Würtemberg, Carlsruhe, &c. Mr. Rhead intimates that this literature is of modern make-up, (a philological impossibility,) because a "French artist" assured him that "not one of them is genuine." The manuscripts at Milan, St. Gall, Würtemburg, and Berne were edited and published by at least four distinguished scholars, viz., Ascoli, Nigra, Stokes, and Zeuss, the last of whom being the great German pioneer and master of modern Celtic research, and Stokes the greatest living authority upon the old Irish (language.) Are we to accept their testimony or Mr. Rhead's nameless "French artist"?

Westwood, the English authority on early art in the British Islands, said: "Were it not for Irishmen these islands would contain no primitive works of art worth mentioning. The Book of Kells is unquestionably the most elaborately executed manuscript of so early a date now in existence."

Mr. Ernest Smith of the School of Mines, London, ("Transactions," 1893,) testified to the superior quality and greater quantity of Irish gold ornaments in the Bronze Age, and "Prehistoric Art," by Thomas Wilson, published by the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, 1898, states: "The Archaeological Museum in Dublin is probably the richest in gold objects of any in Europe."

These cover the field of civilization generally, and of its evidences in language, literature, and art. As to music, concerning which Mr. Rhead is equally at sea, I would recommend that he attend the lectures now being given by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell of this society on "Irish Music," under the auspices of the New York Board of Education, in the printed synopsis of which he will find "chapter and verse" of the authorities quoted from.

As to the decline of Irish civilization, Dr. Zimmer, in the work before mentioned, says it was owing to the subjugation of Ireland by the English. Miss Margaret Stokes, the highest authority of that day on Irish art, has written: "Since the Norman invasion the native character of Ireland has best found expression in her music. No work of purely Celtic art, whether in illumination of the sacred writings, or in gold or bronze or stone, was wrought by Irish hands after that century."

Mr. Rhead objects to the testimony of "priests, mostly Irish," but of the above authorities there is not one priest, not one Catholic, and only three Irish. But they are scholars, who, from their thorough acquaintance with the Irish and other early languages, are fully equipped to make their researches at first hand. Mr. Rhead has made a bold assertion. (I won't use the adjective he applied to Fr. McLaughlin's statements,) and I now beg to say to him that he cannot substantiate it with the evidence of one person who is qualified as a witness, and that he cannot find a single scholar in a position to controvert the authorities herein named. He evidently reads in the old or English school, whose writers, under the influence of racial prejudice and bigotry, sought without the capacity for thorough investigation, to color facts according to their tastes. He should read for a while in the new school, the leaders of which are Germans and Frenchmen whose scholarship is thorough, accurate, and unbiased, and with whom research is a science, not an end for misrepresentation and slander.

Should Mr. Rhead desire to honestly study this subject, upon which he has been so grossly misled, this society will be only too glad to afford him the facilities for doing so.

WILLIAM J. BALFE.

Secretary the Gaelic Society.

New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

IRELAND AND THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the standpoint of an American sympathizing with the kindly, generous Irish people in their efforts to obtain certain rights and privileges to which they deem themselves entitled there are some strange inconsistencies that tend to perplex the ordinary comprehension. In one of Kipling's stories of India he states that British legislation for the supposed benefit of that country is often futile because of the inability of any ordinary European to understand the workings of the native mind. Similar conditions, I fear, have much to do with Ireland's possible misrule.

In view of the disendowment of the Established Church, which has thus given perfect religious freedom to Ireland, followed by the Land act of 1881, under which the rents of lands in Ireland will be judicially reduced by 1908 to a yearly rental of $19,673,620, a very considerable amount below $39,831,426, the amount at which agriculture rent stood in 1878; again, by the Land Purchase act of 1885, whereby 1,686,173 acres of land have passed from the control of 2,889 landlords to 48,529 resident freeholders through money loaned by the English Government, and but recently the overthrow of the old Grand Jury system of county control, and the substitution of the people's government, it would seem that at last Ireland was about to realize "home rule" in its entirety. As if in answer to the prayers of her martyred heroes, now comes the opportunity to win nearly all that they died for. How is it received? In the House of Parliament we find the Irish members opposing every measure prompted by patriotism. In the public press and at all public meetings we find them sneering at the struggle of the British for supremacy in South Africa, and rejoicing over British defeat.

To an American viewing the matter without prejudice this seems not only unpatriotic, but decidedly impolitic. Whatever the British Government may be, it is the best the Irish have; it is their Government; they are an integral part of it, and they ought to stand by it in time of need. Lack of patriotism is not an American failing, and can never win true American sympathy. Suppose that during our brief war with Spain the Southern section of our country, remembering old grievances, should have opposed our efforts and prayed for our defeat? Would we now invest our capital with them or favor their desires in Congress? On the contrary, they stood by the Government, backed up an Administration which they did not elect; proved themselves, first of all, Americans, and instead of criticising, enlisted. And now—what they ask from Congress they will get. The inexplicable workings of the Irish mind are quite as apparent here as in Ireland. We have in this country over 4,000,000 so-called Irish-American voters, not one-fifth of whom ever saw Ireland. The remainder, being Americans by birth and education, should, according to the American way of thinking, be Americans and let the Irish in Ireland attend to their own affairs. Why should they worry any more over the past wrongs of Ireland than over the former woes of England, Scotland, or Poland?

Because the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with its comparatively small membership of 170,000, chooses to forget that its individual members are mostly American citizens, who at times at least compromise the land of their adoption, need the entire 4,000,000 Irish-Americans blindly follow their example?

I love the Irish for their kindly ways; for "the latchstring outside of the door"; for the tender sentiment they have embodied in song and story. From that little island have come many of the most brilliant minds in history, whose eloquence will be remembered when many notable Anglo-Saxons are forgotten. Why cannot they add to all this a record for consistency, a power of diplomacy? Let the men of Ireland cease to waste any maudlin sympathy on a people with whom they have absolutely nothing in common; who detest their religion, and dislike their race. Let them stand by their Government, good or bad, in its time of trouble. Let them show Great Britain and the world that they are patriotic, reliable, and to be depended on in the hour of need; that they acquiesce in the will of the majority, and are capable of self-government. Thus only shall they pave the way for Ireland's local self-government, and their cause appeal more strongly to, and themselves be better understood by AN AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

A Historical Parallel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night's dinners of the Holland Society and the Irish Historical Society in this Tammany-ridden city of free and enlightened America are a spectacle to wonder and laugh at. Dutch Ultra-Protestants and Irish Catholics, whose ultimate principles are wide as the poles asunder, uniting to vilify the English, reminds me of the alliance of the Pharisees and their hated opponents, the Herodians, about 1,900 years ago. England may not be an ideal nation, but she stands for religious toleration, political freedom, civilization, enlightenment, justice, and equal commercial rights the world over. HISTORICUS.

New York Produce Exchange, Jan. 19, 1900.

EXPENSE OF PATENT LITIGATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some letters have appeared in THE TIMES in regard to the desirability of lessening the expenses of patent litigation. One correspondent suggests that the Government should assume the enforcement of a patent. This plan would rival the pension roll in cost, for every patentee, having nothing to pay, would find an infringement case and call upon the Government. I doubt if, at present, one patent in a thousand ever goes to suit.

Our Government has a more elaborate and thorough system of examining before granting a patent than any other. But it would be impossible to make any examination based upon records that would be so thorough as that disclosed in a suit, for there witnesses may be examined from all parts of the country, and they disclose vital facts in regard to the supposed invention of which there is no public record. Undoubtedly the customary method of prosecuting or defending a suit in equity for an injunction and account in a patent case is very costly; prohibitively so many times. When the cause has gone to issue the evidence is taken before an examiner, in writing, and is then printed for the use of the Court at the hearing. Although under the rule there are but three months allowed for both sides to take proofs, yet, in practice, many months, and sometimes years, are used for that purpose.

I have tried to introduce the plan that prevails in the New Jersey Court of Chancery. There the witnesses may be examined orally; the official stenographer takes down the evidence, and all questions of evidence and pleading are at once passed upon by the Chancellor. Many times the notes of the stenographer are not ever written out. Rarely, unless an appeal is to be taken.

Some years ago I assisted in the trial of an important patent cause before Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia. It was a case in which a very large number of witnesses were examined in open court, and the experts conducted many of their experiments before the Judge. That case occupied twenty-four days, but if it had been tried in the usual way, I believe two years would have passed before all of the testimony could have been collected.

In a pending litigation one of the United States Judges said to me that if both parties would unite in such a request he would grant an oral examination and trial. My adversary refused to unite in that request to the Court. There are some difficulties in the way of a wide adoption of this course of procedure. The United States Judges are very busy, and unless the parties, beforehand, unite in a stipulation as to the time to be occupied in the oral trial, the Judge may have to grant demands made upon his continuous personal attention. Again, there may be some counsel who are reluctant to change the established procedure which would demand constant presence of the counsel who tries the case, for in the usual course much of the testimony is taken by assistants who would not presume to try the case.

Clients too frequently say: "Give the other side all the expense you can." Such clients would object to the shorter and cheaper course. Opposing litigants (if they really wish to lessen expense, and are not anxious to make expenses for the other side,) have this matter largely in their own hands. Let them meet each other as business men and agree that their counsel shall be positively instructed to unite in a request to the Court for an oral trial, coupled with a stipulation as to a reasonably short time for the trial.

In this way, in many cases, not, perhaps, a majority, the expense of patent litigation might be materially lessened.

I. C. CLAYTON.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

THE PATENT SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of Mr. Charles J. Bates about the patent situation, those of an engineer, and another published a day or two before upon which Mr. Bates commented were most interesting and timely. Reforms by which the inventor may be better protected are certainly imperative, and, owing to the condition pointed out by Mr. Bates and others, such reforms to be secured will require the education of public opinion. Without this the chances of proper relief by Congress are not great, or, rather perhaps much less. The reforms needed are many and radical, requiring talent, legal and other, of a very high order, and such are essentially preliminary to such an examination as my brother, Mr. Bates, requires. He lays stress, if I do not misread his letter, upon this for new patent cases and present ones, but be that as it may, much more must be done.

A thorough examination of the whole situation of the past, as well as present, also both the home and foreign, will be required—in short, such an investigation as a court would properly give. This should be by the United States Patent Office, which institution, owing to the delinquency of present law and Congress, has not the equipment for it; hence the conditions pointed out by your correspondents recently.

Said reforms are as follows:

1. The staff of examiners should be men of the same professional grade as the British Colonial Service contains, especially for India.

2. To secure such a staff high salaries must be paid as in the British service alluded to. The chief examiners of divisions should receive at least $15,000 per year and the subordinate ones should be graded from, say, $8,000 down no less than $3,000 per year. The chief examiners now only get $2,000, or thereabout, with the result that some of the departments, notably that of horology, cannot keep capable men.

3. Appointments to this staff should be only for merit during good behavior, with promotions for meritorious service and governed by civil service rules entirely.

The confusion in the patent situation requiring such heroic treatment is too lengthy a matter to be adequately shown here, but one example will forcibly illustrate it. It took Mr. Edison many years of expensive litigation to secure the proper benefits of his best incandescent lamp patents, only to find one Goebel to be the real inventor after all. This instance is but one in a multitude.

As an engineer and patentee, the writer has had much contact with the situation here indicated briefly. His own patents and those of at least one strong client of his, and now of said C. J. Bates, have been studied by legal advisers with a view to litigation, and the result has been, to say the least, staggering. Many a talented lawyer will accept contingent compensation for a patent case of proper strength, but the difficulty, as formerly pointed out in your columns, is in the incidental expenses, clerical, expert, and other, in connection with reports of facts required, which by the above method the Patent Office could provide gratis.

The need of such a civil service staff for our new possessions has become more and more felt. Now, while we are creating that, let us not forget the Patent Office, which is so essential to our progress in the arts upon which we daily become more and more dependent. JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, Jan. 17, 1900.

POSSIBILITIES OF GAS FROM REFUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask through the columns of THE TIMES of Mr. George Westinghouse whether the gas and power merger will eventually make it possible for a householder to run his furnace and range economically with the gas produced by the process he speaks of?

Is there a company that really contemplates doing something that will actually benefit a long-suffering public as well as the company?

Then something has been discovered in gas manufacture to make gas cheaper than the cost of the present article, or else some corporation has been formed which is content with a fair profit on its actual investment. If the latter is the case, and if at last some company has really discovered that small profits and large returns are better than big profits and big competition, then there is a hope that one of the greatest evils that assail the householder and drive so many good citizens to hotel life will be abolished. I mean the ash nuisance; the coal nuisance, and all the misery and danger that the care of fires entails on the poor as well as the rich. Just imagine, Sir, how cheerfully the laborer or the banker would start in on their respective day's work if there were no stoves or furnace fires to worry about, no ashes to put out, no coal to put in, but simply a spigot to manage and a truthful meter to watch! Fancy being able to control the temperature in your flat instead of having it uncontrolled by a janitor. Imagine the comfort of being able to regulate the heat of your mansion by some contrivance (that I trust Mr. Westinghouse will invent) whereby each occupant of each room can indulge in his favorite temperature.

If garbage and coal can be converted into gas and delivered to the householders at a price that will exclude the use of coal, one of the most important reforms in social economics that the world has yet seen will be inaugurated. A scheme of this immensity would of course demand commensurate capital, the very best engineering skill, and above all co-operation—intelligent co-operation—on the part of all property owners in the city. It would also demand intelligent legislation to safeguard the public against accident in using gas as a fuel.

In France no gas fixtures or gas pipes are allowed in any room without a ventilator leading to the open air of a size to preclude the possibility of danger from either asphyxiation or explosion. The mains are hung in the subway sewers attached to solid masonry open to inspection in their entire length. Our gas mains are buried ("out of sight, out of mind") and the expense of leakage has to be borne by the consumer, which, to say the least of it, is enforced waste, a thing abhorrent to the average economical mind.

We are a great Nation. New York from being a great city has become greater. We should lead the world, as we boast we do in all that pertains to civilized comfort and in intelligent and economical methods, and yet to-day, in the beginning of the twentieth century, we are still pursuing the most extravagant, the most wasteful means of providing ourselves with the necessities of urban life. With abundant heat, light, and water on tap, with no ashes, and a demand for garbage that would keep it out of the way

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THE WAR AND BRITISH POLITICS.

That is not at all an inspiring picture of British politics which our London correspondent draws in his cable letter published to-day. It may be that it is overdrawn. He has shown before this that he is of those Englishmen who believe that the war might and should have been avoided. He admits that those Englishmen were and are a minority. He admits also that they now see no way for it but to push the war to a successful conclusion. Indeed, it is this which makes the situation most gloomy, this fact that Englishmen who think the war, on their part, was unnecessary, and therefore unjust, should nevertheless admit that the prosecution of it to a successful issue, even "at a cost at which humanity shudders," is necessary, is therefore just.

Why should patriotic Englishmen be made to feel that the existence of their empire is at stake from the efforts of two little communities of farmers who do not, all told, number 50,000 fighting men? How could the British Empire have been put into such straits by so puny an antagonist, except by an excessive unwisdom on the part of those who directed its councils? There can be no satisfactory answer to this question. And yet our correspondent says that not only will these "evil counselors" be retained, but that no organized effort will be made to get rid of them. Nay, he gives currency to the statement of "a great provincial newspaper" that a movement is on foot to put out of the Ministry, not the evil counselors who have rushed the British Empire into a war which has compromised its position before the world, but those of their colleagues who have endeavored to moderate their impetuosity. When he adds that this movement is said to be set on foot by those financiers who are particularly interested in mining operations in the Rand, the suggestion may not convince anybody who was not convinced already that this is, on the English side, "a Stock Exchange war." But it does at least justify our correspondent in saying that this is the first time that it has been publicly charged by a responsible newspaper that the politics of the British Empire could be shaped by "the great cosmopolitan financiers."

There can, at least, be no question that a war of which such things can be said and believed is not a war, however he may feel bound to acquiesce in it, of which any reasonable and patriotic Englishman can really feel proud. Certainly the conduct of the war has given him no cause for an access of national pride. If he cannot help entertaining scruples about the origin of it and the goodness of his cause, it seems that he must resent the action of the men who got him and his country into such a scrape. He may be excused even for "swapping horses when crossing a stream," if he finds that the horse he has been hanging to is dead. The more he is convinced, the more friendly foreigners are convinced, that the British cause is fundamentally right, the more he and they are convinced that a serious calamity to the British Empire is a serious blow to civilization, the hotter may his and their indignation properly rise against the men who have so mismanaged the British Empire as to turn a good cause into a bad one, a winning cause into a losing one, and to inflict a dreadful blow upon the prestige of Great Britain.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

According to advices we have received from Washington, a canvass of the Senate and House of Representatives has placed it beyond dispute that Congress will not only pass the Nicaragua Canal bill, but will pass it in a form directly at variance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

This is a statement of decidedly serious importance, and we hesitate to believe that the United States Government will commit itself to a course which this country would have to regard as unfriendly.—The London Chronicle.

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain," so runs Article I. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, "hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal."

There are many other agreements and stipulations in the treaty. It was not altogether a good treaty for us to make and accept. Some doubt exists whether its provisions apply to the present Nicaragua Canal undertaking. So far as the public is informed, Great Britain has never protested, although Congress has often seemed to be upon the point of authorizing the construction of a canal under the sole authority and protection of this Government.

The London Chronicle may well hesitate to believe that we are about to enter upon a canal policy which her Majesty's Government "would have to regard as unfriendly." Whether the Nicaragua Canal or the Panama undertaking is the successful applicant for encouragement and protection at Washington, it is to the last degree improbable that we shall go about the business in disregard of any existing treaty obligations.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON THE IDEAL AND THE PRACTICAL.

In his little speech before the alumni of the University of the South on Friday evening, Gov. ROOSEVELT remarked that the "greatest damage which can be done to our youth is to teach them that there must be a divorce between the ideal and the practical." He added as an illustration, drawn, we suppose, from his own recent experience:

> No man is to be excused if he construes practicality in politics to mean what is vile, underhanded, unworthy of upright and honorable men, and, on the other hand, no man is to be excused if he preaches with the purpose of having applied a system which he knows cannot be applied.

The Governor has his own way of putting things, and it is generally rather more emphatic than the facts seem to others to warrant. But it has the great advantage that it leaves little doubt as to the immediate intention, though the generalization may be too sweeping.

The career of Gov. ROOSEVELT in the office he now holds, and in the others that he had previously held, affords ample evidence that he has tried very hard to live up to the theory he announces to the alumni of the University of the South. So far as the Governorship is concerned, it is the toughest job undertaken in the history of recent politics. He found the control of the Republican Party of the State in the hands of men who were not at all averse to construing "practicality in politics" as meaning much that was "underhanded and unworthy of upright and honorable men." The assent and the co-operation of these men were absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of any important policy in the administration of the affairs of the State. The problem presented to the Governor was how to secure this without the sacrifice of the interests of the people and without compromising his personal integrity. So far as can be inferred from his course and from the utterances which from time to time he has made in public, the solution that he has undertaken lies in frankly consulting the Republican organization, and adopting its advice when he could do so honorably, while firmly resisting it when he could not, and insisting on his own way in matters for which he felt peculiarly responsible, with, at the same time, a candid statement of his motives. Thus, in the matter of so-called patronage, he seems to have largely acceded to the wishes of the organization in the less important offices when he was satisfied that the men they wished were decently fit for their places.

He is at present confronted with the question of the succession to PAYN in the Insurance Department. We imagine that he will finally reach a conclusion as to that along the lines above suggested. He never would have appointed PAYN in the first instance, and he most certainly will not reappoint him, or consent to his retaining his place if he can prevent it. When the matter first demanded attention, PAYN was entirely confident that he would have the support of the organization to the extent necessary to permit him to hold over. Had the Governor picked out the one man he regarded as best for the place and bade the organization to accept him without debate or question, it is most probable that PAYN would have remained in office as long as the Governor. What the Governor appears to be doing is to find the best man that can be confirmed, with the firm condition that he must be a man that will perform the duties of the office honorably and adequately. If he succeeds in getting such a man, we suppose that it will be generally conceded that the interests of the insured in the State of New York will be quite as safe as if he had made a heroic fight with the machine and left PAYN in office.

We do not share with the Governor his fear, so often expressed, that even the foolish idealists in politics are a very serious threat to good government, and we think that he often exaggerates the folly of those that he cannot agree with; but it does seem to us that he is trying himself to do the best he can and that he has done very much better on the whole than any of his recent predecessors.

THE VICTORY OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

The vote of confidence passed by the French Chamber of Deputies last Thursday is of particular importance when we consider the origin of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry and the varied influences which have, from the first, been at work for its overthrow. The vote of 329 to 74 not only gives an approval to the general work of the Ministry, but it removes all doubt as to the popularity of the policy pursued by the Socialist Minister of Commerce, M. MILLERAND.

The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was born in dissension and distrust. It grew in power by the ineffectiveness of the schemes that were designed for its ruin. Now, on the eve of the exposition, it possesses both confidence and strength. At the most critical period in the history of the Third Republic it was formed by men who buried all factional hate and personal animosity, and united for the sole purpose of forcing the army to give a legal trial to Capt. DREYFUS. That work was performed with dignity and with consummate tact. Then came the duty of unraveling the conspiracy, a burden bequeathed to it by its predecessor. The Opposition prophesied that the patchwork Cabinet would not dare to undertake the task, or, if it did, it would soon go out in a storm of abuse.

The Opposition was mistaken. The "Cabinet of Justice" became the "Cabinet of Republican Defense." When the Chamber in the middle of November last gave an inspiring approval to the policy of the Cabinet by a vote of 340 to 215 the Nationalists and Royalists still deluded themselves with the idea that, as soon as the curiosity of France had been satisfied in regard to the exact nature of the danger that was alleged to have menaced the Republic, the Cabinet would retire from sheer humiliation. Again the Opposition was mistaken. The conspiracy charges were gradually freed from all doubtful elements, and two Royalists, one Jew-baiter, and one "patriot" were convicted. During the whole trial the Cabinet maintained the same dignity, the same respect for legal procedure, that had characterized it during the Rennes court-martial. The vote just given in the Chamber shows that its latest victory is an emphatic confirmation of the trust engendered in the people of France by its first.

But hardly less important is the significance of the vote in its purely personal aspect. Several months ago it would have been impossible for M. MILLERAND to receive such conspicuous indorsement from the Deputies. Then the Conservative Republicans, who had at first united with the Socialists in the cause of justice, were suspicious of the Socialist Minister of Commerce and antagonistic to the supposed ambition of his party. The Socialist Congress last December changed all that. Now the alliance is evidently maintained through mutual respect. All this is extremely gratifying. It shows that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry rests upon firmer ground than its most sanguine supporters dared hoped for. It removes much of the stain that, in the opinion of the world, had been placed on the fair fame of France.

JOHN RUSKIN.

One of the most distinguished of American artists once remarked apropos of some change in his aesthetic views: "Oh, yes, at the proper time I had Ruskin!" And it is not to be denied that in the score of years following 1850 the young men and women of the United States who were interested in art were apt to contract the feverish enthusiasm of the gifted writer much as they had the inflammatory and temporary affections of childhood. It was the strength and the weakness of the author of "Modern Painters" and of "The Stones of Venice" that his enthusiasm was attainable and deeply enjoyable by those who had little real knowledge of art, and was delightfully proof against the disturbing and difficult critical assaults of those that had such knowledge. It was, moreover, an essentially infectious sentiment because it involved a moral standard, and there is nothing so insinuating and so penetrating as the consciousness of moral superiority in matters requiring no personal sacrifice. In RUSKIN himself this sentiment had in his later years some curious effects, and gradually changed him from the preacher of a new, or what he thought was a new, gospel of art to a lonely recluse dreaming beautiful dreams and only at rare intervals sending out some eloquent and dimly intelligible cry of prophecy or warning.

It is rash to predict the place in literary history of a writer who for so many years was the centre of active polemics, but there is reason for the belief that RUSKIN will be remembered, so far as he is remembered, rather for the way in which he was able to express his thought than for the thought itself. He had the rare gift of an individual style, rich, flexible, rhythmic, and portraying. There is nothing in modern English more full of the writer's own sense of beauty and delight in it than the finest passages of the early work of RUSKIN. It was in the true significance pictorial, not merely descriptive, but revealing, and to be read with satisfaction by those to whom his philosophy was shallow and his aesthetic dogmas uninteresting. It is to be doubted if he is much read now despite this most unusual charm. But it is the fortune of some of his earlier and much of his later work to have passed into the class which collectors value and libraries are bound to preserve, and it may be that in another half century, when the last echoes of the contests in which he engaged have died out, he will claim a higher rank than is now accorded him.

JUDGE BROWN AND THE PRESS.

That was an interesting address which Judge BROWN made at the meeting of the State Bar Association the other day on "The Liberty of the Press." It might have been found fault with on the ground that it did not "get anywhere." But its author so frankly admitted this defect as to disarm criticism on that score. "It is exceedingly doubtful," he said at the end of his indictment against the current American press, "if any legislation be practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers."

There we are inclined to differ with the orator. As he says, the free criticism of public officers, or of those who aspire to be such, cannot very well be restricted, except by the action of the law of libel. But there is no reason at all why persons who are not properly and who do not wish to be public characters, should not have their privacy protected. If we have followed the course of judicial decisions on this subject accurately, it is not the press so much as the bench which has denied that there was any such thing as a right to privacy. There was a bill before the Legislature of this State last year, the announcement of which a large part of the press hailed with relief and welcome, because they took it for a project in defense of that right. But it turned out that it was a bill to prevent free criticism of public officers, and especially to protect the privacy of those two shrinking violets, Boss CROKER and Boss PLATT. Senator HILL came out with an exposure of its purpose and methods, which was about the most important public service he ever rendered, and it has not been heard of since.

One of the counts of Judge BROWN'S indictment is that the opinions of courts are obtained and published before delivery. Distinctly this seems to be a matter for the courts. And so do some other forms of contempt of court. We have several times called attention to the attempts of some newspapers to prejudice a capital case on trial in this city. Doubtless this is a scandal and an outrage. If Judges have not the power to prevent such a practice by punishing the practitioners, it seems that here is a case for legislation. If they already have that power, it is not the fault of the press if they do not exercise it.

But the gravamen of the indictment, as the draughtsman of it admits, is that a large part of the press habitually offends against good taste, and that its offenses culminate in what Judge BROWN calls "the weekly horror of the Sunday morning edition." It is not necessary entirely to agree with this characterization in order to admit that we know what the Judge means. It is quite true that laws cannot be passed for the enforcement of good taste. But what would he? Newspapers are made not only for, they are made by, their readers. These papers are made to sell, by manufacturers who have a shrewd notion what their customers want. It is with the public taste which demands these things, rather than with the business intelligence which supplies them, that Judge BROWN is really quarreling. We do not deny that a newspaper which deserves his characterization does react on the public taste, and that the public taste grows by what it is fed on. But in almost every community there is a Sunday newspaper which cannot fairly be described as "a weekly horror," and to which the fastidious reader may confine himself. If there be not, he may go without a Sunday newspaper, and persuade as many of his neighbors as he can to do the same. In any case it remains true that the newspapers are really edited by their readers, and that if there were no demand for such newspapers as Judge BROWN deprecates the existence of, there would be no supply of them. So that his attack upon the American press is really an attack upon the American public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Compressed as it was into the compass of a brief telegraphic dispatch, the closing scene in the life of WILLIAM CALLOWAY, the fire boss of a Pennsylvania coal mine, did little more than hint at the agonies of mind and body that must have preceded the man's death, but enough was told to set the imagination at work, and the lack of details assisted, perhaps, rather than made more difficult the attainment of an accurate realization of his feelings as he sat day after day in the dark, waiting for the rescuers who did not come. It was on Dec. 18 that CALLOWAY entered the mine alone in the early morning—to see if the other miners could enter safely. When far from the shaft there was a great fall of rock behind him, and he was imprisoned, for life, as it turned out. Knowing that the accident would be at once discovered, and that energetic efforts for his release would be made, of course hope was high at first, and, after writing with chalk on a convenient wall where the rescuers would find him, he retired to the safest and most comfortable part of the mine accessible to him and waited. He waited long—three weeks, they think. His lamp was a companion for a while, and he probably had a little food. He was spared the tortures of thirst. Doubtless he thought a good deal, for there was nothing else to do. He seems to have thought chiefly of others, and of himself only in relation to those others, for even when hope was gone, and he knew that the end was near and certain, he chalked a message to the wife and children. It said nothing about hunger or the pressure of the darkness or the failure of his fellows to reach him. "I think I am gone," it began, a calm statement of fact, and then: "Good-bye, FANNIE. Be good boys, GUY and WILLIE. I don't think you will see your father again." Of even more pathetic significance was the end—"I think this is Wednesday." Day and night had been the same there behind the rocks, and the minutes hours. Presumably his count was wrong. Anyway, CALLOWAY was dead when the miners broke through the wall. They had worked a month and two days to get him—a real man with some of the marks of greatness.

—Louisville's Aldermen deemed it seemly one day last week to refer to their Committee on Cemeteries an offer from Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE to endow the Louisville Public Library with $125,000. We understand that the action taken was not prompted altogether by the indifference to or contempt for public libraries characteristic of the average Aldermanic body, but that its motive, to some indefinite extent, was animosity for the Mayor and certain of his appointees, who, in case the gift had been accepted on the donor's terms, would have had control of this money and some more to be raised by the city. As to the merits of the quarrel between the Aldermen and the other officials we are not competent to speak, and will restrain our natural impulse to assume that the Aldermen are in the wrong about it. The reference of Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer to the Committee on Cemeteries is what interests us. At worst, it was a grimly humorous outrage, and humor, even when grim, is so precious that nobody can be really severe toward those displaying it. The so-called burial of bills and ordinances is of frequent occurrence, and the common phrase doubtless suggested the course pursued by the City Fathers of Louisville when they wanted to get something well out of sight and hearing. They showed considerable mental agility, however, by changing metaphor to an approach to reality, and though we have faint memories of similar action by similar bodies in the past, we are not prepared to say that this substitute for laying on the table and subsequent pigeon-holing was not entirely original. At all events, it was funny as well as barbaric, and to be funny is much, very much—for Aldermen, whether in Louisville or anywhere else.

—Something that we are sorry to be unable to distinguish from intense surprise has been created at Detroit by the fact that the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM PRALL, pastor of a rich and influential Episcopalian congregation there, has not only received but heard a "call" from a church in Albany that is the very reverse of rich and marked by the signs of decrepitude sometimes incidental to advanced age. Dr. PRALL gives up a large salary for one considerably smaller and not particularly certain, if the Detroit papers are well informed, and the only reason he has apparently offered to them for his decision is his belief that a pastor should make a change at least once in a decade. Upon the adequacy of that reason we are not inclined to pronounce a decided opinion, though we would venture the suggestion that it is one the answer to which depends a good deal on circumstances. Be that as it may, Dr. PRALL'S departure is deeply regretted by his parishioners, and yet, as we said before, the comment on its financial features lays curiously emphatic emphasis on their alleged novelty. Does this indicate a general inclination to ascribe to the clergy a wisdom too practical, or rather too mundane, to be in exact harmony with their other claims to respect, or does it merely indicate that the Detroiters are a cynical lot, grievously prone to criticise the motives of their fellows? Either side of the alternative is a painful one and we are sincerely sorry that it has been presented to us.

—Young men who think they see in electrical engineering a short road to fortune and fame, and for that reason rather than because of any particular liking and talent for that sort of work are on the point of devoting time and money to the acquisition of a theoretical knowledge of the subject, would do well, before coming to a final decision, to read and ponder well the leading editorial article in the current number of The Electrical Review. The article may not turn the aspiring youth from their purpose, and, indeed, it was not the writer's desire to do so, but they may be saved from the consequences of making the grave mistake of assuming that because the practical utilization of electricity on a large scale began only a few years ago, electrical engineering presents opportunities not to be found in the older professions. A decade and a half ago there certainly was an eager demand for men entitled to call themselves electrical engineers, for just such men, that is, as the technical schools are now turning out in shoals, but electrical science has traversed in a few years the road along which the other sciences traveled for a century or more, and, considering its youth, is surprisingly mature. Already its lines have been definitely marked out, many of its most important standards have been established beyond the possibility of easy or immediate change, and from the vast majority of its practitioners there is demanded the work of trained hands rather than of progressive and ingenious minds. According to The Electrical Review, there is now to be found in this branch of engineering exactly what the other professions offer—"an opportunity to work very hard for a long time for small wages"—and in conclusion we are told that "the road to success in electrical engineering is beset with innumerable pitfalls and, even for the most successful, with almost heart-breaking difficulty."

—GEORGE WARRINGTON STEEVENS, news of whose death at Ladysmith, a victim of typhoid fever, was announced yesterday, ranked easily first, in some important respects, among the so-called foreign correspondents of the day. While he could hardly be called a literary man, he missed the title chiefly because of the line of work he chose to follow, and he certainly did as much as is either possible or desirable to dim the distinction between journalism and literature. What he wrote was more remarkable for style and form than for matter, and therefore it was something less than, as well as more than, is expected from the newspaper man, strictly and properly understood. On the other hand, he confined himself in the selection of subjects for treatment almost exclusively to those which, while the reverse of trivial, were of more or less ephemeral interest, and therefore it is only as "documents" that his writings will concern posterity. He had marvelous powers of observation, and not inferior powers of expression. He could be eloquent without pretension and humorous without frivolity or loss of dignity. His word pictures were astonishingly vivid, and, whether they were of American politicians or of battlefields heaped with dead, impressed themselves firmly on the reader's imagination. Personally most likable and known to a vast number of people on account of the length and frequency of his journeys, the untimely fate that has overtaken Mr. STEEVENS will be regretted as widely as deeply. Of course his death will be described as one of the lamentable consequences of the Anglo-Boer war. It is hardly that, for the "foreign correspondent" is a professional fisher in troubled waters, and if there had been no dangers to be encountered at Ladysmith, Mr. STEEVENS would have looked for and found them elsewhere.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct a typographical error of some importance which occurred in my letter on the subsidy questions printed in THE TIMES of to-day. Among the members of the House of Representatives who argued for free ships thirty years ago the name of "Addison" is mentioned. It should have been Allison, now the Senator from Iowa. I shall be curious to see whether in the coming debate he will adhere to the principles he then maintained, or whether his conscience will surrender to the party dictation of Senator Frye.

In the one-sided hearing now going on before the Senate committee, I find in to-day's report this argument for building up a commercial marine by means of subsidy. "In the course of his remarks Mr. Griscom said: 'Already our trade is embarrassed because of the ships Great Britain has withdrawn simply as transports in the war with the Transvaal. Suppose her flag on the high seas was threatened. It is amazing that there is a legislator who is so indifferent to the interest of his constituents as to permit this situation to longer continue to menace our export trade. No scheme will remove this point, which constantly threatens our foreign trade, that does not establish and maintain a National mercantile marine.'"

Let us suppose that such an event may transpire, and look at it from a business point of view. It would take all the shipbuilders in this country ten or twenty years to build a tonnage equal to that of the British commercial marine, which would be thus laid up in ordinary. In the meantime all ocean trade would not only be embarrassed, but it would go nearly out of sight. On the contrary, all British ships being thrown on the market a repeal of our restrictive law would enable us to buy them at half price. In this little paragraph how many words does Mr. Griscom speak for his country, and how many for the shipbuilding company in which he is interested?

JOHN CODMAN.
Atlantic City, Jan. 17, 1900.

SCOPE OF THE GERRY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals against the right of the State Board of Charities to control and direct this society, numerous articles have appeared in the daily papers containing assertions utterly false as to powers alleged to be exercised by its officers and as to laws which have no existence. I proceed to state a few of these, in order that the readers of your valuable paper may not be misled by what they may see elsewhere.

1. One of these assertions is as follows: "Mr. Gerry at the present time, for instance, has the power to go into any man's house and take from him his children, and if he can prevail upon a police Magistrate to commit these children to the care of his society, unless an appeal is taken within ten days, the children must rest there during their minority, or until such previous time as Mr. Gerry decides, subject to release by no court or other power in the State." This is utterly false and malicious. No such power exists, no such case has ever occurred, and there is no such law.

2. Another: "There is no more sacred right than that of a mother to her child. Any agency that assumes the authority to interfere with that right ought to be subject to every possible safeguard against the abuse of its powers. Nobody can be deprived of his property without due process of law. It is intolerable that anybody should be able to deprive a mother of her child by his arbitrary will." All this is quite true, and the society never attempts to interfere between parent and child, excepting where the latter is subject to physical or moral injury at the hands of a vicious, drunken, or malicious parent, and then only in due form of law, according to law and subject to the law. It has no power under any circumstances, nor has its President, to deprive any parent of the custody of his child "by his arbitrary will."

3. Yet another: "In the City of New York it not infrequently happens that the agents of the society virtually defy the Magistrates, and on some occasions children have been kept in custody by the society upon its own authority alone." This statement is also utterly false and untrue, and no such case can be found or any such charge substantiated.

There are also criticisms of the decision of the Court of Appeals which are fully answered by the prevailing opinions. The society has favored and invoked the broadest criticism, inspection, and investigation by the Supreme Court of this State. The latter last Summer selected one of the most eminent members of the Bar Association, Mr. Albert Stickney, to visit and inspect everything connected with it, and every opportunity was afforded the writers of similar newspaper articles to appear and substantiate their statements, which they entirely failed to do. His report fully disposes of them.

I should be glad if you would set the matter straight as an act of simple justice to the society and its work. During the twenty-five years last past, over 125,000 complaints have been investigated, involving more than 300,000 children, and resulting in nearly 50,000 convictions, and the placing of over 80,000 children in comfortable homes under moral influences. The Supreme Court has expressed its approval of the conduct of the work. The society did not invite the contest with the State Board of Charities, but that body insisted on a jurisdiction which the Court of Appeals has just decided is not well founded.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
New York, Jan. 17, 1900. President.

THE PHILIPPINES AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Beveridge's late speech on the Philippines and their future administration takes such high ground, is so truly in accord with the best traditions of Senatorial oratory, and is so superior to what we usually receive from his colleagues in these degenerate days that it seems ungracious to criticise, but it does seem that his optimism passes the bounds of any sane expectation.

He says: "The men we send to administer civilized Government in the Philippines must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization. I use the word examples, for examples they must be in that word's most absolute sense. They must be men of the world and of affairs, students of their fellow-men, not theorists or dreamers. They must be brave men, physically as well as morally. They must be as incorruptible as honor, as stainless as purity—men whom no force can frighten, no influence coerce, no money buy. Such men come high, even here in America. But they must be had.

"I assert that such administrators can be found. * * * Necessity will produce them. Let no one fear that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fitness. I know well this most maligned and valuable class of American citizens, the precinct committeemen and party workers in the country districts of the Republic, and if we truthfully, bravely state the situation at the outset, these very politicians will insist most strenuously of all on the highest qualifications in the administration of our possessions."

His portrayal of the character of those we should send to govern the Philippines is none too high, and their very incompetence for self-government should entitle them to the best ability, the strictest integrity, the noblest qualities of head and heart that we can bestow upon their need for guidance. But to look to our present party machinery to give the Philippines that which it has never given ourselves seems absurd. The assertion that "necessity will produce them," would seem to be rhetorical nonsense. The necessity existed to greater extent under Spain and produced Weyler and his tribe. The fear "that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fitness," would seem to have the best justification in our own experience. When has this class of party workers ever manifested any enthusiasm for fitness for office as an essential qualification therefor? Who brought pressure to bear on our too amiable President to relax the civil service rules and who commended the resulting backward steps, outside of these same party workers? Who is responsible for the power and prominence of men like Platt, Quay, Gorman, Croker, and Louis Payn in the administration of civilized Government in our country but these same party workers? Is it credible that these same party workers are going to forget all the traditions of their order, all the lessons of practical politics they have ever learned, to "insist most strenuously on the highest qualifications in the administration of our possessions"? Can the leopard change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin? Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?

If the Senator knows these men and knows human nature he must know that what he proposes is utterly and entirely impossible. Politicians—party politicians—as a class give us just as bad government as the people will stand. As a distinguished representative of the class once said, "We must pander to the moral element to a certain extent," and the extent depends on what the community demands. In the great cities public affairs are badly managed, and officials are somewhat below the Senator's standard because the moral tone of the community is low. In the rural districts conditions are somewhat better because the moral tone is higher. If the state of public opinion throughout the Nation demanded in their officials and administrators that high standard of honor and morals so eloquently portrayed by the Senator, the party workers would undoubtedly find plenty of such men, both for the Philippines and for home consumption, but in the absence of such awakened public sentiment, to propose to secure the highest purity, integrity, independence, education, and intelligence in administration by appeal to the "party workers in the country districts of the Republic" has a savor of ridiculous anti-climax.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE MAZET REPORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's TIMES on "The Mazet Reports" is both timely, truthful, and convincing. Whatever of good there may be in the majority report is doubtless nullified by the wretched record of the committee itself, and the minority has plainly lost its opportunity by descending to tirade and abuse. One wonders whether the people who penned such a composition are fools or mountebanks. Do they really think people will believe such stuff?

You ask the question, "Is there no escape from Tammany except through the Republican machine, none from Croker except in the arms of Platt?" If that is the only choice, then we are indeed betwixt the devil and the deep sea. But you answer the question hopefully by saying that "the action and ideas of the Citizens' Union are the hope of decent, just, honest, and progressive government in the city."

Despite impudent denials or equally impudent avowals such as were made on the witness stand before the Mazet committee, it is becoming more evident every day, much more evident than it was in 1896 or 1897, that no relief is to be had from the machines of either party. Can decent and independent Democrats support Tammany Hall? The Wigwam has not represented Democracy for many a day. Can the Republicans, with or without their machine, elect a city Government? We know it is impossible. Then the only remedy is plain—a union of citizens on a platform of common honesty and businesslike administration of city affairs.

The Citizens' Union has recently adopted a new constitution, in which it says:

> Article 1. Object: A union of the citizens of New York City, without regard to party, for the purpose of securing the honest and efficient government of the City of New York.
>
> The action of this Union in the nomination or election of persons to office shall be limited strictly to candidates who are voted for only by citizens of the City of New York or by citizens of the judicial districts in which said city is situated.

This is a plain declaration that the Union will confine its activities to the City of New York and to municipal elections this Fall; it will have everything to do with the strictly municipal election of 1901, when a full city ticket is to be elected, and the Union expects to put a ticket in the field composed of first-class and large men even for the smallest offices.

The politicians are not 3 per cent. of the populace, and do not directly control 15 per cent. of the people. Then let us have a union of freemen to shake off this disgraceful and disagreeable machine rule. The tail has wagged the dog long enough.

CITIZENS' UNION.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

State Supervision of Corporations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Roosevelt's action in suggesting a State supervision over corporations commonly known as trusts deserves the united support and encouragement of the business community, which I feel it will receive, for it is only fair and just that the State should provide some means of keeping the public acquainted with the condition of concerns to which it gives its support, and in which it is specially interested.

If the Governor's suggestion is acted upon and a bill is presented for the consideration of the Legislature providing for the appointment of an official whose duties shall be to make an examination of the books of corporations and make public reports at different periods, the measure should be drafted so as to give the Supervisor power to examine only the books of corporations that are public in their nature. There are many concerns organized under the corporation laws that are really private business enterprises, the shares being held only by a few persons, and none of them ever passing into the hands of the general public. Probably it would be difficult to distinguish between private and public corporations, but there is a distinction that should be so clearly made that there would be no doubt left as to the real intent of the act. If there were a chance of construing it to affect corporations other than public, it would certainly be defeated, and the good purposes for which it was introduced frustrated, as the passage of such a bill would work more harm than good to the community.

R. P. K.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

Personal Service for the Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday the rector of an uptown church asking for teachers for the Sunday school, sewing classes, &c., said in substance that in a congregation composed as his was, of rich and poor, there must be many who would like to offset their inability to give substantial financial aid by giving personal service, and he hoped to receive, by mail, many offers of such persons able to qualify themselves under proper direction to be teachers in the Sunday school, sewing classes, &c.

Originality is very refreshing. But is not this is a little too original? The members of the church not blessed with affluence, besides giving as much in proportion to their means as the wealthy members should also feel themselves under obligation to do the work of the church from which the large donations of the rich buy them immunity. The poor are accustomed to the idea that, socially speaking, they are not considered worthy to touch the hem of the garments of the wealthy, even though they may be members of the same Christian society. But to have it suggested that to offset their misfortune of poverty a labor is expected of them in the church, which the more fortunate may leave or take, as they choose, must add a sting and humiliation to poverty.

There is a parable of a certain poor widow which would seem to have a distinct bearing on this important subject.

OBSERVER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

The Hamilton Memorial Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am told that some weeks ago there appeared in your paper an account of the contemplated removal of the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton as memorials of the thirteen original States on his home place, Hamilton Grange, now in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The destruction of this historical landmark was for the purpose of securing (at what dear price!) a building lot.

Has nothing been done to prevent this sacrilege? The "commercial spirit" of the American people is no doubt commendable, but should it prevail against patriotism? Surely we, as a Nation, are sufficiently "new" to have need of all our traditions.

I therefore beg to present this earnest protest against an act of vandalism that should be opposed by all true Americans, and I entreat you, my dear Sir, if nothing has been done in the matter, to give publicity to this appeal through the columns of your paper, or otherwise bring it to the attention of the New York Historical Society, the Colonial Dames, or other proper authorities, that steps may be taken to prevent such a desecration.

MAUD SCOFIELD BEESON.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

Proposed Mortgage Tax and Debtors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Tax Commission recommends, among other things, a State tax upon mortgages and upon mortgage bonds of one-half of 1 per cent., with provisions to enable the collection of that tax fully and in every case, and permitting no deductions for indebtedness. It is assumed that this tax will furnish the bulk of the State revenue.

Practically everybody agrees that the tax will be shifted from the lender to the borrower in the form of a higher rate of interest. This will compel those owners of real estate who are in debt to pay the bulk of the State taxes, while real estate owners who are free from debt will pay no State tax, as it is proposed to abandon the direct levy on real estate for purposes of State taxation. This attempt to heap burdens upon debtors, burdens that are not to be borne by creditors, is a rank injustice.

LAWRENCE TELFAIR.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Set-Back.

"I thought I was all over nervous prostration."

"Well?"

"My doctor sent in his bill and I've got it again."—Detroit Free Press.

Comes High.

"Oh, yes," said Farmer Redbeet, "my son's takin' the higher education in the East, an' jedgin' by the demands he makes on me fer cash, it gits higher and higher every year."—Philadelphia North American.

No Cause for Despair.

Mrs. Youngwife—The baby talks incessantly. I think he will grow up to be a Congressman.

Mr. Oldbach—I wouldn't worry about it if I were you. Maybe he'll be a barber.—Philadelphia Record.

A Subscriber's Little Growl.

A newspaper in a Michigan town says of its local telephone service that it is something like the horse that had only two faults—the first that it was hard to catch when in the pasture, and the other that it was no good after it was caught.—Electrical Review.

AN ANGEL UNAWARES.

T. Russell Sheldon in Richmond Religious Herald.

Suppose for every act of love and duty
An angel in the path of life should lay
A lovely rose of sweet perfume and beauty—
Ah, even then, how bare would be the way!

Suppose for every kindly word unspoken,
For every fault which careless hands had done,
For every resolution made and broken,
A thorn beneath our erring feet had grown—

Ah! then the way would be one stretch of anguish,
With only here and there a flower to cheer.
Our feet would falter and our spirits languish,
And life would be a burden hard to bear.

But seldom are we outwardly rewarded
According to the deeds which we have done.
"The pure in heart" are by the world discarded;
The wicked harvest where the good have sown.

And yet to every heart in darkness hidden
There comes an angel, whom we cannot see,
Who strives to keep us from the paths forbidden,
And in the narrow way where faith may be.

His name is Conscience, and he brings us roses—
Sweet roses, borrowed from the brow of Peace,
Or thorns on which remorseful thought reposes,
Regrets whose sharp tormentings never cease.

Then, let us strive temptation's storm to weather,
Let every thought and every deed improve,
Till Conscience finds no cruel thorns to gather,
But crowns the soul with joy, and peace, and love.

Problems of Bookselling in England.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Sir WALTER BESANT,

Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "For Faith and Freedom," &c.

The following remarks are on the Book Trade in England, not in Scotland, or in Ireland, where the conditions are in some respects different.

SOME fifty years ago Macaulay had a conversation with his bookseller. He pointed out that although the circle of readers had widely increased, the book trade was in a state of great depression; that the price of books was prohibitory, and that there would be more profit to a bookseller in selling a dozen copies at five shillings than one at ten. The bookseller listened; he was persuaded, and he offered the public all his books at a discount of 25 per cent.

This allowance was offered by other booksellers; the practice spread. It was, however, regarded with great disfavor by the London publishers, who formed a league, or a ring, and endeavored to coerce booksellers into abolishing the discount; they refused to sell to the discount booksellers; they formed a gang of spies and—their ring broke down.

After all these years the situation repeats itself; readers have multiplied tenfold and a hundredfold, yet the book trade is again depressed, and publishers are again trying to form a ring and think to improve the situation by a return to the old method of coercion and higher prices; example of the "net price," without discount of a book, now nominally 6s. and actually 4s. 6d. would be 5s.

The book trade is carried on by four kinds of machinery. (1) That of the bookseller; (2) that of the railway stall; (3) that of the circulating libraries, and (4) that of the free library. The bookseller's shop was formerly the haunt of all those who were interested in books. The scholars, divines, antiquaries, poets and "wits" of all kinds met at the booksellers' and turned over the new books. The circle of readers was small, but they were buyers; they were willing to give a high price for books. The position of the bookseller was far above that of the ordinary retail tradesman; he knew the books which he sold; there was about him a clinging suggestion of scholarship; he knew what his customers wanted. That bookseller's shop is gone; it may perhaps linger at Oxford and Cambridge; one or two booksellers of the old fashion may still remain. But the shop is now filled with stationery, photograph albums, desks, "fancy" things, birthday presents, Christmas cards, and even toys. And the modern bookseller, as a rule, knows little of the books which he offers for sale these are no longer displayed on a table or counter as the newest and best books of the day; the new books on his shelves are mostly the popular novels in demand, with a sprinkling of religious books. Ask him for any other book, and his reply is a formula, "It is not in stock, but I can get it for you." There are many English towns of importance in which there is not a single bookseller's shop; one, that is, devoted wholly and solely to the sale of books. In East London, a city of two millions, there are one or two second-hand bookshops. There are also shops which, among other things, offer a shelf or two of books; but there is not a single bookseller's shop in that huge mass of streets, where only books are sold and nothing else. Even in West London there are lines of roads along which one may walk for miles without finding a bookshop.

The second machinery for selling books is that of the railway stall, which, in England, is almost entirely in the hands of one firm—Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. At the railway stall no discount is allowed; it is, however, the chief place for the sale of books. At a London terminus, at any great station, you may see the passengers buying books all day long. The objection to the stall is that it has neither table nor counter for the display of books; that the space allotted to it is very small, even in the largest stations, and that serious literature is hardly represented at all. Like the ordinary bookseller, however, Messrs. Smith & Son will get any book that is wanted.

The third machinery for the purchase of books is that of the circulating library. It is only by means of this institution that people living in the country can see the new literature of the day at all. The circulating library supplies practically the reading of the whole country, especially of those households where the love of books is great and the means of purchase are small. The circulating libraries, taken all together, are by far the largest buyers of books in the country.

There is, again, the free library. There are now some hundreds of free libraries in the towns, many of them with several branches. The free library is also a free circulating library, by means of which the whole of our people can be supplied for nothing with the best literature, ancient and modern. There ought, of course, to be no rubbish at all sought for or accepted by a free library; even with this proviso, it is obvious that the free library is becoming a large and important factor in the buying of books.

Now, while it is beyond a doubt that the number of those who read is increasing with astonishing rapidity, it is also beyond a doubt that the part of the book trade which is represented by the booksellers has fallen into a depression which threatens to become every day more serious. Perhaps the following considerations may help to explain the situation:

1. It is unfortunate that publishers have arrogated to themselves the right of naming the price at which books are sold to the public. The discount system was a partial revolt against that claim. It has, however, from the first been refused recognition by publishers. They give no better terms, although booksellers have to sell so much more cheaply; they have said, practically: "Give discount if you like, but out of your own profits." It would be far better for the book trade if the publishers simply sold their books to the retailer without any kind of stipulation or restriction as to the price afterward put upon them. As it is, the individual bookseller seems to shrink from the responsibility of fixing the price of a book for himself.

2. The chief risk of the trade is laid upon the bookseller. That is to say, the publisher does not, as a rule, bring out a book unless he is reasonably satisfied as to its prospects. But the bookseller has to buy every book on the chance of being able to sell it again.

3. The vast increase in the production of books has enormously increased the booksellers' risk. Buyers do not increase in the same proportion as readers. Yet the bookseller is every day besieged by publishers' travelers pressing books upon him with assurances of their certain popularity. He is fain to subscribe with caution, even, in many cases, not to subscribe at all.

What is the result? Simply that a large number of books are not published at all—only produced. Publishing includes the exhibition or the offer of a book to the public. If the bookseller will not subscribe, the book is simply not offered to the public; that is to say, it is not published at all.

4. The free library, the School Board, the grammar school for boys, the high school for girls, do not buy their books of the local bookseller, but go straight to a London bookseller—or to the publisher direct.

5. Other trades are beginning to offer books. There is a large book trade done by the army and navy stores. There is also a cheap series offered at 4½d. or 6d. by drapers and grocers. It is destestable in paper and print, but it is cheap. News agents also offer books that are cheap and popular.

6. The high price of books prevents their sale. There is only half a million of families in this country who have an income of £200 a year or more. How many books at 4s. 6d., the ordinary price of a novel, can such a family, on an income of £200 a year, afford to buy? A great many people wait for the sale of the circulating library's books when the first run is over. A 6s. book is then offered for 1s. 6d. or 2s. The rapid sale at this price proves the demand for cheap literature.

7. The old tradition among booksellers is that they must not "push" their wares. They sit in their shops and wait. They do not advertise; they do not send round circulars; there is no margin which would enable them to do so; they do not invite people to see their books; they only sit and wait. And the unthinking folk who in all other trades are invited and pressed to come in pass by.

These are some of the reasons why the book trade is in a condition of apparently hopeless decay.

The committee of the Publishers' Association is attempting to improve the situation in the old familiar way. It is once more endeavoring to compel booksellers to abandon the discount system; it has learned nothing from the past; with all these reasons for the depression staring it in the face, it again offers the remedy of raising the price of books and depriving the public of the discount to which long years have accustomed it. It has persuaded a majority of the booksellers to agree to the following method:

1. The publishers are to fix a "net" price, which the booksellers are to accept. The book is to be sold at that price. No discount is to be permitted. If a bookseller breaks the rule he is to be boycotted; he is to have no more "net" books supplied him.

2. The discount on books at 6s. and under is to be continued, but no easier terms are offered to the trade.

3. The booksellers are to conduct their own espionage, in order to enforce these conditions.

The arrangement begins with the new year.

The committee of the Society of Authors, while pointing out the obvious defects and dangers of the situation, and especially the one-sided part of it which binds the bookseller and does not bind the publisher, has recognized the fact that the booksellers think there may be some salvation in this scheme and has recommended no interference for a time long enough to show its practical working. Meantime, while the publishers are trying to raise the price of books by abolishing discounts, they have actually stultified themselves by the suicidal folly of flooding the market by issuing the most popular books at 6d. The result is that the unhappy bookseller has his shelves loaded with unsalable stuff because the public has very quickly persuaded itself that 6d. is the outside price that ought to be given for a book, and then the publishers have on their hands a great part of the books issued this Autumn.

The recommendations made by the committee of the Society of Authors after a very careful and prolonged inquiry, during which much evidence was received, were as follows. It will be seen that they were practical, at least:

1. That books now priced at 6s. and under should remain, as at present, subject to discount.

2. That every "net" book shall be the subject of special contract between the bookseller and the publisher, and that there shall be no attempt at coercion or any interference, unless by contract, with the bookseller's liberty to deal with his own property as he pleases.

3. That the system of sale or return shall be more widely extended. We have seen that under the present system of making every bookseller buy the books he offers a great many books are not published at all.

4. That there must be a margin of 20 per cent. at least above trade price to include "office expenses," if the bookselling trade is to be carried on at all.

Not one of these recommendations has been adopted by the publishers, who have since issued a manifesto demanding those very percentages for their own "office expenses" which they refuse to booksellers.

Other recommendations might be added as follows:

The cultivation by booksellers of a wider acquaintance with current literature so as to be better judges of what is wanted; more "push" and energy in the conduct of their business; a closer connection with customers, so as to find out what is wanted; the creation of a confidential bureau by the Booksellers' Association, which shall read new books and advise as to purchase; a revision of trade prices and the united resolution, which would be irresistible, to pay publishers such a price as will cover office expenses and leave a reasonable margin; a lowering of the price of books (it is absurd that a new novel by a new writer should be charged at the same rate as one by a highly popular and successful writer; it is also foolish to ignore the vast public who would buy cheaper books;) the issue of popular books in two or more forms, cheap or dear, bound or unbound; freedom to every bookseller to put what price he pleases on books that he has bought (he is now unwilling to have that freedom, but he would rapidly appreciate the advantage;) the addition, after the German fashion, of a second-hand book business—but only of good books; in case of "sale or return" to reserve the right of refusal, so as not to have his shelves loaded with rubbish; to agitate continually for the local business of schools, libraries and prize books, and to support the endeavors of certain authors to substitute a commission agent for a publisher, a step which would enable the bookseller to deal directly with the author and to obtain very much easier terms. In one word, the key to the present situation is an entire revolution of an antiquated system, only possible when books were few and readers were wealthy. There are as yet few signs that booksellers are understanding the tendencies of the time; they will learn, one fears, too late that free competition, low prices, publicity, and intelligent activity are as necessary in the trade of books as in every other trade.

WALTER BESANT.

Delagoa Bay.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Poultney Bigelow.

Author of "White Man's Africa," "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," &c.

It made the heart of an enterprising Yankee ache to look in at Delagoa Bay and see how a swarm of little ginger-colored officials were wasting the opportunities which a caprice of Providence had placed in their path. Their antics suggested the behavior of monkeys let loose amid the costly instruments of Greenwich Observatory. They appeared to have, in common with their arboreal kinspeople, the spirit of mischievous destruction largely developed; but very little of the sportive quality which makes a monkey cage the central point of every menagerie. Delagoa Bay owes its great commercial, and just now strategic, importance, to two important facts:

First, it is the nearest port to the gold fields of the Transvaal.

Secondly, it is far and away the best natural port in all South Africa.

Both these advantages are neutralized by reason of Portuguese domination, so that, as a matter of fact, on the occasion of my visit (1896) many merchants preferred to send their goods by the longer route through Natal, via Durban, merely because the Delagoa route offered much risk by reason of rapacious or at least very negligent management at the otherwise more favored harbor.

The first glimpse of Delagoa Bay made me feel that a successful Jameson raid would be welcomed by even the most orthodox of humanitarians if it succeeded in expelling the present misrule and placing in its stead the government of any respectable set of white people.

I am not here commending piracy or brigandage in the abstract; but I call history to witness that what we to-day call the progress of civilization has been largely made up of movements which might roughly be likened to substituting good government in lieu of what now disgraces the neighborhood of the fairest port in South Africa.

Let me illustrate.

On arrival at that beautiful port we anchored in midstream and were taken ashore in rowboats. Private companies had over and over begged permission to erect at their own expense wharves where vessels might load and unload with facility; but this eminently practical, if not philanthropic, request had been invariably refused because it might deprive the Government of one more means of extracting bribes from merchants.

As I made my way from the landing stage to the town it was through an accumulation of merchandise which reminded me of goods rescued in haste from a great fire or some other disaster. Boxes were smashed, and stuff of the most incongruous description lay helter skelter, as though dropped from some mammoth grab-bag. Imagine the army and navy stores lifted in midair and dropped upside down on the swampy, sandy shores of a tropical port—there you have the Custom House of Delagoa Bay under Portuguese rule.

Distracted merchants or forwarding agents wandered amidst the ruins of what had been valuable ship's cargo, hunting for the goods for which they waved the bills of ladings in their weary fingers. Here lay a bag of lime, beneath was a sack of rice. Their contents were making a blend which even an ostrich might have regarded as discouraging. Delicate electrical plant destined for a Johannesburg mine lay scattered in the open, while in the heavy sand were countless nuts, bolts, and other parts of machinery, all rendered valueless to the men of capital and brain waiting in vain for them at the end of the railway. Barrels of treacle were leaking into goods marked "To be kept dry"; sewing machines, typewriters, church organs, clothing, blankets, furniture, tinware, and crockery—all were knocking about in the open air, not merely at the mercy of rain, but of thieves in and outside of the official lines.

There is no newspaper in this beautiful place, and for obvious reasons. If it told the truth the Governor would send the editor to jail. If it did not discuss the scandalous state of things, it would have no support among the only people likely to give it subscriptions and advertisements.

When I speak of Delagoa Bay as a pestiferous port, I mean that it is so to-day because of bad administration. Durban was unhealthy until England drained the swamps and looked to the sanitation of the place. The Portuguese Government has done nothing for the colony beyond what might be expected of any band of pirates, and mighty short-sighted pirates at that. The natives are debauched by the sale of "fire-water," and the Government encourages this because it brings in a certain amount of revenue. In Natal I saw not a single drunken black. At Delagoa Bay employers of labor told me that it was the curse of the natives, that bad rum was thrust at them all along the highways leading to their work. The native is after all a child in a man's body, and while he cordially approves of a law forbidding the sale of strong drink, yet so incapable is he of resisting temptation that he will lose no opportunity of getting drunk if drink presents itself in attractive form.

There is, of course, a Portuguese Governor at Delagoa Bay, a fort, an army of petty negroids—officials about as big as Filipinos and with ancestry about as ambiguous. I was shown maps of the colony which indicated splendid parks, avenues, embankments, plazas, and other adjuncts of a metropolis. None of these things existed excepting on official paper intended for the public of Lisbon. In 1896 there were dirty streets and shabby houses, two or three vile hotels, and a drinking booth, near which the little military band made music on occasion—and this was called the promenade. There was no such thing as a public conveyance to be had—not even a jinrikisha. The British Consulate stood in lonesome dignity on top of the bluff overlooking the river and harbor—in fact, that building represented to me the one hopeful element in the neighborhood.

There was no American Consulate there at the time. Indeed, in all South Africa I do not remember seeing a single American Consul. Tradition referred to one at Cape Town, but while Americans were in trouble in the times succeeding the Jameson raid, it was from the English authorities, and not from their own Consul, that help came. An American at the Cape told me that in his experience of twenty years he had not known an American Consul who had succeeded in keeping sober after 12 o'clock noon. I hope this was not true.

There was once a noble and progressive Governor at Delagoa Bay who was shocked by the number of accidents to ships enterings the port. He succeeded in securing a lightship to mark the channel. This was so radical and so violent a reform for a Portuguese Governor that some suspected his sanity. But, on the contrary, he proved to be a very sane and businesslike man—for a Portuguese. Indeed, so businesslike was he that he employed this lightship during the day in carrying bricks, and in that way earned a considerable addition to his salary. Malicious critics pretend that he used it for private purposes at night as well, but that is not founded on satisfactory evidence. It would have been better had he done so, however, for so ignorant were those in charge that the lightship was each night anchored in a different part of the bay. Incoming vessels soon came to dread this erratic lightship more than they did the perils of the deep, and it was the cause of more accidents than were ever known before it was invented. It shows us, however, that now and then Portugal produces a Governor who means well, though he may have eccentric ways of showing it.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Municipal Trading in Great Britain.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By EDWARD W. BEMIS

Of the Bureau of Economic Research.

IN a widely quoted letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 31, 1899, Mr. Robert P. Porter, Chief of the last census, vigorously attacked the city ownership movement in Great Britain, which is there known as municipal trading. Among other things, he says: "The immediate cause for alarm and dissatisfaction on the part of taxpayers is the increase of local indebtedness and taxes since the inauguration of municipal trading. * * * To this case of the municipal trader, which I have put in a nutshell, the English opponent of municipal Socialism aptly and vigorously replies, sustaining his position with an array of data that confounds the college professors and the Socialistic clergymen who have rushed madly into the municipal ownership arena and want our cities to absorb alike all the lighting and street railway enterprises. In the first place, these English economists claim that the cost of borrowed money is a small element in the success of municipal trading when there is a loss of 10 per cent. in cost of management when municipal is compared with personal talent in management. * * * In short, the claim is being made in England, and sustained with an overwhelming amount of facts, that in twenty years municipalities have not given so good an account of their stewardship as private enterprises would have done."

It is worth while to examine for a moment the serious charges above mentioned. Coming from one who has had such high official positions in statistical lines as Mr. Porter, these statements deserve careful consideration. What are the facts?

On March 6, 1899, the Local Government Board, as previously ordered by the House of Commons, submitted a return of all the leading municipal undertakings from which any revenue is derived in the United Kingdom. It appears that the average annual net profit on water works during the five years ended March 31, 1898, was 4.2 per cent. of the outstanding capital. In gas works the profit was 7.47 per cent., in tramways 6.09 per cent., and electric lighting 4.6 per cent., making a total average profit of £3,215,281, or 5.14 per cent. of the total capital outstanding in March, 1898, of £62,547,960. The total average annual net income on certain other municipal undertakings, such as markets, baths, cemeteries, working-class dwellings, and piers, was £398,387, or 4.27 per cent. of the capital of £9,335,263. Still other undertakings of municipalities, such as sewage disposal, slaughter houses, public libraries, harbors, &c., were not investigated, since the revenue feature with them is intentionally and rightly made subordinate to considerations of health, education, and general social advantage in their management. Neither are we much concerned at present about the revenue feature of markets, baths, cemeteries, &c., just mentioned, although the percentage earned by them is enough to pay both interest and sinking fund charges. In the case of municipal water works, lighting, and tramways, there is left even an excess above interest and sinking fund charges, which can be used for other purposes if desired. It must be borne in mind that English municipalities to-day can borrow for under 3 per cent., and that 2 per cent. furnishes a liberal sinking fund allowance. How, in the face of this financial situation, Mr. Porter can claim that the English taxpayer is burdened is unaccountable.

The growth of local indebtedness means nothing to the taxpayer if counterbalanced by corresponding growth of revenue-producing assets. There has been, indeed, a considerable growth in English local taxation during the last twenty years, but this has been due not to the assumption of municipal undertakings such as the above, as Mr. Porter's paper would imply, but to the vast development of the public school system, sanitary improvements, street paving, &c., which are everywhere recognized as legitimate functions of city expenditure and of increasing importance and even necessity.

In the British Journal of Finance for the first quarter of 1899 Mr. A. Still analyzes and tabulates the returns of the English Government of all the gas companies in Great Britain, and shows that while the public gas works sell 36.9 per cent. of the gas sold in the kingdom, and reach 48.8 per cent. of the number of consumers, they charge so much less than the private companies that their receipts are only 33.5 per cent. of the total, and that their net income or profits above operating expenses are only 32.5 per cent of the total. Their capital was originally 34.8 per cent., but by sinking fund payments it has been reduced to 29.2 per cent. of the gas capital of the kingdom.

My own computation from the report of the British Local Government Board shows that the average charges for gas in the private companies are about one-seventh higher than in the public-owned gas plants.

The most careful comparison of the large gas companies is made yearly in England in what is known as Field's "Analysis of the Accounts of the Principal Gas Undertakings in England, Scotland, and Ireland." In the issue for 1898, without a word of text, most careful statistical analyses are given in parallel columns of eight of the leading private companies outside of London and eight of the leading public plants. The average candle power of the private plants, due account being made of the different outputs of the different plants, was 16.4 and of the public plants 18.8. This difference of 2.4 candle power and possibly some difference in location relative to mines and markets accounts for the fact that the average net cost of coal and oil in the public plants (13.82 cents) was 3.8 cents higher per thousand feet than in the private plants. All the other costs of manufacture and distribution, aside from rates and taxes, were 22.12 cents in the public plants and 23.3 cents in the private plants. Even the wages cost per thousand feet was less in the public plants. This indicates conclusively that in these typical undertakings public plants are as well managed and as well equipped with labor-saving machinery as the private plants. In these particular cases the public plants in 1898 charged 5 cents per thousand feet more than the private plants, but charged so much less for rent of meters and stoves and paid so much more for taxes that the real excess charge was only 2.72 cents, and this was counterbalanced, as already indicated, by the difference of candle power.

The real superiority of the public plants appeared in the fact that after paying interest and depreciation charges they had a balance of 7.78 cents, of which 1.82 cents was devoted to the sinking fund and the balance was a net profit to the city, while the private companies had no corresponding benefits to bestow upon the people. The sinking fund in the public plants already amounts to about 53.4 cents per thousand feet of annual sales, or over one-fifth of the original cost of about $2.63.

Any one skeptical of the results of municipal operation should carefully study English gas history, not only because, next to water, the gas industry and its management by municipalities is the oldest of any municipal undertaking for profit, but because most of the opponents of such public operation have given up the fight against public operation of water works and concentrated attention on gas and electricity. In a prominent English gas journal, known as The Gas World, for June, 1897, appeared the most scholarly criticism of municipal gas works that the writer has seen. So far however, from accusing public ownership of bankrupting municipalities and injuring the taxpayers, as does Mr. Porter, this article shows by elaborate statistics that the tendency is rather to earn a considerable net revenue for the city, besides creating, from charges upon consumers, a sinking fund that shall in thirty or forty years pay off all the capital borrowed. The criticism of Mr. Herbert Lees of the private gas company at Hexham in this Gas World article is that the consumer is thus being sacrificed for the benefit of the taxpayer, and consequently, that, where, as in these six northern counties of England—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland—the cost of coal is practically the same for all companies, the consumers really pay more under public than under private ownership. He admits, however, that cities borrow at present for at least ¾ per cent. less than private companies. It is further notable that in all the lengthy discussions among gas engineers of public and private companies that followed this paper, there was no charge that the public plants were inferior in progressiveness or in amount of operating expenses.

In order to make the kind of comparison between public and private ownership that this critic insisted on as the only fair one, I have made a study of the 169 private-owned gas companies and the 79 public plants in these six northern counties, using the latest returns to the House of Commons that are at hand, viz., those for the fiscal year 1897-8. These private companies, with sales of 15,537,705,000 feet, received from gas, rent of meters and stoves and from residuals and other sources 74.7 cents per 1,000 feet. The public plants, selling 20,511,331,000 feet, obtained 75.4 cents, or seven-tenths of a cent more than the private companies. On the other hand, not only were the operating expenses, before deducting residuals, 2.3 cents less in the public plants, being 52.4 cents per 1,000 feet, as compared with 54.7 cents in the private companies, but the consumer obtained three advantages from his slightly higher payment of less than three-quarters of a cent per 1,000 feet on the average. One of these advantages arose from the considerable payment to the sinking fund, so that ultimately, after the debt has been paid, the cities will be able to sell gas at merely operating cost, if they so desire. In the second place, so far as the consumer is a taxpayer, relief in tax burden from the net profits of the gas works equaled in a large proportion of cases the very slight additional charge for gas. The third advantage of the gas consumers of the public plants, and one that alone much more than counterbalances the above three-quarters of a cent of increased charge, was the higher candle power. Of the gas sold by the public plants in these six northern counties, 41.8 per cent. was above 18.5 candle power and only 2.3 per cent. was below 16.5 candle power, while of the sales by the private companies only 27.5 per cent. was above 18.5 candle power and 37 per cent. was below 16.5 candle power. A clearer illustration of the superiority of public management under what the critics consider substantially similar conditions could not be imagined. To be sure, the average sales of the 169 private plants, of about 142,000,000 feet, was considerably less than the average sales of 260,000,000 feet in the public plants, but after the output of a plant reaches 140,000,000 feet the economies do not increase rapidly with the increase of another 120,000,000 feet. In the above companies is sold nearly one-half of the gas of the public-owned plants and one-fifth of that of the private-owned plants of the United Kingdom.

It is no wonder that during the past ten years thirty-eight private gas works have been bought by cities and no changes have occurred in the opposite direction in Great Britain. There would be much more rapid change to public ownership of the gas industry were it not for the English laws, which prevent a municipality entering upon this business without first buying out the existing company at its franchise value. Gas franchises in England were granted many decades ago, before limitations of time and provisions for public purchase at reasonable prices were thought of.

In the case of electric lighting the superiority of public ownership is remarkable. In an address last September before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Robert Donald, editor of The British Municipal Yearbook and of The Municipal Journal and London, a comparison was made between what appeared to be the twenty-one largest municipal electricity supply works of Great Britain and the twenty-one largest private works for the last fiscal year prior to the reading of the paper. Mr. Donald computed in his very full tables that the municipalities averaged only 9 cents charge per kilowatt, while the private companies averaged 11 cents, although the municipalities secured a profit of 7¼ per cent. on their mean capital and the private companies 7½ per cent. Most remarkable was the cost of production per kilowatt, aside, that is, from profit. The average cost in the case of municipalities was 3.74 cents, and in the case of private companies 5.42 cents. The average taxes, however, in the case of the public companies I found to have been about a quarter of a cent less than paid by the private companies, so that the fairest comparison would be had by assuming the cost of the public plants as 4 cents in comparison with 5.42 cents per kilowatt, or 35½ per cent. more in the case of the private companies.

I have attempted an independent investigation of the latest figures of the fifty-nine public lighting plants and the thirty-eight plants as reported in the famous English weekly, Lightning, on Dec. 28, 1899, for the previous fiscal year. The list seems to include all the large electric lighting plants of Great Britain, and gives most detailed information of all the items of expense and receipts and sales of energy. From the column giving total operating expenses in both public and private plants the writer deducted the amount reported as spent for "rent, rates, and taxes," since these do not vary with the efficiency of the management, and, unlike the gas works described in Field's analysis, seem to be less for the public than for the private plants. Arranging the whole ninety-seven plants in order of their operating expenses, the startling fact appeared that in the twenty plants showing the lowest expenses, there were only three privately owned and operated, and these ranked, aside from taxes, &c., seventh, eighteenth, and twentieth. Leeds, which was the seventh, had an expense, aside from taxes, &c., of 2.84 cents per kilowatt of sales, while the best public plant, that of Edinburgh, had a cost of only 2.2 cents. Bradford 2.34 cents, and Nottingham 2.56 cents.

Space forbids reference to the astonishing success and progress within the past two years of municipal tramways in Great Britain. Even now these British undertakings may not be, in some respects, as progressive as our own best street railway systems, but it must be borne in mind that private enterprise in the case of street railways, and also in the manufacture and use of farm machinery, elevators, bicycles, machine-made watches, and countless other things, is far less progressive than in Yankeedom. The fundamental fact that has a bearing on the general question before us is whether public or private ownership and operation are more progressive in the same country in the same period, and whether either policy has won such general approval as to be making rapid strides past the other. Judging by this standard, there can be no doubt that municipal operation of so-called city monopolies has won the day in the mother country.

The Select Committee on Telephones of the House of Commons in 1898 gave a sufficient answer to Mr. Porter's charges when it reported, "From the point of view of local finance the telephone service will be as successful as has been the supply of gas, water, tramways, and electric light by local authorities."

We are now in position to understand why some English towns, as Mr. Porter asserts, have secured from the Government permission to construct electric light plants and tramways before being actually ready to begin operations. British experience has been so favorable to municipal undertakings, and it has been found so hard to dislodge a private company when once in the field, that some English towns have been willing to forego the immediate construction of a private plant in the hope that a public plant could soon be built. Municipalities throughout the United Kingdom have constructed at much cost plants which they have found, as above shown, much superior to private undertakings. The absurdity of competition in these matters, also, has been more clearly seen in England than in America. Hence it is easy to understand why municipalities should have united, as Mr. Porter charges, in order to prevent permission by Parliament to an electric company to wire or distribute electrical energy over several hundred miles of territory. It was not believed that the company could really sell energy cheaper than the cities could manufacture it, while the introduction of a private company would be the beginning of an expensive duplication of plants and a cutthroat war of rates.

Mr. Porter writes: "Will Dr. W. S. Rainsford or Dr. Lyman Abbott or Albert Shaw or Prof. Bemis please answer the question put by Dixon Henry Davies when he asks, 'Where is the inherent beneficence or nobility in those who merely adventure other people's money?' There are just as many good, sterling qualities required in venturing your own money—courage, steadiness in adversity, tenacity of purpose, faith, and loyalty, all necessary to steer great undertakings through troubled waters."

To refer to the business men of high standing who, without pay, serve any British Town Council, as "those who merely adventure other people's money" and as lacking in "inherent beneficence or nobility" is to entirely misconceive the motives of those men. While private business interests, indeed, when honestly conducted, promote "good, sterling qualities," public management, when successful, implies the development in the community of two qualities that are grander and higher than are developed in, I will not necessarily say all, business, but at least in the management of privately owned natural monopolies as usually conducted. I refer to patriotic devotion to the public weal on the part of all men in office and the capacity for self-government by the democracy that puts them there. Modern social problems need the cultivation of these qualities more than all the "courage, steadiness in adversity, tenacity of purpose," &c., which private business cultivates. Municipal ownership and operation, at least as carried on in England, has as its highest merit not so much the evident financial advantages which it brings as that it cultivates these qualities of patriotism and capacity for self-government in officials and voters.

EDWARD W. BEMIS,
Bureau of Economic Research.

Capital Punishment Not a Deterrent of Crime.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Gen. NEWTON M. CURTIS.

THE aim of criminal law is the prevention of crime and the protection of the orderly and well-disposed. Penalties imposed to secure these objects are to be judged by the speediness and certainty of their infliction. The Legislature should determine in affixing punishments for crime the maximum which public sentiment will support, for under our system of jurisprudence the sanction of criminal laws cannot be enforced, except in extreme cases, unless supported by the mass of the people from whom jurymen are selected to determine the merits of each case. This fact was strongly expressed by Sydney Smith, who said "the efficient maximum of punishment is not what the Legislature chooses to indicate, but what the mass of the people think that maximum ought to be." Our capital punishment law possesses none of the essential qualities to make it a fit preventive of crime. First, it is not supported by public sentiment, and on account of its severity a large proportion of those subject to jury duty refuse to serve in murder trials. There are no means of compelling men to serve as jurors who declare that they have conscientious scruples against the infliction of the penalty of death. Year by year the empaneling of juries in murder trials has been attended by increasing difficulty, and we are rapidly approaching the time when our criminal courts will be brought to a standstill in the trial of persons accused of murder in the first degree by reason of the reluctance of men to sit as jurors in capital cases. The truth of these assertions will be accepted by those who have noted the proceedings of such trials in the last decade.

It is a question for the Legislature to determine whether it will permit this unsatisfactory condition to continue to exist until capital punishment shall be abolished because of the actual inability of courts to convict, or remedy it by substituting for this inefficient penalty one supported by public sentiment.

Not only does the death penalty tend to prolong trials—it tends to prevent witnesses from testifying clearly and positively and to cause jurymen to commit "pious perjury" rather than be responsible for the taking of human life. That there has been a growing feeling against the infliction of the death penalty throughout the United States is clearly established by Federal statistics. Ex. Doc. No. 146, Second Session 20th Congress, Feb. 26, 1829, shows that from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of the year 1826 there had been 138 capital trials under the authority of the United States, resulting in 118 convictions and 42 executions by hanging; the convictions were 85 per cent. of the indictments, showing that public sentiment during that period of nearly thirty-seven years supported the death penalty. Compare this with the report of Richard Olney, Attorney General of the United States, made Oct. 21, 1893, giving the number of indictments, convictions, and executions in capital cases under authority of the United States for the year of 1891. It shows there were 98 indictments, 23 convictions, and 1 execution by hanging; the convictions were about 23 per cent. of the indictments.

At the time I called for this information from the Attorney General of the United States, I requested the Attorneys General of the several States of the Union to furnish me with the number of indictments, convictions, and executions under the authority of the State courts for the same year. Several replied that it would be impossible to obtain this information without a large expenditure of money, as there were no laws in their States requiring such reports to be made by Prosecuting Attorneys or other officers of the several counties. From the reports made it was shown the percentage of convictions in capital cases in the States reporting was a little less than the percentage of convictions in the United States courts.

In about sixty years the convictions had fallen from 85 to 23 per cent., indicating a rapid decline of public sentiment in respect to the infliction of the death penalty as a punishment for crime.

During the Fifty-second Congress I presented to the Secretary of State a number of questions relating to the subject of crimes and punishments, with a request that he direct our representatives abroad to obtain answers to them from the Ministers of Justice of the several Governments to which they were accredited. One asked them to state the results of the abolition of the death penalty, if at any time it had been abolished in whole or in part. These replies came to me through the State Department from thirty-five nations. The substance of these replies was published in a pamphlet I prepared for the consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, before which I had a bill pending to abolish capital punishment under the authority of the United States, and this information was subsequently made use of by the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate, as an appendix to their report on my measure.

It appears that the death penalty had been abolished in whole or in part in twelve foreign nations; ten of this number reported that the abolition had been followed by satisfactory results, viz.: Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti as to political matters, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland as fifteen cantons, Venezuela, Denmark had not abolished the death penalty, but the King had refused to sign warrants for executions since 1866. The statistics show that the years following 1866 compared with a like number of years preceding it, that there had been a slight decrease in the homicidal crimes since the suspension of executions.

Colombia, Ecuador, all South America reported that the results of the abolition were not satisfactory, and it could, perhaps, not be expected in States subject to frequent revolutions.

In the United States we now have the experience of five States, in each of which the results of abolition have been satisfactory:

Michigan abolished in 1847, Rhode Island in 1852, Wisconsin in 1853, Colorado in 1897, Maine abolished in 1876, restored in 1883, and again abolished in 1876. All have continued non-capital punishment States, excepting the four years of restoration in Maine.

Iowa abolished in 1872, previous to which time she had one murder to 800,000 of her population. During the six years following, without the use of the death penalty, murders decreased to one in 1,200,000. In 1878 the Legislature of Iowa revised her criminal laws and authorized juries to affix for the crime of murder the punishment of death or imprisonment for life.

Those who demand the retention of the death penalty for a punishment claim that it is the most deterrent. This claim is disproved by the experience of every State which has abandoned it.

I will concede that the fear of death is most terrifying, but unhappily the terror or fright it produces does not affect the murderer at the time of the commission of the crime for which death is the punishment. It only acts at the time that death is imminent and certain, and that the victim is overcome with terror when taken to execution does not prove that the fear of death would have had any restraining influence upon him at the time of committing the offense. Fright comes to him for the first time when he comprehends that he is to meet death. The fear of death is not one of the strongest passions, according to Bacon, Montagu, and nearly all the philosophers, nor is it the opinion of those who have had experience in positions of great danger.

Men readily engage in the most hazardous occupations; positions in powder mills, after explosions have destroyed all the employes, are especially sought after; the authorities have no difficulty in obtaining firemen, nor the Government in securing soldiers and sailors. Men who have been in action know how little the fear of death influences soldiers in battle. They promptly fill any breach made, although it may require them to step over the bodies of their dead comrades.

A well-authenticated case is reported by Mr. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association of Great Britain, that of a young man who was hanged in Clonmel, Ireland, in October, 1786, for theft. After he had hanged six minutes the Sheriff was induced to give the body to the friends of the offender. By rubbing the body and the application of warm bricks he was restored and sent to his home in the north of Ireland, and before reaching home he committed another theft.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts of Bristol, England, expressed his opinion that the death penalty was not a deterrent, and said that of 167 men consoled by him before their execution, 164 confessed that they had frequently witnessed executions. Like opinions of other persons having had large experience with criminals and executions could be quoted to fill pages of your paper.

Perhaps no man in the County of New York engaged in the prosecuting of criminals in the last fifty years had a larger experience than the late District Attorney John R. Fellows. I insert a letter given me by him to be made use of if necessary during his absence when my bill was under consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary.

House of Representatives, U. S.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1893.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to my views of the expediency of enacting your bill, H. R. 7,197, providing for the abolition of the penalty of death under United States laws, I have to say briefly that I am heartily in favor of the abolition of the death penalty under Federal laws, as well as in our State of New York.

Formerly I regarded the death penalty worthy of retention as a deterrent against atrocious crimes, but, having had large opportunities while discharging the duties of District Attorney for the City and County of New York to give the question special and careful consideration, I came to thoroughly believe that the retention of the death penalty directly tended to prevent convictions in proper cases, and as a consequence a weakening of the arm of justice and demoralization in the administration of our criminal laws in every part. I shall, to the extent of my influence, do all in my power to secure the abolition of this inefficient and unsatisfactory penalty under both Federal and State laws. Respectfully,

J. R. FELLOWS.

If we will carefully consider the question of punishment we will see that capital punishment is supported by our desire for vengeance against the culprit rather than because of its efficiency in the prevention of crime.

I am not an apologist for the murderer; my chief objection to capital punishment is that it is demoralizing, burdensome to the taxpayer without possessing a single useful quality in the prevention of crime in a civilized State. NEWTON MARTIN CURTIS.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

January 15th, 1900.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a fiduciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

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OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hongland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Alsace F. Walter.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTLEMAN, CONFIDENTIALLY ENGAGED, has extraordinary opportunities making money, seeks acquaintance gentleman of means; object, mutual profit; lifetime opportunity; references exchanged. STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 161, Times Office.

WANTED—Man who can influence some business for Consolidated Stock Exchange; member in good standing. Address B. R. T., Box 130, Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEORGE ROUNTREE of WILMINGTON, N. C., has this day been admitted a member of our firm. R. H. ROUNTREE & CO
Jan. 20th, 1900.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25th TO 85c.
Purchasers at present price,
75c. Per Share,
secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.
Applications for stock at 75c. per share **must bear date** not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.
Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.
JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street.
New York, Jan. 18th, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1st, 1900, until Feb. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of Record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

PRECIOUS METALS PRODUCT.

The express and banking house of Wells, Fargo & Co., in its annual report on the precious metals product of the United States of America and Mexico during 1899, which is dated from San Francisco and signed by President J. J. Valentine, gives much valuable and interesting data and information. The production of precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and Yukon Territory, in the twelve months attained the gross result of $263,541,907. The gross yield, segregated, is approximatively: Gold, 44.31, $90,390,167; silver, 19.07, $38,894,498; copper, 29.11, $59,244,994, and lead, 7.51, $15,592,248. The report is careful to present this explanation with the figures:

Allowance must always be made for probable variations from reported figures, by reason of constantly increasing facilities for transporting bullion, ores, and base metals from the mines outside of the express and the difficulty of getting entirely reliable data from private sources. Estimates obtained in this way are liable to be exaggerated and are, to a considerable degree, guesswork; but with some modifications on this account, made herein, the general results reached, while only approximately correct, may be accepted as the closest approximation possible under the circumstances.

First in the list as a producer of gold dust and bullion which was handled by express is Colorado, with $26,348,050, but the total of gold production handled by express and other conveyances, silver bullion by express, and ores and base bullion by freight is only $43,180,913, while Montana's total is $50,695,000. Montana, however, had but $5,167,500 in gold dust and bullion, while its ores and base bullion by freight amounted to $36,892,500. For gold dust and bullion by express, British Columbia and Yukon Territory are credited with $17,622,721, California with $13,763,098, Dakota with $6,750,000, Idaho with $2,495,210, Utah with $2,239,532, Arizona with $1,874,551, Oregon with $850,910, New Mexico with $259,896, Washington with $215,840, Wyoming with $8,950, and Texas with $3,100. Alaska furnished gold dust and bullion by other conveyances than express $4,545,646. The totals of express gold receipts were $78,974,721, of gold by other conveyances $11,215,446, of silver bullion by express $33,208,015, and of ores and base bullion by freight $80,143,725.

The year's combined product of the metals treated of, says the report, is the greatest in the histories of the countrise—United States of America, British Columbia, and Yukon Territory; that of gold, $90,390,167, being above any previous record officially reported, and the world's output of gold for 1899—approximately $304,000,000—is amazing. Australasia increased $18,000,000, the British possessions of the Northwest $5,000,000, and the United States of America $6,000,000. The rapidly increasing production of South Africa was arrested by the Boer war about the 1st of October. To that time it showed an increase over corresponding months of last year of $14,000,000.

The annual products of lead, copper, silver, and gold in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and Yukon Territory, 1870 to 1899, is exhibited in tables. One gives the product as per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement, including amounts from British Columbia and Yukon Territory. This shows an advance from $54,000,000 in 1870 to $98,421,754 in 1877. The product fell off and never reached this figure until 1886, when it was $103,011,761. In 1899 there was a slight falling off from $127,677,836 in 1889 to $127,166,410, and a gradual decline to $104,081,591 in 1893. Then the advance was by strides to the extraordinary figures of the past year.

The following table gives for the past thirty years the product for silver and gold for the States and Territories west of the Missouri River alone, and exclusive of British Columbia and Yukon Territory:

Year.	Silver.	Gold.
1870	$17,320,000	$33,750,000
1871	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872	19,924,429	38,177,395
1873	27,483,302	39,206,558
1874	29,689,122	38,466,488
1875	31,635,239	39,968,194
1876	39,202,924	42,886,935
1877	45,846,169	44,880,223
1878	37,248,137	37,576,030
1879	37,032,857	31,470,262
1880	38,033,055	32,559,067
1881	42,987,613	30,653,959
1882	48,135,039	29,011,318
1883	42,975,101	27,816,640
1884	43,529,925	25,183,567
1885	44,516,599	26,393,756
1886	52,136,851	29,561,424
1887	50,853,884	32,590,067
1888	53,152,747	29,187,702
1889	64,808,637	32,527,661
1890	62,930,831	31,795,361
1891	60,614,004	31,685,118
1892	50,607,491	29,847,444
1893	38,491,521	33,948,723
1894	28,721,014	45,023,291
1895	35,274,777	48,396,729
1896	33,684,963	53,015,242
1897	34,034,034	63,655,567
1898	35,081,365	66,486,202
1899	34,594,498	72,567,226

The report gives the product of gold and silver in the Republic of Mexico, values in mintage basis, from 1877 to 1899, at $950,029,000, or $56,701,000 gold and $902,328,000 silver. The product for 1898-9 was $70,112,000 gold and $65,310,000 silver, or $75,422,000. From 1873 to 1899 Mexico's coinage of gold, silver, and copper amounted to $651,881,824, or gold dollars $13,189,055, silver dollars $618,488,873, and copper dollars $20,296. The coinage of Mexico from the establishment of the mints in 1537 to the end of the fiscal year of 1899 was: Colonial epoch, from 1537 to 1821, $2,151,781,969; independence, from 1822 to 1873, $809,055,251; republic, from 1873 to 1899, $651,881,824. Total, $3,593,119,035. The gold coinage for this period, unmilled coin, pillar coin, bust coin, Iturbide's busts, republic eagle, and eagle coin, was $127,593,086, and the silver coinage $3,459,571,583. The copper coinage was $5,981,366.

The exports of silver in 1899 to Japan, China, the Straits, &c., were: From London, $33,923,252; from San Francisco, $5,963,543, or $39,886,795, against $32,622,032 in 1898.

Davis Will Contestant Loses.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 20.—Judge Beatty of Idaho, sitting in the United States court here, has decided the last of the famous bank stock cases growing out of the fight over the estate of the late millionaire and banker, Andrew J. Davis. Harriet Wood, a sister of Davis, sued to set aside the deathbed bequest of the decedent to his nephew and namesake, Andrew J. Davis, by which the latter acquired practically the whole of the First National Bank of Butte. The decision is in favor of the defendant and confirms his title to the bank.

Third Avenue Road's Debt.

The negotiations for the taking up of the Third Avenue Railroad's floating debt were progressing favorably yesterday. The lawyers are still working on the papers, and it is understood that their investigation is the only thing which delays the official announcement of the details.

Admitted to Philadelphia Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Alexander C. Robinson of the firm of Robinson Brothers of Pittsburg was to-day elected a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. His was the first application for membership since the recent ruling of the Exchange prohibiting division of commissions with brokers in other cities.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Few features other than dullness have marked the security market of the past week. On no day have transactions reached an encouraging aggregate, totals running only at about one-half of what are ordinarily recorded as a normal business showing—being barely a quarter of the total for the corresponding week a year ago.

Of new developments during the week none has been discouraging, some have been positively favorable. The weekly bank statement issued yesterday was more a cause for cheerfulness than any other disclosure of the week. It shows deposits increased over $16,000,000, loans extended and surplus reserves $7,400,000 beyond where they were a week ago. This, in the language of Wall Street, is "good." Nothing surprising is in the exhibit, however. It has been amply understood in every quarter that funds are coming this way from the West in larger volume, while mercantile borrowers are being more liberally accommodated than hitherto. Increase in loans, probably to the extent of 75 per cent., represents extension in commercial uses of money. In so far as Wall Street speculative demands upon the banks go, no substantial new dispositions show upon the part of borrowers or lenders. Stock Exchange call rates have declined, but the loan clerks at the banks are enforcing more stringent rules as to the character of collateral. Industrials are less in favor than they have been. Not very much clamor is heard on this account, and most banks will blandly aver that they are not discriminating against trust stocks. But the fact is that the borrower who does not present the gilt-edged collateral of stocks which represent conservative, open management, and which have stood the tests of the market for more than a few months past, has difficulty in making a satisfactory loan arrangement. One important bank is credited even with having established a rule that trust stocks can be regarded as having a collateral value equal only to the lowest point they have sold at since issuance. Rules like this operate not so much against people who have industrial securities already in hand, for such holders may have more or less acceptable finance accommodation, for the present at least; what chiefly is effected is that new buyers are handicapped; and thus it is that Stock Exchange brokers, recognizing the attitude of banking authorities, are urgent in advising customers against taking industrials, however tempting the promises of profits seem.

The extraordinary gain in deposits shown by the Clearing House statement of yesterday is variously construed in financial circles. Speculators working for market improvement put forward the view that the gain in funds represents not only the return of crop money from the West and South, but that it results from completed liquidation in some conspicuous quarters which have recently been under pressure. This theory does not, however, wholly prevail in banking circles. There also is the view that large transfers of deposits have been made during the past week from trust companies to Clearing House banks. Estate funds in some volume have been so transferred. It may be that ample warrant has not existed for operations of this sort, but bankers seem convinced that such transactions reach large figures.

What most directly concerns Wall Street is the extent to which the gains in Clearing House deposits and surplus reserves are available for new security market uses. If such increases represent chiefly the return of money recently tied up for crop uses, it is not unreasonable to assume that some tonic effects may be shown upon the Stock Exchange, for funds sent West and South for harvest purposes during the Fall were withdrawn from quarters where security market accommodation was thereby restricted. But if the Clearing House gains represent transfers of estate and trust funds, it requires overmuch Stock Exchange enthusiasm to count upon the employment of such resources in the stock market—actual speculative buying capacity being in no such way enlarged.

It is idle, however, for those who are bearishly inclined to affect to ignore the fact that public sentiment is improved so far as consideration of general money market conditions are involved. Evidences of easier loan market conditions show in a variety of ways. Not only are funds in larger supply and at rates substantially under where charges hitherto have been ruling, but money may be had on time, and on long time, under the legal rate, which but a fortnight ago was almost uniformly exceeded.

Not only here but abroad the money rate declines. Call funds at London have been down during the past week to 1½ and 2 per cent., and the Bank of England's discount charge has been cut since New Year's from 6 to 4½ per cent. Some theories have it that the lowering of English rates is simply a manipulative preliminary to the issuance of a big British war loan whose success would be furthered by a current showing of international money market ease. This view makes drafts upon professional pessimism, however, and it may be safer to trust banking authorities having international relations who aver that lower loan rates abroad show but a natural reaction from recent speculative congestion, such troubles having passed. Theories pro and con aside, the one certain fact evident is that British consols are soon to be marketed.

Meantime, along with the Bank of England's rate reduction—and forecasts have it that it may even go to 4 per cent. next Thursday—there have been similar reductions by the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, and the Austro-Hungarian Bank. Such easier conditions abroad forbid gold exports from New York, for the present, at least.

Wall Street still persists in regarding the South African war as a matter of moment for the American security market. It requires the use of much logic to figure out all that Wall Street contends for on this account, but the fact during the past week has been made clear, over and over again, that Wall Street sentiment is ready to fluctuate temporarily as British fortunes go. In the face of a dullness which ordinarily would have forced declines, the market for days past has had firmness, inspired largely by curious bulletins given out by speculators who have been daily relieving Ladysmith over and over again. It is easier to discern how damage can be done to financial sentiment the world over by British reverses than it is to calculate upon material buoyancy to come from British successes. An immediate end of the war would be sure, of course, to exert tonic effect, not only at London but throughout the world; but so long as actual hostilities continue it is idle to count upon abiding betterment, in so far as Boer war news counts at all.

Some disclosures confronting Wall Street are disturbing. The confession of the Third Avenue street railroad that its fortunes are so bad that outsiders must come to the rescue does damage to confidence beyond the Third Avenue's own connections. And the suggestion that still more securities are to be issued by the Metropolitan Street Railway gives no encouragement to a situation which has had the embarrassment of such sensationalism as has attended upon the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Iron market conditions show some improvement. Those indications which lately seemed to be threatening substantial price reaction appear to have passed for the time. Other trade situation signs are better. The fact that the United States is prosperous is a fact not at all debatable, and Wall Street's failure to reflect good times cannot be lasting. But the public holds aloof—just as conservative financial counselors have been advising and are still advising—waiting for the passing of what, though temporary, are speculative interferences.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 20	159,412
To date this year	7,160,032
Corresponding date last year	15,135,707

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 20	$1,705,000
To date this year	$30,482,500
Corresponding date last year	$95,716,540

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	5	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Brunswick	1⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
General Electric	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & West	1¼	Wis. Central	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Cont. Tob. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Great North. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Third Avenue	1¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 1st....1 W. N. Y. & P. gen..1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1½ Wabash, Des M. 1st..1
Stand. R. & T. 6s....1¾

There were no declines.

SHOULD TRUST COMPANIES HAVE TO KEEP RESERVES?

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The bill reported to the Legislature by the Joint Committee on Taxation putting banks and trust companies on the same footing in the matter of taxation has been followed by another, introduced in the Senate, requiring trust companies to keep on hand at all times a cash reserve amounting to 15 per cent. of their deposits in this city and 10 per cent. in other cities of the State. The requirement is similar to that imposed upon State banks, but half the reserve of any trust company may be kept on deposit in a bank having not less than $200,000 capital.

There is no evidence that this bill has been demanded by the banks or that they are in any way responsible for its appearance at Albany. The committee of the State Bankers' Association which has been working for an equalization of taxes upon banking capital has had nothing to do with it and is apparently taking no interest in it. That committee has been working chiefly in behalf of the banks away from this city, which do not seriously feel the trust company competition. There is little indication that the officers of banks here are in favor of requiring trust companies to keep a fixed minimum of reserves, which would add materially to the volume of funds that is constantly tied up in idleness, regardless of the varying needs of the money market. Those who express themselves in favor of such a requirement generally qualify their statements by saying that it trust companies are going to do a general banking business by taking mercantile deposits subject to check and practically discounting commercial paper by the indirect process of buying notes and bills, then they ought to be subject to the same rule that is imposed upon banks. If it were practicable to require a percentage of reserve against deposits held and used in that way, the banks would perhaps be in favor of it, but as matters stand bank officers in this city are more than doubtful about such a requirement. It would somewhat diminish their own deposits and the available supply of loanable funds.

It is needless to say that the trust company officers are unanimously opposed to being required by law to keep a 15 per cent. reserve, even though one-half of it may be deposited in banks. They regard it as unnecessary for any legitimate purpose. Some of them question the policy of compelling banks to keep a fixed percentage of their deposits always on hand as security for the part that is loaned out, declaring that competent bank officers will always make their loans safe and have such funds on hand as they need, and that no amount of reserve will make a bank safe that is incompetently or dishonestly managed. It is a common claim that superior management is the chief security of the trust company.

But a conservative trust company, devoted to the business for which these institutions are primarily organized, needs no fixed amount of cash on hand. The restricted investment of its capital is intended as a security for its trust funds, which cannot be withdrawn without notice, and its loans will be adequately secured, while a sufficient proportion of them will be subject to call to furnish available funds for all demands. It will keep in its own vaults or in bank all the cash that it needs in the daily transaction of its business, even if it allows to certain trusted customers the privilege of drawing upon their accounts at sight. No doubt most of the trust companies pursue this prudent policy, which makes the legal requirement of a reserve unnecessary and undesirable, but the whole trouble has been caused by a few, mostly of recent organization, which branch out freely in the banking business, soliciting mercantile deposits, on which they pay interest, while allowing them to be drawn by check, investing largely in commercial paper, and making loans upon questionable security. If the trust companies should be subject to new restrictions and requirements, which would be regarded as oppressive by most of them, it will be due to this departure from their proper field by a smaller number. Perhaps the more conservative institutions and the Clearing House have the remedy in their own hands. A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was, as had been anticipated, of a very favorable nature, showing the substantial gain of $7,478,325 in the surplus reserve, while specie increased no less than $7,341,700, and legal tenders $4,194,300. There was an increase also in loans of a trifle over $4,500,000.

The increase in loans was the only item that occasioned any particular comment, the course of speculation during the week having led to the belief that if there were any change in the loan item it would rather be along the line of contraction. It is now explained that a part of the increase may be ascribed to the extra dealing in bonds. As for the increase in surplus reserve, it was about what was estimated, allowing for the actual gain from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, and, of course, for the increase in deposits necessitating a greater sum for reserve purposes.

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As on the previous Saturday, though not nearly to so great a degree, the market sold off after the statement, said to be due principally to profit taking and the desire of some speculators not to carry over their commitments to Monday.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$680,817,200	$72,251,600	$623,470,100
Deposits	765,518,100	84,074,100	714,472,800
Circulation	.....	7,639,300	14,593,600
Specie	152,607,800	18,073,100	110,647,600
Legal tenders	62,957,400	7,889,100	90,245,800
Total reserve	$215,565,200	$25,962,200	$200,893,400
Res. required	191,379,525	22,268,525	178,618,200
Surplus res've	$24,175,675	$3,693,675	$31,275,200

WALL STREET AND WHEAT.

Wall Street is disappointed at the course of the grain market. While other staples have advanced, yielding large profits to producers, agricultural commodities have not only lagged, but drooped. Foreign war, famine in India, and what is estimated to be a substantial increase in ordinary consumption, both at home and abroad, are factors which Wall Street counted on to make better prices. And the disappointment is especially acute in quarters where close consideration is given to fluctuations in international trade balances.

Discussing the situation, which professional Wall Street insists upon regarding as abnormal, Mr. J. Van Raalte said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There are two things which the oldest inhabitant does not remember, and which he has never seen before. First of all, such general genuine prosperity all the world over, and, secondly, that, when things are generally prosperous, we should have such cheap bread to eat as we are having now. Give me the pulse of the iron market, and I will tell you the course of wheat. This is an old saying, upon which theory large profits have been realized, and he who has bought wheat from no other motive than to act on the general principle that the foremost staple in the world should share in the present general prosperity, and that the latter should become a factor and act as a healthy stimulant in maintaining and advancing its value, has followed a prec

grave political complications which might suddenly arise, there would have been a great short interest in the market. As it is, the short seller held aloof, and consequently values have for some time been held up only by those who bought for an advance. The advance did not materialize, and consequently the market broke by its own heavy weight. The longs got tired, and there was too little short interest to give the market any substantial support.

"I have thus tried to explain why in theory we wonder that wheat should not advance, and also that in reality we need not wonder that it does not advance. The average operator, however, takes all these arguments into consideration, and as a result he does but seldom enter upon any venture and leaves wheat speculation severely alone, while many and many others have given wheat a very wide berth. The narrow fluctuations so long prevalent do not fascinate them any longer. The Stock Exchange, with its wild and exciting fluctuations, is far more inviting to one who desires to speculate. Wheat has become altogether too slow of action. This considerably curtailed speculation may probably be salutary in its effect in so far that the market, being more than usually left to take care of itself, may thereby more precisely record values in keeping with the actual condition of affairs, and thus the recent decline which we experienced has been the outcome thereof, and has certainly in great part cleared away the heaviness which hangs over the market for so protracted a period. We are about to enter upon a rather critical time for the growing crop, and we are already advised from France that frost has done quite some damage to the plant. No doubt before harvest we will hear of many such reports from everywhere. We will hear also many of them contradicted; and, as we are now upon the eve of the era of crop scares, we all wonder whether wheat will go up and—stay up.

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A New Era in Values.

The Chicago office of Counselman & Day sums the situation up as follows:

"The closing year of the nineteenth century marks the dawn of a new era and the advent of a radical range of values for wheat. So many conflicting factors combine to establish market prices for wheat that experience teaches little and statistics prove unreliable guides. The consumption of wheat yearly naturally should keep pace with the increase in population, but careful research by economic writers reveals the fact that in periods of prosperity and enlarged purchasing powers other foods are extensively substituted for wheat.

"The decreased cost of production is an important market factor, the exact result and extent of which cannot be established. The decreased cost of transportation is more easily established and both reductions certainly contribute to lessen values in comparison with previous years.

"Laws of supply and demand continue to govern market prices, but the changed conditions previously enumerated account for the lower level of values. There has been no overproduction of wheat during the past crop year, but an average crop in America, England, and Continental Europe, a famine crop in Russia, and India, and a bumper crop in Argentina. In toto, this has been no excess of production over consumptive requirements. The crop prospects for the ensuing year are brilliant. An enlarged area has been seeded to Winter wheat, and up to the present time weather conditions have been extremely favorable.

"The unknown quantity in the situation is the amount of farm reserves. Conservative authorities estimate them in America at 50,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Visible stocks, while large in this country, are smaller in Europe than for many years. The present price of wheat in America is within 1½ cents per bushel of the average price during the panic years of 1894 and 1895, the lowest prices on record. The price of flour at Minneapolis is within 30 cents per barrel of the lowest in fifteen years. It would seem that the market has been depressed during a period of general prosperity and enhanced prices for all other commodities sufficiently to discount all the changed conditions in the cost of production and transportation, but central stocks in America are large, grain speculation is dormant, and the export demand slow.

"These conditions must change in order to advance prices. We are approaching the season of crop scares, but with enlarged area seeded as per the Government report any damage would have to be excessive to offset the increased area. The position in its entirety does not encourage short sales; on the contrary, the chance of loss to the buyer is apparently limited, and, all in all, the chapter of accidents in his favor."

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Calculations Upset.

J. F. Harris of Chicago, correspondent for Price, McCormick & Co., discussing the same subject, says:

"Cash wheat sold lower in Chicago last week than at any time since September, 1896. On the last day of May, 1899, it sold at 79½, and on Thursday of the week just closed it touched 61½. A drop of 18 cents in so short a time, in the face of almost general expectation of higher values, has upset the calculations of the most experienced speculators. At one time last Spring it was supposed by the trade that our Winter wheat crop might prove a practical failure, and there was considerable apprehension in regard to the Spring wheat. As the trade always discounts probabilities, and oftentimes possibilities, there was a snarp advance of 13½ from the bottom price of the March preceding. The early popular estimate of the last crop was nearly as misleading as that of 1898. In September of the latter year the Government estimated a crop of 625,000,000. At the close of the crop year the distribution showed that the yield had been fully 725,000,000. Last Spring it was believed that the 1899 crop would not exceed 450,000,000. The Government's estimate last month was about 500,000,000 more. The last two world's crops of wheat have been about 500,000,000 larger than the yield for the two preceding years. Letter hit upon a fortunate time to run his deal, and if he had not wanted the earth he might have succeeded in getting at least a slice of it. The prices he paid brought the world's available supply, into sight, but left empty bins among producers, and this was a powerful incentive to increased production. Prices have declined as evidence of this increased production has been impressed on the trade.

"The tendency in speculation is to go to extremes. The pendulum having swung too far in one direction last Spring is now probably going too far in the opposite direction, but this will doubtless adjust itself in due time. The club with which the market is now being hammered is the Argentine crop, but the exportable surplus of the harvest just secured is estimated but little larger than the preceding crop, and it will be remembered that a year ago, instead of that proving a depressing factor, there was a January boom of 12 or 14 cents."

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

D. W. Armstrong, an American living in London, where he is interested in several commercial enterprises, and at present in New York on a business trip, talks interestingly not alone of the situation in Great Britain, but of the changes in this country noticed by him after an absence of four years. He says:

"It is astonishing the effect of the South African war upon business in England. It is more than stagnation; it is a condition of paralysis, and there will be no improvement until a turn in the tide in favor of the British forces. Then I think the recovery will be rapid, though of course it will not be complete; for there has been a very large withdrawal of men from the industrial operations in order that they might serve their country.

"It is a fact perhaps not generally known in this country that business conditions, both manufacturing and mercantile, in Great Britain were for a full eighteen months before the outbreak of the war more prosperous and thriving than at any time in the history of the country. Prosperity, in fact, was at high tide. But now it has come temporary paralysis; and with it, of course, a great opportunity for the United States to extend its trade.

"The change in sentiment in England in recent years toward this country has been marked, and the result is that more than ever Englishmen are inclined to look with favor upon American securities for investment purposes—for there is in England always an enormous accumulation of capital awaiting opportunity for investment.

"The present remarkable prosperity of the United States is all the more noticeable to me, who left here just as the country was recovering from the panic of 1893. Now, instead of lamentable business and financial collapses, I see a wonderful revival of industry, with manufacturers busy as they have not been for years, merchants prosperous, laboring men profitably employed and happy, and railroads rushing on to greater and greater prosperity. They are wonderful times, truly, and wonderful changes."

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

James Swan of the James Swan Manufacturing Company of Seymour, Conn., adds his voice in further proof of the substantiability of the prosperity now upon the country. He says:

"There can be no gainsaying the fact that the present good times are as real as I believe, they will be lasting. In our business, for instance, that of manufacturing edged tools, chisels, and the like, we are unusually active, and where but a year ago we were running on two-thirds time, now we are running full time, and even then are pressed to fill our orders.

"What to me is as significant a fact as any is that the export business in all the iron and steel lines is constantly growing. That shows that American products are highly thought of abroad, finding a ready market, even though higher prices are asked for them. When you realize that we are not only competing with England in the markets of the world, but are actually selling iron and steel wares in the heart of England itself, you can the better appreciate the significance of the wonderful advancement in these lines in the United States."

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Association, whose close connection with different railroad men gives him an admirable opportunity to judge of general railroad conditions, says:

"The situation in the railroad world is, in my opinion, not only much improved, but steadily improving. The railroads have finally come to the conclusion that they want the tariff rates maintained, and that they ought to get their money into their treasuries without rebates going to the outside or middle men. In other words, they have come to see clearly the folly of continuing a throat-cutting policy.

"During the past year there has been little serious reason for complaint, and the outlook is that there will be even less reason from this time on. And in my opinion it is a good sign that railroad men are coming to their senses. It means a more healthful situation in all respects."

ORDERS THAT MEAN MILLIONS.

As further illustration of the wonderful prosperity of the iron and steel business, this statement, by an officer of the Pressed Steel Car Company, is interesting:

"We have orders on hand which represent not less than $20,000,000; and yet we expect to have them all cleared up by June. More, we are practically assured of a fresh order for 10,000 cars, which, at an average of $1,000 a car, means, $10,000,000 more for us. Not unnaturally our earnings are eminently satisfactory.

"But as a matter of fact there is wonderful activity on the part of all the steel and iron companies."

NO DIVIDEND PROMISED.

Those recent buyers of Missouri Pacific who have been counting upon the declaration of a dividend by the company at the coming meeting in March were disagreeably surprised yesterday when an official statement was made to the effect that there would be no dividend. While this may have surprised some eager investors, it was, however, no news to well-informed people in the Street. Scarcely a month ago a Director of the company stated positively through these columns that no dividend need be expected for some time, inasmuch as the company was paying out a no inconsiderable sum for improvements and betterments and purposed to continue that policy.

It is desired, this Director then explained, to put the road in such excellent operating shape that, with greater train-carrying capacity and lower operating expenses, earnings may so increase that once dividends are declared it may reasonably be expected that they will be continued.

MONEY'S GROWING EASE.

The growing ease in the money market was plainly apparent yesterday when call money was freely offered on the Stock Exchange at as low as 2½ per cent., while the highest asked at any time was but 3½. At the same time, time money has grown distinctively easier, and it is a fact that one well-known merchant gave it as his opinion that with the present week 4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days will be considered none too low. On Monday last the figure for sixty and ninety day money was from 5 to 5½ per cent.

EARNINGS OF TWO ROADS.

In view of the recent developments in the affairs of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio the Street read with more than passing interest the published statements, put out yesterday, of the earnings of the roads. In the case of Big Four the earnings for the second week in January were $294,900, and the increase $63,400, while since July 1 the increase has been $910,100. The figures for Chesapeake and Ohio for the second week of January showed earnings of $261,300, an increase over the same period last year of $48,000, while since July 1 the increase has been $548,300.

FIGURES FOR A YEAR.

Following upon the annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio comes the report of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern for the fiscal year ended June 30. The report shows that the net earnings decreased $129,780 as compared with 1898, but that, after payment of all charges, &c., there is a surplus of $80,950, as compared with a deficit of $89,570 in 1898.

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The report shows that the percentage of cost of operation for the fiscal year was 72.97 per cent., as compared with 71.21 for the previous year. The tonnage transported shows an increase of 180,912. The rate per ton per mile for this traffic was 5.27 mills, compared with 5.35 mills for the previous year. The reduction in the ton mile rate was equal to $235,319 on the number of miles hauled one mile.

It is said that great progress has been made under the plan of betterment of the condition of the property.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange was active in the two hours' trading of yesterday. The market opened about 3 points up, and steadily advanced, closing with a net gain of 6 or 7 points on the average. The undertone was firm, as it has been throughout the week, and the final quotations were the best of the week, although yesterday's receipts were slightly larger than those of Friday. The strength at the opening was more or less due to covering of shorts by room traders, but Liverpool buying served later to lift the market. The demand for spot cotton remains good. The apparent scarcity of cotton in the South is still an important feature to the bullishly inclined.

The coffee market opened at a decline of 5 or 10 points, and then advanced some 10 points from opening figures in the course of 14,000 bags' trading. It closed steady.

Wheat was strong on the Produce Exchange yesterday. It opened steady, advanced slightly on news of bad crop conditions in France and Southern Russia, and closed firm.

The corn market was a dull one, awaiting the official crop report.

Oats were steady and dull under a similar condition.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $170,898,361; balances, $7,317,979; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,289,965.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short, and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜, less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¼; reichsmaks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—American securities opened firmer, in response to better overnight prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout the session. The trading, however, was light. At the close the market was steady.

Consols, for money and the account, 101 15-16; Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 95⅜; St. Paul, 121⅝; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; New York Central, 137¼; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 66⅝; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 28; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.13. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £22,000.

Spanish 4s, 66⅞.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Business was less cheerful on the Bourse to-day on the approaching settlement in London and the suspense regarding South Africa, which caused some realizations. International shares weakened on the reaction in rentes and prompted rumors of a new issue of 1,000,000 shares of new stock. Spanish 4s were easier. Rio Tintos received no attention. Kafir securities ceased slightly.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 67.40.

Rate of discount for short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Business was hesitating on the Boerse to-day. Internationals and Americans were fairly maintained. Local securities fluctuated, closing steadier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Rate of discount for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—The Boerse was devoid of any special feature to-day.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Prices generally were firm, and in several directions good gains were recorded. Bell Telephone lost 3 to 326, but rallied up to 330, a net loss of 3 for the week. Erie Telephone rights were traded in quite actively at 75 cents and $1. Montana Mining was up 7 at 270, while Central Oil, after yielding ½, to 19, rallied to 19⅝. Continental Zinc spurted from 3¾ to 4, American Zinc holding at 16; Baltic was ⅝ better, at 18; Old Dominion gained ⅜, to 18⅜, and Centennial Eureka ½, to 23½.

The local Clearing House rate to-day was still nominally 6 per cent., although no business was done at that figure. Money recently quietly offered at 5 per cent. was declined. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6	6½	Old Colony ..	4	5
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Dom. ..	18¼	18½
Arcadian	18¼	19	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	⅜	⅝	Parrot	40	40½
Ash Bed	30	.50	Quincy	1½	2½
Atlantic	24	25	Rhode Island	140	145
Baltic	17	18	Santa Fé	4½	5
Bos. & C. C.	.20	.40	Santa Ysabel.	5¼	5½
Bos. & Mont.	269	270	Shoe	7¼	7¾
Butte & Bos.	.45	.50	Superior	30	32
Cal. & Hecla.	725	740	Tamarack	178	180
Centennial ..	16	17	Utah Con. ..	27½	28
Franklin	14⅜	14½	Washington ..	1⅜	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob .	10	15
Isle Royale..	23	..	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	16	Wolverine ..	39	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	..	C. Mass. pf..	60	65
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf. ..		119
Bost. & Me..	199	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	118	..
Bost. & Prov. ..		300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	..
Bost. Elev. .	95½	..	West End ..	92	93
Bost. Gas 5s.	80	..			
Cent. Mass.,	11	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	329	330	Mex. Tele. ..	3	4
Chi. Stk. Y.	134	136	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal ..	42½	43½	U. S. Oil ..	18½	19½
Dom. C. pf..	115	116	Whouse El.	40¼	..
Erie Tel. ...	103	104	Wh'se El pf. ..		63

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Profit-taking was the feature in the local stocks, which were prominent in Friday's little boom. Marsden fell back to 12⅝ and Tidewater Steel to 15¼. Fractional declines were also sustained by several other leaders, while Horse Collar, General Electric, Automobile, and Western New York and Pennsylvania were up a trifle.

Dealings were on a limited scale, and wholly professional. The close was steady at the following prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅝	Phila. Trac..	96⅛	96⅜
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac..	37⅛	38
El. Co. of Am.	12⅜	12⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	154⅜	155
Lehigh Val.	24⅜	25	Welsbach Lt.	40	43
Marsden	12⅜	12⅝	W. N.Y. & P.	6⅞	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Match to-day opened at 123½ and sold to 124, but closed at 122¾; Biscuit was improved, the common opened at 37 and sold to 37¼, closing at the opening figure; the preferred closed at 93, a gain of a point during the day, and ½ point over the opening. Metropolitan preferred advanced from the opening at 76 to 77¼, closing at 76½. The bonds brought 95⅜.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
555.. Linseed	148⅜	148⅜	148⅜
110.. Linseed pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾
10..Tin Plate	30	30	30
15..Chicago Con. Traction	40	40	40
50..Chicago Union Tr. pf.	74½	74½	74½
236..Diamond Match	124	122¾	122¾
150..Lake St. Elevated...	12	12	12
50..Lake St. Elev. cert...	11	11	11
240..Met. Elevated pf....	77¼	76	76½
530..National Biscuit	37¼	37	37
212..National Biscuit pf....	93	92	93
256..West Chicago	110½	110	110
100..Western Stone	31	31	31

INDIAN DEMAND FOR SILVER.

Indications in London that the Stock Must Be Replenished.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The idea that the Indian Government will shortly have to buy silver has stimulated the demand. Indications that the silver reserve of the Indian Currency Department has been heavily depleted and will be further reduced are found in the large sales, telegraphic transfers upon India, further earmarking of gold for the account of the Indian Government, and the dispatch of gold direct to India. Out of sixteen and a half crores of cash reserve only about seven crores are silver. According to The Statist, should a further two millions of gold be sent to India during the next two months the silver holdings of the Indian Government will probably be reduced to about four crores. Before such a figure is reached purchases of silver for coinage ought to be made, unless the Indian Government is prepared to incur risks which might bring disaster.

The Statist insists the Government must buy silver without delay and have it coined as quickly as possible, and reasons that India ought not to be subjected to further trials on top of the famine, also pointing out that if troubles break out on the Afghan frontier silver alone will be usable.

FRACTIONAL SILVER IS NEEDED.

Secretary Gage Asks that More of It Be Coined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Gage was before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the metric system. Mr. Gage also referred to the need of fractional silver currency.

He pointed out that at present the demand for fractional coin was so urgent that the issue ran considerably beyond the $50,000,000 authorized by law, and he recommended that this legal restriction be repealed, leaving the Treasury to determine the proportion of fractional coin necessary.

Lafayette Dollars on Sale.

The Lafayette dollars—50,000 in all—authorized by Congress in aid of the Lafayette Monument to be erected in Paris in the name of American school children, are now in the hands of the commission in charge of the work. The coin, which is a legal tender dollar, bears upon its face in bas relief a medallion of the heads of Washington and Lafayette. On the reverse is a miniature reproduction of the equestrian statue of Lafayette, used for the monument. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. have secured 2,000 of the dollars for sale to bankers and brokers.

American Oak Leather Company.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The annual election of the American Oak Leather Company resulted as follows: President—James E. Mooney; Vice President and Treasurer—August Frobel; Vice President and Secretary—H. P. Bechtel; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. Taylor; Manager of Production—Frank Menk; other Directors—L. B. Harrison, C. L. Harrison, Cincinnati; J. D. Nellson, Chicago; John Gardner, St. Louis, and E. Moll, Boston. The annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the common stock of $2,000,000 was declared.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the market for outside securities at the close of the week were practically the same as those that have prevailed since last Monday. Only a few issues were traded in at all, and those to the extent of only a few hundred shares. Prices were steady and in some cases closing quotations were substantially higher than those of the previous day, but actual strength was notable in only a few issues. Selling pressure did not show to any large extent, but, on the other hand, slight disposition was shown to buy stock, with the result that the market about held its own, with few incidents of any particular interest. Standard Oil was again the feature of the market, and to a small extent enlivened the day's trading, which, in other respects, was very quiet.

STANDARD OIL'S strength continued to attract attention, and recent intimations of much higher prices for the stock were repeated with much confidence. Transactions in the stock amounted to between 300 and 400 shares, by far the greater part of which appeared to be purchased for account of inside interests. Every disposition was shown to accumulate all the stock possible, and the indications were that persons close to the company are feeling the same confidence as to the future of the stock as is expressed by those trading in the stock on the curb. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large lots, and practically all the stock offered was easily taken. Opening around 496, it sold up to 498½ and closed at 498 bid, showing a net gain of 2½ points. A sale of the old Standard Oil Trust certificates in the amount of 20 shares was made at 500, which is record price for the stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, in which transactions were limited to a few hundred shares, showed considerable improvement in the common as well as the preferred stock. The latter sold at 21 and closed at 20⅝ bid, against 20½ on the previous day. At the close the common stock was in demand at 6, which showed a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Official denial of the unfavorable rumors that have been used to affect the stock are had, and to all appearances these disquieting reports were spread without any foundation. The company's financial condition at present is said to be excellent, and its business is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Interest in the stock waits on the substance of the report which will be made by the committee which recently undertook at the request of a certain number of stockholders to look into the company's affairs and report on its condition. Nothing has yet been learned as to the time when this report may be expected.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was notably strong. Bidders for both the common and preferred stocks found practically none offered, and no sales were effected during the day, although the bid on the common stock was advanced 2 points, to 21, and that for the preferred 1 point, to 60. Odd lots of the latter were in demand at 61. As in the case of many stocks, the recent declines in these issues resulted from a small amount of selling at a time when very poor demand appeared, and when a little stock sufficed to bring about considerable declines. It is now found that at prevailing prices the amount of stock offered is very small.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE sold at 10 and was in demand at this figure at the close. Recent sales of this stock were made under 7.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1¾
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	94½	95¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical.....	30	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf..	75	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf.....	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	90	92½
American Woolen Goods.....	23½	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	44
Distilling Company of America.....	6	6¼
Distilling Company of America pf...	20⅜	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	4½	4⅝
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.....	..	30
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf.....	60	..
International Pump	15½	18
International Pump pf. ex div.....	62	64½
National Gramophone	56	60
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf, ex div.....	78	80
National Tube	43	43¾
National Tube pf.....	91½	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.....	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf.....	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	498	499
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	¼	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper.....	83	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper.....	3⅛	3½
Central Fireworks.....	12	15
Central Fireworks pf.....	53	58
Chicago & Alton Sub.....	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.....	..	81
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	20	22
General Carriage	5½	6
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation.....	10	11
New England Transportation	6½	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie...	19	21
St. Louis subs.....	128⅜	130
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds.....	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper.....	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America.....	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds....	61	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	109½	111¼
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	103	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	108	108
Columbus Railway	24	30
Columbus Railway pf.....	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 1st 5s.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)..	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s.....	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s.....	108	112
New Orleans Traction.....	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf.....	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	27	29
North Jersey Street Railway 4s....	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds.....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st...	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols.....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad.....	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit.....	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	23	35
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	115	117
Union Railway stock.....	100	200
United Traction, Providence.....	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	30	72
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	103	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	7	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	100	103
Consolidated Gas of New York.....	..	55
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40¼
Denver Gas 5s.....	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas.....	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.....	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.....	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas...	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York.....	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke.....	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds.....	72½	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds..	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.).....	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	86	89
Standard Gas, New York.....	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	125	..
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 6s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds.....	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith.....	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.....	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds.....	103	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	7¼	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.....	97	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	116	119
Lorillard Company pf.....	107	109
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	45	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.....	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note.....	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron steamboat bonds.....	60	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .15, 1,000 Cosmos at .02, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Elkton at 1.15, 2,000 Golden Age at .05½, 500 Isabella at 1.30, 1,000 Ontario at 9.00, 2,000 Pharmacist at .15, 100 Small Hopes at 1.15, 300 Sierra Nevada at .55, 300 Savage at .15, and 1,000 Work at .31@.32.

Imports of Specie Port of New York Jan. 13 to 19 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Cherokee.....	Sanchez.	$315
Prins Willem III.....	Port au Prince..	1,200
Philadelphia.....	Curacao.....	5,405
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee.....	Sanchez.	6
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee.....	S

Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,737,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$24,185,675	1895	$45,465,075
1899	34,693,675	1894	102,754,450
1898	31,275,200	1893	22,529,600
1897	57,067,800	1892	33,062,900
1896	37,678,500	1891	24,080,775

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 7,000 ... 93
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 5,000 ... 100⅜ 75,000 ... 100½
Adjustment 4s 15,000 ... 80½ 25,000 ... 80¾ 10,000 ... 80⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 20,000 ... 94⅝ 500 ... 95¼ 40,000 ... 94¾
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000 ... 100 4,000 ... 99¾ 1,000 ... 99⅝ 17,000 ... 100
Balt & Ohio, S W'n Div 3½s 30,000 ... 89½ 5,000 ... 89⅜
B'klyn Union El 1st 29,000 ... 95¼
Canada So 1st 5s 5,000 ... 106⅞
Canada South 2d 1,000 ... 107¼ 1,000 ... 108
Cent of Ga con 5s 5,000 ... 89¾ 10,000 ... 90 10,000 ... 90½ 10,000 ... 89⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 20,000 ... 83⅞ 35,000 ... 83⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 17,000 ... 100⅛ 1,000 ... 100¼ 11,000 ... 100⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 ... 97 4,000 ... 96⅝ 7,000 ... 97
Ches & O 5s 1,680@20⅝ ... 116
Chi, R & Q con 7s 1,000 ... 111⅜
Chi, Mil & St Paul Ter'minal 5s 5,000 ... 113
H & D Div 5s 1,000 ... 110⅛
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s 5,000 ... 108
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 20,000 ... 105⅞ 74,000 ... 105½
Chi, St P, M & O gold 3½s 2,000 ... 100
C, C C & St L gen 4s 16,000 ... 96⅛
Col Mid 1st 2-4s 10,000 ... 66⅜
Col & South 1st 4s 8,000 ... 85
Den & Rio G con 4s 2,000 ... 98¾ 19,000 ... 99
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s 5,000 ... 115 1,000@20⅝ ... 115
Erie 1st con 7s 15,000 ... 140
Erie 1st con 4s 4,000 ... 90½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s 9,000 ... 102
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s 20,000 ... 84⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s 3,000 ... 121
Kanawha & M 1st 4s 1,000 ... 85
Kan City, P & G 1st, tr'co ctfs 10,000 ... 69 10,000 ... 69⅛
L Sh & M So 3½s 7,000 ... 110¼
Met W S E, Chi, 4s 2,000 ... 97
Mex Cent 1st inc 8,000 ... 23½
10,000 ... 23
25,000 ... 23⅝
5,000 ... 24¼
3,000 ... 24½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000 ... 86½ 12,000 ... 86¾ 5,000 ... 86⅝ 10,000 ... 90½
Total sales ... $1,706,000

Mex Cent 2d inc 10,000 ... 11½ 5,000 ... 11¾
Mo, K & Tex ext 5s 8,000 ... 94⅜ 2,000 ... 94½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 17,000 ... 116 5,000 ... 116½ 5,000 ... 116⅜
Nash, Chat & St L con 5s 2,000 ... 105
Norf & W con 4s 1,000 ... 94 1,000 ... 94¼
North Pac gen 3s 8,000 ... 66 1,000 ... 66¼ 9,000 ... 66⅛ 5,000 ... 66⅜
North Pacific 4s 15,000 ... 103¾
Ore R & N con 4s 6,000 ... 102 5,000 ... 101⅞
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 12,000 ... 112½
Pitts, C C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B 3,000 ... 115
Reading gen 4s 5,000 ... 84⅝ 10,000 ... 84½ 10,000 ... 84⅜
Rio Gr West 1st 4s 15,000 ... 95⅝
St L, I M & So 4s 10,000 ... 79½ 10,000 ... 80 11,000 ... 79½
St L & I M gen 5s 25,000 ... 110½
St L & San Fran 4s 2,000 ... 80
St L S'w'n 1st 4s 10,000 ... 90
St L S'w'n 2d 4s 4,000 ... 58¾ 10,000 ... 58¾ 3,000 ... 58⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s 10,000 ... 110½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ... 107½ 1,000 ... 107¼ 24,000 ... 107½
Standard R & T 6s 3,000 ... 81 1,000 ... 81½ 3,000 ... 81⅝ 2,000 ... 82
Standard R & T inc 4,000 ... 21 1,000 ... 21¼
Tex & N O con 5s 10,000 ... 103
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ... 112½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 15,000 ... 104
Union Pac 1st 4s 56,000 ... 104 28,000 ... 104¾ 500 ... 104⅝ 3,000 ... 104⅞ 9,000 ... 102
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 ... 101
Wabash deb, Ser B 130,000 ... 37 3,000 ... 37⅛ 10,000 ... 37 15,000 ... 36⅞ 2,000 ... 37
Wab, Des M Div 4s 1,000 ... 93
West N Y & Penn inc 5s 2,000 ... 23½
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 10,000 ... 71
Wis Cent 1st 4s 60,000 ... 90½ 25,000 93 ... 90¾ 5,000 ... 90⅝ 10,000 93 ... 90½

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York ClearingHouse bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A..	$12,816,000	$2,830,000	$1,114,000	$13,033,000	30.3
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	17,372,000	4,013,000	3,781,000	22,064,000	25.3
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National.	12,513,400	2,367,500	1,491,200	14,461,000	26.7
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' Nat	9,813,000	1,439,000	1,094,000	9,512,000	24.6
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bk. of America.....	18,939,800	3,872,000	1,494,000	21,335,500	25.2
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National.....	4,018,000	998,600	184,000	4,071,000	29.0
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	81,342,800	29,065,100	4,738,400	109,277,100	30.9
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National...	24,162,800	5,101,000	2,800,500	25,570,100	30.1
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,316,500	719,800	539,100	4,792,700	26.3
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National....	7,914,900	1,098,400	678,700	6,527,500	27.2
300,000	101,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,066,700	247,500	39,100	1,109,600	25.8
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'...	2,138,000	271,000	201,000	2,342,000	20.2
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	910,900	99,300	188,000	847,200	33.9
600,000	505,300	Leath. Mfg's. Nat..	3,671,000	580,800	423,200	3,542,500	28.3
300,000	209,300	Seventh National....	3,041,600	442,000	534,500	4,065,200	24.5
1,200,000	528,600	Bk. State of N. Y...	5,702,900	348,200	721,500	5,410,000	31.3
5,000,000	2,651,800	Am. Ex. National...	27,822,000	3,028,000	2,138,000	21,343,000	24.2
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. of Com....	27,526,900	2,180,600	3,027,500	29,329,300	25.6
1,000,000	1,624,300	Nat. Broadway	5,984,900	1,042,300	217,000	5,207,900	24.1
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National.	10,792,900	2,244,400	880,500	12,358,700	25.3
422,700	402,200	Pacific	2,588,800	552,700	449,900	3,114,400	24.4
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	16,432,200	3,005,900	1,176,800	17,199,400	24.8
450,000	991,300	Chatham National....	6,213,300	764,900	980,600	6,463,400	27.0
200,000	208,400	People's	2,200,600	140,100	438,700	2,728,700	21.2
1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A....	11,940,700	2,233,900	901,200	13,320,500	23.5
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National....	31,570,500	11,474,700	2,185,700	41,031,700	32.6
500,000	412,200	Irving National.....	4,104,600	769,200	502,000	4,573,000	27.8
600,000	383,200	National Citizen's....	2,773,400	536,200	162,000	2,880,000	24.2
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,504,700	392,200	333,300	2,813,300	25.8
900,000	1,017,900	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,106,700	1,169,100	588,800	6,489,600	26.9
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,510,800	846,700	270,900	4,070,500	27.2
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange.....	16,195,500	2,183,600	2,849,000	18,963,800	26.2
1,000,000	531,600	Continental National.	4,819,900	1,098,300	364,900	5,777,000	25.3
300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,140,000	210,500	398,100	2,196,500	27.7
1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp'rs & T'ders' Nat.	23,604,000	4,952,000	1,244,000	23,571,000	26.5
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park.....	35,027,000	13,048,000	2,373,000	46,325,000	33.3
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.....	1,281,000	272,000	163,000	1,579,700	28.7
3,000,000	2,177,800	Fourth National....	21,626,600	4,172,600	1,380,100	22,436,600	24.7
1,000,000	534,500	Central National....	9,094,000	2,653,000	1,077,000	12,613,000	29.6
300,000	776,600	Second National....	8,006,000	1,577,000	465,000	8,658,000	23.6
750,000	172,100	Ninth National.....	2,666,000	598,800	296,400	2,876,200	24.9
500,000	7,767,300	First National.....	32,855,000	6,221,300	1,199,600	33,090,900	23.9
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Exch'ge.....	2,255,400	330,900	334,700	2,472,600	27.3
250,000	682,500	Bowery Bank.....	3,373,000	596,800	246,200	3,601,000	23.4
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat....	3,058,900	680,000	340,400	3,990,200	26.2
750,000	318,500	German-American..	3,379,200	602,000	279,900	3,484,000	25.3
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National.....	29,244,300	5,760,600	5,027,200	26,078,500	29.4
100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue.....	8,350,800	1,762,300	442,800	8,245,900	23.2
200,000	585,400	German Exchange....	2,590,400	230,200	730,000	3,325,700	28.9
200,000	774,600	Germania.....	2,802,200	403,100	616,100	4,274,300	23.8
300,000	848,200	Lincoln National....	10,112,600	2,057,800	722,900	11,339,100	24.5
200,000	979,100	Garfield National....	6,182,900	1,612,800	425,800	7,591,700	26.9
200,000	331,800	Fifth National.....	2,083,300	449,300	175,500	2,274,700	27.5
200,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis...	3,376,700	1,302,300	574,600	6,617,900	27.8
200,000	393,300	West Side.....	2,586,000	410,000	269,000	2,717,000	25.0
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National...	9,343,600	1,179,000	1,912,000	11,600,000	26.6
2,100,000	1,382,800	Western National....	27,879,100	8,122,100	1,885,800	34,646,100	28.9
300,000	529,000	First Nat. B'klyn...	4,040,000	450,000	754,000	4,413,000	28.2
1,200,000	1,301,700	National City, B'klyn	13,623,400	2,022,500	432,500	13,318,600	23.7
600,000	445,900	Liberty National....	4,783,900	972,600	222,500	4,560,500	26.2
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Ex...	3,505,200	519,800	345,800	3,004,900	28.8
250,000	297,400	New Amsterdam.....	3,035,100	688,000	376,500	4,128,500	25.7
350,000	191,400	Astor National.....	3,698,000	571,200	447,200	3,952,300	25.8
500,000	252,500	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,198,300	120,800	360,200	3,472,600	20.6
$48,050,000	$66,138,300	Total, National Bks..					
11,322,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks..					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total.....	$468,317,200	$152,607,800	$ 2,957,400	$765,518,100	28.2

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,175,500.00	$24,585.00	$91,220	$138,362.00	.....	$1,334,080.00
Columbia	300,000	2,334,000.00	120,000.00	104,050	145,000.00	$5,000.00	2,323,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,159,114.98	40,312.32	58,070	261,442.32	.....	1,381,968.00
Gansevoort	200,000	657,716.56	17,791.94	41,509	41,305.52	32,422.75	570,205.12
Hamilton	200,000	2,294,400.00	54,900.00	89,200	144,700.00	.....	1,387,900.00
Home	100,000	601,918.00	39,187.00	48,958	46,211.50	727.00	605,701.00
Mutual	200,000	1,346,300.00	36,615.33	121,879	177,632.74	2,543.81	1,365,433.09
19th Ward	100,000	972,557.00	29,533.40	135,371	224,323.60	4,841.00	1,372,524.00
Riverside	100,000	807,808.74	12,225.46	63,381	56,810.79	.....	859,672.87
State	100,000	2,757,000.00	224,000.00	112,000	81,000.00	185,000.00	3,191,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,161,500.00	34,300.00	142,900	114,900.00	67,400.00	1,639,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,074,889.76	57,565.68	238,899	387,026.98	.....	2,633,481.77
Yorkville	100,000	1,572,600.00	79,000.00	80,900	82,700.00	10,000.00	1,551,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,071,266.00	16,897.00	100,611	116,387.00	100,600.00	1,216,040.00
Broadway	100,000	1,307,249.46	16,355.27	105,620	164,125.74	481.74	1,396,774.07
Eighth Ward	100,000	347,200.00	12,300.00	20,000	46,700.00	1,000.00	288,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	575,400.00	22,800.00	24,800	50,500.00	7,700.00	502,100.00
Mfrs' Nat.	250,000	2,426,100.00	253,000.00	221,000	575,200.00	.....	2,302,200.00
Mech. & Trad's'	100,000	899,885.81	18,942.00	55,435	80,916.45	27,283.11	880,723.44
Merchants'	100,000	393,859.28	4,396.65	21,944	75,783.63	1,283.45	358,082.93
Nassau National	300,000	3,773,000.00	182,000.00	334,000	648,000.00	31,000.00	4,244,000.00
National City	300,000	2,318,000.00	154,000.00	229,000	471,000.00	59,000.00	2,757,000.00
North Side	100,000	702,821.13	12,697.61	53,057	32,925.94	6,748.00	617,903.57
Seventh Ward	100,000	438,798.00	19,824.00	28,808	53,516.00	50,000.00	442,197.00
13th Ward	100,000	429,900.00	9,537.00	34,962	54,800.00	881.00	394,618.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,087,700.00	89,500.00	10,000	153,400.00	8,500.00	944,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	435,612.00	9,816.00	26,552	70,765.00	1,722.00	439,840.00
Union	100,000	283,275.00	7,038.00	14,077	28,131.00	8,700.00	260,426.00
Wallabout	100,000	637,700.00	20,600.00	28,900	55,300.00	32,600.00	637,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	653,485.00	27,835.00	22,500	81,738.00	.....	612,800.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	443,950.00	14,650.00	15,513	64,600.00	7,200.00	488,500.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,600	4,986,400.00	149,100.00	269,500	844,700.00	85,300.00	5,548,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,131,775.00	87,869.00	64,271	163,099.00	93,599.00	1,886,476.00
Second National	125,000	703,154.00	38,500.00	39,600	104,700.00	169,600.00	1,000,800.00
Third National	260,000	896,873.87	26,726.12	77,318	184,698.43	84,899.85	1,012,909.14
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,914,500.00	99,200.00	22,300	87,300.00	8,100.00	1,482,200.00
Second National	125,000	703,154.00	38,500.00	39,600	104,700.00	169,600.00	1,000,800.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,369
2d week Jan.	$261,315	$212,633	$227,584
From July 1	7,258,818	6,653,025	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Jan.	294,985	231,518	253,517
From July 1	9,222,656	8,246,285	7,927,872
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Jan.	6,304	11,003	9,831
From Jan. 1	12,563	19,262	19,165
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Jan.	30,948	28,962	33,191
From Jan. 1	57,113	58,529	62,411
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Jan.	21,653	16,786	16,139
From Jan. 1	41,742	35,971	34,534
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	333	333	365
2d week Jan.	55,759	48,854	42,184
From July 1	1,065,528	1,515,236	1,706,551
ALABAMA MIDLAND for November—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	86,880.	61,067	57,837
Op. expenses	61,873	56,150	54,297
Net	24,736	4,917	3,540
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	71 7-16	12	93 15-16
Gross, 5 months..	385,520	369,302	290,686
Net, 5 months..	92,570	58,985	55,805
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for November—			
Gross	66,802	56,125	54,064
Op. expenses	41,016	27,748	27,774
Net	25,846	28,377	26,290
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	61¼	49½	51⅝
Gross, 5 months..	294,909	247,965	245,530
Net, 5 months..	134,553	114,561	106,617
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for November—			
Gross	56,728	51,992	50,188
Op. expenses	42,375	41,770	37,094
Net	14,253	10,222	13,094
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	74⅝	80 5-16	74
Gross, 5 months..	296,961	208,780	255,439
Net, 5 months	97,990	73,437	96,723
CENTRAL PACIFIC for November—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	1,610,289	1,436,043	174,246
Op. expenses	950,182	947,653	2,529
Net	660,107	488,390	171,717
Prop. op. expenses to gross	59	67⅝	.....
Gross, 5 months..	8,867,921	7,292,721	1,575,200
Net, 5 months....	4,020,071	3,002,487	1,017,584
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for November—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	47,228	44,347	40,960
Op. expenses	42,259	39,893	36,408
Net	4,969	4,484	4,552
Gross, 5 months..	244,026	221,380	198,546
Net, 5 months..	16,149	10,648	22,907
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for November—			
Gross	147,531	141,048	101,138
Op. expenses	84,144	85,634	71,350
Net	64,387	55,414	29,788
Gross, 5 months..	782,527	656,805	507,940
Net, 5 months..	345,122	255,016	137,323
LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC for the quarter ending Sept. 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	33,149	34,198	*1,049
Op. expenses	17,537	18,566	*1,029
Net	15,612	15,632	*20
Other income	1,743		*1,743
Total income	15,612	17,375	1,763
Charges	22,288	10,394	11,894
Deficit	6,675	16,981	13,656
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for November—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	370,659	301,438	297,694
Op. expenses	256,616	201,254	191,510
Net	113,443	40,184	78,184
Prop. op. expenses to gross	69⅞	87⅜	40⅝
Gross, 5 months..	1,663,421	1,727,824	1,377,760
Net, 5 months..	469,389	447,800	357,209
SILVER SPRINGS OCALA & GULF for November—			
Gross	19,269	21,431	13,668
Op. expenses	8,551	11,968	9,671
Net	10,718	10,363	3,997
Gross, 5 months..	123,109	121,255	74,899
Net, 5 months..	75,208	71,541	33,175
WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA for November—			
Gross	66,113	65,637	50,234
Op. expenses	39,536	32,129	28,885
Net	26,577	33,508	21,349
Gross, 5 months..	307,474	286,075	238,771
Net, 5 months..	121,177	121,562	88,328

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

The Pressed Steel Car Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899: Gross earnings of $13,965,000; operating expenses, $11,728,000; net, $2,237,000; dividend on preferred stock, $875,000; balance, $1,362,000; dividend on common stock, $750,000; surplus, $612,000.

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—Certificates of corporation were filed here to-day, as follows:

The Concert Phonograph Record Company of Hintsdale, N. J., for the manufacture and sale of phonograph records; capital, $100,000.

The Self-Locking Cantop Company of Baltimore, Md., to manufacture and sell a patent can top; capital, $50,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.26	.19
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.50	.50
Challenge Con.	.19	.19
Chollar	.27	.27
Confidence	.60	.61
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.25	.24
Hale & Norcross	.41	.40
Julia & Occidental	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con.	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.35	.39
Occidental Con.	.20	.18
Ophir	.71	.74
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.09	.10
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.51	.50
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.30	.32
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.22	.21
Silver Bars	59⅝	59⅝
Mexican dollars	47½@48⅛	47½@48⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41½	41⅞	41½	42
Alamo	15	15¼	14⅝	15
Anaconda	42½	43	41½	41⅞
Anchoria	85	90	80	85
Argentium	19½	22	19½	22
Bankers'	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
Battle	33	34	33	34⅜
Blue Bell	12½	13½	12½	13½
Colo.	250	258	245	260
Columbine	19	21½	19½	20½
Consolidated	16	16⅞	15¾	16
Damon	29	29⅞	29¼	29⅝
Elkton	119	120	119	120
El Paso	35	36	34½	35½
Findlay	14½	15	14½	15
Fleece	29	31	27½	31
Garfield	15⅜	16	15¾	16⅜
Gibson	23	27	24½	25
Gould	32½	33½	32¼	34
Isabella	129	130½	129	131
Independence	51¼	52½	50	53
Jackpot	59⅜	59¾	58	59
King	98	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	69½	71	70	73
Matoa	26	30	26	30
National	11½	11⅞	11⅜	12
Ophir	58	62	58	62
Pharmacist Con.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
Pinnacle	26½	26⅞	26⅜	27
Portland	235	240	236	240
Raven	82	84	83	84
Rawlings	29½	31	30	31
Rosa	62	65	60	65
Sovereign	13⅜	14	13⅜	14
Tornado	47	48	47	48½
Union	44¼	44½	44	44½
Vindicator	156	160	150	157
Work	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
Zenobia	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22⅜

THE CROPS OF 1899.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture has made public his final estimates of the acreage, production, and value of the crops of 1899. The values are based on the average farm prices on Dec. 1, in accordance with the practice of the department.

The wheat acreage was 44,502,516, the production 547,303,846 bushels, and the value $319,545,259, the average yield per acre being 12.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel 58.4 cents.

The corn acreage was 82,108,387, the production 2,078,143,933 bushels, and the value $829,110,110, the average yield per acre being 25.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel 30.3 cents.

The acreage in oats was 26,341,380, the production 796,177,713 bushels, and the value $198,167,975, the average yield per acre being 30.2 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel 24.9 cents.

The barley crop is estimated at 73,281,563 bushels, the rye crop at 23,961,741 bushels, the buckwheat crop at 11,004,473 bushels, the potato crop at 228,783,232 bushels, and the hay crop at 56,653,756 tons.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. E. STEVENS.—Deficiency judgment for $9,948 was docketed yesterday against Mark E. Stevens in favor of Alexander Walker growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the north side of West Eighty-ninth Street 46 feet 8 inches west of Columbus Avenue.

ACME SOAP COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Mortimer Stiefel receiver for the Acme Soap Company of 23 Pearl Street, on the application of Magnus & Lauer. A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Oct. 24 last.

W. DURBROW.—The Sheriff has received an execution from Kings County against William Durbrow, insurance agent of 49 Liberty Street, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank for $1,097. The Sheriff could not find the defendant at 49 Liberty Street, and it was said he had moved some time ago.

C. H. DIAMOND & CO.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Clifford W. Hartridge receiver for C. H. Diamond & Co., corporation real estate agents, formerly at 693 Broadway, on the application of E. Adele Diamond, a judgment creditor, for $1,939. It was stated that the corporation is insolvent and has a large amount of indebtedness which it is unable to pay. It has been out of business for more than a year. It was incorporated on May 26, 1894, with a capital stock of $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALPHONS CAHN.—Alphons Cahn, residing at 145 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,173 and assets $1,808 in debts due him.

J. GOLDFINE.—Joseph Goldfine, clerk at 41 Willett Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,478 and assets $597 in old claims. He was formerly in the liquor business.

A. K. COLE.—Abram K. Cole of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $17,726 and no assets. He was formerly of Cole & Bonner, brickmakers at Peekskill.

ABRAM WEISS.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver for the assets of Abram Weiss, merchant tailor at 507 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 15th inst.

H. PARET.—Henry Paret, residing at 207 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, employed at 30 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,835 and no assets except clothing and a Captain's uniform in the National Guard, which are exempt.

ELLA H. RUSSELL.—Ella H. Russell, hotel keeper and liquor dealer at South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $4,992 and assets $1,775, consisting of furniture, jewelry, and clothing, $1,775, and stock in trade, $250. The debts were contracted in Middletown, N. Y., from 1893 to 1898.

GEORGE PALEN.—George Palen, real estate broker of 55 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $45,452 and assets nominal, consisting of a debt due him of $250 and two bonds and mortgages which have been assigned. He was formerly a partner in the firm of W. S. Barret & Co., dealers in coal and wood at 1,274 Broadway, who made an assignment on Jan. 28, 1892.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRYAN, Mary—The Cook & Bernhelmer Company	$114
BURKE, Jo

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Drummer.

A blood red battle sunset stains
The lurid Winter sky:
What spirit stirs within our veins
And lifts our hearts so high?
Gives youth no peace, gives age no sleep,
For listening to the roll
Of the smitten parchment sounding deep
Its tocsin to the soul:
Rataplan!
Its rolling, rhythmic, rude alarum to the listening soul.

For yester-noon, the folk that rid
Their thresholds from the snow,
Saw through the still streets ermine-hid
The dwarfish Drummer go—
A war-worn ancient, travel-stained
Beating a weird tattoo,
Whose cunning lilt its hearers chained
And caught them, ere they knew:
Rataplan!
That straight they sprang from shop and stall, and followed ere they knew.

For here the blear-eyed smith forsook
His forge-fire just aflame;
And from his leathern apron shook
The cinders as he came.
He left his clinking anvil dumb
On noisier business bound,
Shrill treble to the booming drum
His mighty blows resound:
Rataplan!
The clashing, clanging music of his mighty blows resound.

And there unwonted ardor lit
The trader's wrinkled face,
Till wondering neighbors saw him quit
The crowded market-place;
The tinkle of the gathered pence
Forgotten, as he heard,
Athwart the rending veil of sense,
The tambour's master-word:
Rataplan!
In sudden stern staccato, the drum's imperious word.

Ere the slow priest his blessing said,
The bridegroom left the bride.
The mourner left the cherished dead
His love had watched beside.
Pressed close and fast through lane and street
The ever-thickening throng;
All stepping to the measured beat
That marshaled them along:
Rataplan!
The teasing, tripping measure that led their lines along.

Red sunset shot with sanguine stains:
A sword across the sky:
What sacred fever swells our veins,
And lifts our hearts so high?
Gives youth no peace, gives age no rest,
That hears the throbbing roll
That knocks so hard against the breast
And shakes the hidden soul:
Rataplan!
That strikes the heart within the breast, and wakes the sleeping soul.

—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE in the Spectator.

What the Boer Believes.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Presently M. Du Plessis moved his chair up to mine, and, lowering his face with one side turned up, peered curiously into my spectacles.

"Why do you wear those things?" he interrogated.

"To see better," I said curtly.

"You are not old."

"No, I am not; but my sight isn't good."

"I don't think that ought to be. People ought not to wear out before their time," he said insolently.

I began to feel exceedingly uncomfortable.

"I wanted to ask you," I said, by way of changing the subject, "I wanted to ask you about this name, 'People of God.' Whom does it mean?"

"Not you," he said, with aggravating promptitude, "but me and my people."

"You will have to give me a better answer than that," I protested. "Whom do you consider to belong to your people?"

"My Church," he expostulated, with a vehemence that showed me he was being worked up.

"Your Church," I said, "to the exclusion of all others?"

"Precisely so. God in heaven is our Father and Divine Lawgiver, and Paul Krüger our leader on earth. He rules us in God's name. If you have lived in this country for some time, you cannot have failed to notice how manifest this is. God led our father out of Egypt, where we were in bondage to cruel men who sucked the very lifeblood out of us. We went forth—went forth into the wilds of Africa, established our freedom, and—but for a brief interval when iniquity obtained the upper hand over us—have maintained it to this day."

"That is not only your Church," I interposed, by way of guiding him in his statements.

"It's my Church people that form the nucleus of the nation," he said, almost solemnly. "It's on account of that people that the blessing of the Almighty is resting on all. Our enemies are many, but as their designs have been frustrated in the past, so they will be in the future. The watchful care of heaven is over us."

When President Loubet Drives.

From Good Words.

Royalist animosity has stopped an innocent daily pleasure of the President. He is fond of walking and riding in or on the top of omnibuses. But, with white carnation aristocrats about, it would not now be safe to go about on foot as he used when President of the Senate. He then often strolled down to the quays, glanced there at second-hand books, picked up, perhaps, a book that he wanted, crossed the Seine into the Tuileries Gardens, and went on to the Boulevard des Italiens, where he took the Batignolles-Odéon omnibuses that took him back home. He was also fond of walking to the Arc de Triomphe, looking there at the sunset, and sauntering down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, at the end of which he took a cab. He jobbed a carriage, but seldom used it unless he wanted to go somewhere with Mme. Loubet. He has taken on M. Faure's carriages and horses, but he is not fond of riding in the high-hung landau and four. If he took it when he paid, in the Easter holidays, a visit to Montélimar, it was because his old friends, neighbors, and clients there longed to see him in full Presidential state. The magnificent vehicle and team were sent a few days beforehand to see how they could work in the narrow crooked streets there. They had to be led, and cavalry could not surround them, only go before and behind.

A Change of Color.

From Sir Algernon West's "Recollections."

A man at election time tried to sell some kittens with blue Tory ribbons on, and failed. The next day he tried to sell them with yellow Liberal ribbons on. "Why," said some one, "they were Tories yesterday!" "Yes," he said, "but their eyes are opened since then, and they have become Liberals."

Vortex Motion in the Atmosphere.

From The National Review.

Vortex motion in the atmosphere, though seldom obtrusively patent in England, must certainly be reckoned with, and all ascending currents, from whatsoever cause, appear of this nature. Dust whirls in Spring, and twisting columns of dry leaves or hay in Summer and Autumn, are evidences of the existence of such upward currents. But the aeronaut can detect them on a larger scale, and penetrating sometimes far aloft. This is only what might be expected from statistics relating to such phenomena where they occur in greater earnest in other parts of the globe.

It is classical history how dust showers have arisen on the west coast of Africa and descended again on vessels far out on the Atlantic; how Scotland has been visited by a storm of pumice débris which was supposed to have had its origin in Vesuvius; how showers of fish or of frogs have descended from the sky, having been swept into lofty regions entangled in the bosom of a windwhirl sufficient to bear them whither it listed. The dust of Krakatao, committed to the lofty winds by the force of its own eruption in 1883, traveled over the globe in outward courses almost without limit before settling to earth weeks or months or, possibly, years afterward.

England and a Higher Morality.

Prof. Washburn Hopkins in The Forum.

We have not followed the recognized code of morality in our treatment of the Indians. We have robbed them on slight pretexts. Yet, on the whole, despite the sin and sorrow of it, our conquest represents moral advance, the Indian represents moral inertia. And, if advance can come in no other way, better advance than stagnation. For it is the law of progress for mankind in general that is illustrated in every racial subsidence before a higher plane of manhood. Therefore, Spain bends to America, for ours is the right of way by the higher law of racial superiority. So, whether just or unjust, by the foot-rule of man's code, England's battle in Africa is in effect a moral struggle in behalf of good to the human race. For there can be no question but that when English laws and English polity have taken the place of Boer laws and Boer polity, the condition of affairs in South Africa will be improved—not only from the English point of view, but from that of other nations, for whose advantage, consciously or unconsciously, Britain is now battling.

I hold no brief for England; but while she serves God and man I rejoice in her triumphs. For God is served when man is bettered, and wherever England has taken her stand man has been bettered. This is the case in India. This is true of Egypt. It is true of the many little lands she holds round the earth. It will be proved again in Africa when Boer authority yields to her higher civilization.

A Boer Interior.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

I spent a wretched night in a room infested with vermin, but a busy night, and felt the utmost relief when I heard the clock strike the hour of 5 A. M. * * * I betook myself to the dam, a large reservoir where the rainwater was stored for irrigation purposes. Here, despite the chilling cold, I partly undressed and cooled my itching skin. * * * Going back to the house, I finished my toilet, and then went for a stroll.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when I returned. The family were only just ready to begin the day. Mr. Du Plessis sat at the side table in the dining room. And there was Mrs. Du Plessis, whom I had not seen before, and the children were there, girls and boys, down to a baby under twelve months. These had all ranged themselves on the chairs along the walls, and sat mute.

Presently the old lady came in from the kitchen, carrying a basin of water, a towel, and a piece of soap. These she placed on the table at the top end by the front door, then, seating herself, laconically said, "Now, Meester, wash yourself."

I had but just recovered from the effects of that terrible night, the wearisome hours of which had failed to erase from my memory the painful moments of the evening before. Was I now to be subjected to further torture?

"Thank you," I said, "I have washed."

"You lie," she said, as if it were the most natural expression to use; "you had no water in your room."

"There was no water in my room," I replied, "but I went to the dam at 5 o'clock this morning and had a delightful wash."

"But how is it your eyes are so swollen if you have been up so long?" she asked.

"The room did that for me," I answered, calmly. "My lids are still swollen and very painful."

"Oh, ho!" laughed Mr. Du Plessis, "he got bitten! Fancy a man getting bitten! Those things can't trouble us in the least, you see."

"I am no accustomed to them," I retorted. "In my house we never see such a thing."

"Shall we read now?" asked the mother. "I think Meester ought to read this morning."

"And pray," added the eldest daughter.

A good-sized family Bible was handed me, and on placing it on the table and opening it at random what should crawl out but a specimen of my nightly visitors! I recoiled from the holy book, but one of the boys, noticing my embarrassment, calmly removed the insect, and either gave it its liberty or kept it in his hand till after prayers.

Rosa Bonheur.

From "Anglo-French Reminiscences, 1875-99," By M. Bentham-Edwards.

Soon the door opened, and there entered the strangest, most striking figure I had ever seen. Voltaire himself at the same period of life could not have been stranger, more striking. It was of Voltaire's portraits and busts I thought as I gazed at that old-young, intensely intellectual, intensely vivacious physiognomy. It was a face that recalled also well-known likenesses of Michelet and Thiers. Thoroughly French were both features and play of expression, the brilliant eyes exuberant with life and feeling, immense power and determination evidenced by the mouth. Remarkable in no less degree were her hands; the delicate taper fingers and filbert nails characteristic of Frenchwomen here combined with great muscular strength.

She wore her usual working dress, the man's dress perhaps taking something from her stature; on the breast of her black alpaca blouse, or rather short coat, she wore the rosette of the Legion of Honor, the ribbon of Chevalier being replaced by the insignia of office during M. Carnot's Presidency. Absorbing as had been the studio a minute before, how did the artist's presence embody and vivify! It was as the first touch of some great musician on his own instrument. And simple with the inherent simplicity of sovereign natures, Rosa Bonheur could yet appreciate and enjoy a certain kind of praise, or, rather, understanding.

Baby Love.

Baby Love came prancing by,
Cap on head and sword on thigh,
Horse to ride and drum to beat—
All the world beneath his feet.

Mother Life was sitting there,
Hard at work and full of care,
Set of mouth and sad of eye.
Baby Love came prancing by.

Baby Love was very proud,
Very lively, very loud;
Mother Life arose in wrath,
Set an arm across his path.

Baby Love wept loud and long,
But his mother's arm was strong.
Mother had to work, she said.
Baby Love was put to bed.

—From "In This Our World," Charlotte P. Stetson.

Soldiers on Stilts.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

At the present time, when the whole world is eagerly watching the progress of the war in South Africa, and the relative value of the various arms is being not only considered by experts but discussed daily among all classes of the public, a novel contrivance for getting over the ground quickly is being actually tested by the French infantry. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Regiment have been practicing in the "Landes" on stilts, with, it is said, excellent results. They were able to move at a great pace, and to lay a military telegraph line more rapidly than can be done by soldiers similarly employed on horseback. The ease with which they covered the ground with giant strides, planting the posts and fitting the wires, has excited considerable comment on this side of the channel, while the wish is expressed that this ingenious idea should be given a very full trial, as it might prove to be of use to an army in the field in various ways. The soldiers on stilts, selected from the regiment stationed at Mont de Marson, raced along the banks of the Adour as quickly as horses, placing posts and wire on their way. There was no difficulty when the men had acquired the art of walking six feet above the ground, and they were able to do the work in a very efficient manner, to the great satisfaction of those who had initiated this original idea.

The peasant shepherds of the "Landes" have made use of high stilts for ages past when following their flocks over the vast sandy wastes, covered with morass and marsh lands, which are characteristic of this region. In these dreary solitudes, often patched with short grass and heather, I have watched the weird figures skimming over the ground on their lanky wooden legs, and resembling at a distance huge cranes or pelicans. They stand frequently more than six feet from the ground, and from long habit can walk freely, while retaining the freedom of their hands for other purposes. Having practiced the use of these stilts myself for a short time, I can speak from some little experience. The foot rests on a projection of the staff, which is also firmly strapped to the wearer's leg, and with a little pains any one can master the initial difficulty of balance.

Doctoring Among the Khirghiz.

From "A New Ride to Khiva." By R. L. Jefferson.

Outside the doorway of the kibitka (or black tent) lay a man writhing in agony. Behind him and sitting on his haunches was one of the ugliest and most repulsive individuals I have ever seen. Osman (the dragoman) described him as the doctor. This fellow had a huge instrument with two strings upon which he continually strummed, chanting all the time in a doleful manner, and winding up the end of each verse of his song with a piercing shriek. The man on the ground was attacked by dysentery, and this, I was informed, was the method by which the Kirghiz were cured. When the doctor had got half-way through his song, a couple of Khirghiz approached, carrying two sheep. One was placed at the head and the other at the feet of the patient, and at a given signal each Khirghiz whipped out his knife and cut the throat of the animal, so that the blood should fall on the head and feet of the man to be cured.

When James Monroe Was President.

Though fashion-plates were quite unknown,
Was ever beauty like arrayed?
Enchantment's spell has never flown
From dainty lace and rich brocade.
The dames, the maids, the gowns they wore
Were taste and grace and beauty blent,
And hearts were warm unto the core
When James Monroe was President.

The beaux, rare gentlemen, forsooth,
Wore wigs combed up in powdered puff,
And no one blushed to take, in truth,
From silver box a pinch of snuff.
Sweet Courtesy held high command,
And men were peers to all intent,
The mark of rank an honest hand,
When James Monroe was President.

And tallow molded round a wick
When burning seemed as diamonds bright,
They'd scarce have traded candle stick
For twinkling incandescent light.
The dames, the maids, and gallants all,
Who long have slept 'neath earthy tent,
The same whose presence graced the ball
When James Monroe was President.

Ah, long the years that intervene,
Yet, laugh, ye scoffers, as ye may,
Still Purity's acknowledged queen,
And Courtesy is king to-day.
Hearts beat as warm to-day as then,
And charity's as kindly meant
As 'twas 'mong those, God's noblemen,
When James Monroe was President.

—ROY FARRELL GREENE in The Youth's Companion.

Lyddite Shells.

From Chambers's Journal.

Although all good people have a horror of war and the terrible tale of misery which it drags in its train, there is a certain amount of fascination about it because of its picturesque and intensely dramatic accompaniments. One cannot, for instance, read without absorbing interest of the work of our Naval Brigade and their awfully destructive lyddite shells, which, by the way, take their name frfom Lydd, on the Kentish coast, where the explosive is made and tested. Although the 4.7-inch gun used by the Naval Brigade has a projectile weighing forty-five pounds, this includes the five and a half pounds' charge of cordite which expels it; the weight of the lyddite in its head, which breaks the shell into death-dealing fragments, being only ten pounds. The entire projectile is in form like a sportsman's cartridge, containing its own propelling charge, with the addition of the bursting charge of lyddite; deducting these, the weight of metal is only twenty-nine and a half pounds.

Patience and the General.

From "A History of the British Army," by John W. Fortescue.

Napoleon, for all his theatrical tricks, had no heart or tenderness in him, and could not bear the intoxication of success. Marlborough never suffered triumph to turn his head, to diminish his generosity toward enemies, to tempt him from the path of sound military practice, or to obscure his unerring insight into the heart of things. * * * "Marlborough," says Wellington, "was remarkable for his cool, clear, steady understanding," and this quality was one which never deserted him. Nevertheless, if there be one attribute which should be chosen as supremely characteristic of the man, it is that which William Pitt selected as the first requisite of a statesman—patience; "patience," as the Duke himself once wrote to Godolphin, "which can overcome all things"; patience which, as may be seen in a hundred passages during the war, was possessed by him in such measure that it appears almost godlike.

These are the qualities which mark the sanity of perfect genius, that distinguish a Milton from a Shelley, a Nelson from a Dundonald, and a Marlborough from a Peterborough; and it is in virtue of these, indicating, as they do, the perfect balance of transcendent ability, that Marlborough takes rank with the mightiest of England's sons with Shakespeare, with Bacon, and with Newton, as "the greatest statesman and the greatest General that this country or any other country has produced."

Various Grades of Sable.

From The National Magazine.

There is the real Russian sable, which runs into hundreds of pounds; there is the real musquash sable, which comes to something like twenty pounds for a coat lining; there is the real rabbit-skin sable, a trimming of which comes to twenty-five shillings; and there is the real ox-hide sable, which costs about half a sovereign. A lower grade still is real charwoman's sable, a tapping of which involves an immediate expenditure of from three to five shillings, according to quality.

No Two Thumbs Alike.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is not alone on questions of handwriting that handwriting experts are called upon to testify. Thumb impressions, around which Mark Twain in "Puddin'head Wilson" built his ingenious story, have sometimes formed the basis of very convincing testimony. Conan Doyle said that Carvalho's deductions in the case of the robbery of $25,000 from a package of the American Express Company, for nicety of reasoning and extraordinary coincidence, eclipsed anything any one ever dared put into fiction.

In 1894, Asa Guy Gurney was tried on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from the express company. It was proved that Gurney had opened the safe where the package had been placed, taken it out and deposited it in another safe. It was found that a large sum was missing. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The envelope containing the money bore upon it, however, a thumb impression. Mr. Carvalho testified that the impression on the envelope and several impressions of Gurney's thumb corresponded exactly, and contended that there were no two thumbs in the world alike. But such evidence was too subtle for the rural jury which tried the case, and the prisoner was acquitted. It is to be recorded as a tribute to the accuracy of Carvalho's testimony that Gurney soon after confessed.

Dublin Car Drivers.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Not one at all acquainted with our shores can be unacquainted with our cars or their drivers, whose ready wit is proverbial. A man driven home by one of these on a very wet night wished to give him something to keep the cold out. Finding nothing at hand but a liqueur stand with its tiny glasses, he poured out one, saying, "You'll think none the worse of this because it was made by the holy monks." The carman drained the glass. "God bless the holy monks," he said; "it's thimselves that can make good liquor, but the man that blew that glass was very short of breath."

On a Day of Humiliation.

From The Spectator.

Let us take in England the crisis, not with pagan stoicism, but with Christian fortitude and resignation. But do not let us in our desire to show that we are still a God-fearing people—which undoubtedly we are, and of which we need no ostentatious and public proof—rush into an act that can only bring misunderstanding and misconstruction. It is reported that before several of the battles the Boers have been engaged in singing hymns and in public prayer. We do not doubt it, nor do we fail to be touched by the news. But are we to suppose that, because in our camp there were no such public signs of devotion, God went unregarded, unpraised, and unimplored? Assuredly it was not so. Just as among the Boers many soldiers joined in the prayers and hymns purely conventionally and without any touch of spiritual feeling, and, in fact, heeded not, so there were doubtless plenty among our men who were entirely untouched by solemn thought. But also among our men there were—we are as well assured of it as if we had been there—plenty of soldiers who sought God in their hearts. Were these men less true to Him than if they had bared their souls before the whole army?

Each army and race obeyed its own spiritual instincts. If, then, we do not try to imitate the customs of another epoch and engage in a great pageant of public prayer and fasting, we are not therefore to be counted as indifferent or careless. Let the nation seek the aid and mercy of God quietly and unostentatiously, and let it not attempt to revert to the fashion of a former age—good for that age, but not good for us.

Gilbert White's Selborne.

From The Saturday Review.

There are several ways of approaching Selborne, and it is not easy to decide which is the most pleasant. Most people go to Selborne from Alton, a neat and prospering little town on the London and Southwestern Railway. It is a walk or drive of five miles through a country open and breezy, but not especially interesting till the great Hanger, which is the glory of Selborne, comes within sight. Spring or Summer, when the birds that White loved and watched are busy with their nests and songs, are the best seasons to visit Selborne, but this Hanger is a splendid sight, as is the Nore hill hard by, when touched by the fiery Autumn, and they who were so fortunate as to see the place late last October will never forget the fineness of the coloring.

It is not to be wondered at that White, with this Hanger close to his garden, within full view of his windows, should have come to think beeches the best of all trees; and the beeches of the Hanger, if not so stately as those of Savernake Forest, are still fine specimens. Then Selborne can be reached by a quiet back road from the pretty and well-kept village of East Tisted, and that is a very nice way, for the hedges are high and thick, and there are glimpses of the smooth park lands of Rotherfield and by-and-by of Selborne Common and the Nore hill. A third route is from Liss, near the Sussex border, through delightful Empshott, and a fourth—our own first pilgrims' way to Selborne—along the Oakhanger Road and into the village by one of those deeply sunk roads White tells us of, the origin of which so mystified Charles Kingsley. The best plan is to follow at one time or another all these ways to Selborne and judge for one's self which is the most charming, but it is not an easy decision to come to. The physical features of Selborne have not of course undergone any great change since White's time.

Fishing in Polynesia.

From Chambers's Journal.

A party of palu-fishers are ready to set out from the little Island of Nanomaga, the smallest but most thickly populated of the Ellice group. The night must be windless and moonless, the latter condition being absolutely indispensable, although, curiously enough, the fish will take the hook on an ordinary starlight night. Time after time have I tried my luck with either a growing or a waning moon, much to the amusement of the natives, and never once did I get a palu, although other nocturnal-feeding fish bit freely enough, notably a monstrous species of seaperch called la-heu.

The tackle used by the natives is made of cocoanut sinnet, four or eight-stranded, of great strength, and capable of holding a fifteen-foot shark should one of these prowlers seize the bait. The hook is made of wood—in fact, the same as is used for shark-fishing—about one inch and a half in diameter, fourteen inches in the shank, with a natural curve, the barb, or rather that which answers the purpose of a barb, being supplied by a small piece lashed horizontally across the top of the end of the curve. These peculiar wooden hooks are grown; the roots of a tree called ngüa, whose wood is of great toughness, are watched when they protrude from a bank and trained into the desired shape; specimens of these may be seen in almost any ethnographical museum. To sink the line, coral stones of three or four pounds weight are used, attached by a very thick piece of sinnet or bark, which, when the fish is struck, is always broken by its struggles, and falls off, thus releasing the line from an unnecessary weight. It is no light task hauling in a thick, heavy line, hanging straight up and down for a length of from seventy-five to a hundred fathoms or more.

Lumber Camp Life.

From The Atlantic.

Breakfast over, the day's work is on, with the singing of the crosscut saw, the crash of the falling pine, the ring of the axe. With the horn again for dinner and the toil again till dark, so runs the day.

Then follows an evening of jovial hilarity, and many a log shanty reels and shakes while the men play "scuddy" and "shovel-the-brogue." Squatting in a wide circle, they beat the person of their chosen victim with an old potato hid in a sock. The victim, struck from behind, must detect his assailant, which is by no means easy, as the elusive old potato keeps making the round of the ring. After the game, why not a fight, "just to see who's the best man?" And then why not a song to soothe those savage breasts? "The Lumberman's Alphabet!" cries a leading spirit, and starts the tune, which is sung with great vigor:

A is the Axe, as you very well know,
B is us Boys who can swing it al-so,
C is for Chopping, which now does begin,
D is the Danger that we are all in,
E is the Echo that through the woods rang,
F is the Foreman who headed our gang.

and so on and on.

But whatever the evening's sport—scuddy, fight, song, or poker—the horn blows curfew at 9 and the lights go out, unless, of course, it be Saturday night or the night of a stag dance. And of all odd spectacles—pike poles and peavie hooks!—that is the oddest. Ferocious, unshaven woodsmen, hats on and coats off, prancing through a quadrille, in yellow shoe-pacs or Dutch socks and trousers "cut pompadour," while a fiddle wails forth a highly Gregorian melody!

For the XV. Nocturne, by F. Chopin.

A month of green and tender May,
All woods and walks awake with flowers,
Wide, sun-lit meadows for the day,
And moon-bathed paths for evening hours.
A bright brief dream that had no past
And of the future knew no fear;
A kiss at first, a sigh at last—
Only last year.

Another Spring, dim loveless woods;
No farewell kiss, no parting tear;
No stone to mark where silence broods
O'er the dead love we found so dear.
But oh, to me the green seems gray,
The budding branches all are sere,
For sweet love's sake, that died one day,
Only last year.

—E. NESBIT in Chambers's Journal.

Chaffinch and Cobwebs.

Phil Robinson in The Contemporary Review.

When the chaffinch asks for cobweb she sees that she gets it. She is not to be put off with trash. And while her ladyship turns over its samples, the spinner of the stuff crouches itself out of sight, pretending it belongs to the corner, is, in fact, part of the corner, its extreme angle, and not a pottle-bodied, edible spider.

Nor is the custom "soon suited to her mind." Some threads are too dusty, some have been in stock too long. What she wants, and means to have, too, "even if she turns the whole shop over for it," (and eats the spinner into the bargain,) are fresh, sticky strands that will make an invisible cement and ligament for her lichens and moss. So she picks and choses with most amusing fastidiousness—"pernickity" is, I think, the epither applied to human beings who are so fid-faddy"—or is it the other way about? Anyhow, that is what the spider, hiding for dear life behind a tattered bit of its own arras, thinks she is. "A plague on the hussy; will she never make up her mind and go?" At last she does. Satisfied that she has picked out all the very best of the cobwebs that are to be got, she flits away to her nest.

By and by she is back again, and just as "finicky" as ever—the despair of shopmen and the horror of the shopwalker. Apparently she has forgotten she had been there before. At any rate, she begins making her selections with all the nice deliberation of the previous visit—itself, perhaps, the twentieth or the hundredth—and it is only after she has fastidiously ransacked the veranda that she is content. And with what a little. Packed up in her beak, her laborious collection really amounts to nothing; a ridiculously small parcel at best, for cobwebs crowd up very small. But, after all, it is not altogether becoming in us human beings to make objections to the shoppings of a chaffinch. If the chaffinch considers a bundle of cobwebs that would just nicely cork up a weevil hole in a nut to be a fit and proper load for her, and as much as she can handle properly, at a time, who dare depend upon it that it is. She would be a sorry housekeeper, indeed, who took home more than she could do with.

The Recourses of the Prince of Monaco.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Ten years have elapsed since Prince Albert ascended the throne of the Grimaldi amid a pageant which recalled the Middle Ages. The reigning sovereign, who is fifty-one years old, was educated as a naval officer, and has served in both the Spanish and French Navies, taking part in the Franco-German war of 1870. In England he is known for his papers on oceanography; in France he has lately made himself conspicuous for his letter to Mme. Dreyfus; at home he is regarded as a very shrewd man of business, who has made excellent terms for himself with the Casino Company. So far the most important event of his reign has been the renewal of M. Blanc's original concession, which would have expired in 1913, for a further period of fifty years from that date.

This new privilege will have cost from first to last a million sterling in hard cash, paid to the Prince; an annuity rising every ten years, till it will reach £100,000 in the last decade; a new opera house, to cost £80,000, and, as a recognition of the artistic tastes of the Prince, a sum of £1,000 for each of ten special representations at the theatre. He also receives, as may be seen from the balance sheet of the company for last year, an additional grant of £20,000 for his law courts, police, and army of seventy-five men, and is also a large shareholder in the concern. Besides all this, the Casino pays for public works and roads, lighting, the water supply, the official wash house, the State baths, and the loss on the Post Office, while, true to the religious character of Monaco, it gives grants to the Bishop, the clergy, and the convents. In short, the contemporary history of Monaco is simply that of the Casino, and the descendant of the Grimaldi is that very modern product—the aristocratic financier.

A Prisoner of Hope.

To sit and watch in the lonely house
Whence others have risen and gone their way—
So hush'd and still that the wainscot mouse
Creeps out on my hearth to play;
To hear the hurrying folk go by,
Their echoing feet the silence fill—
The world is busy enough, but I
In the midst of it all sit still!

To wait, tho' the tide runs far and fast,
To share the story yet turn no page,
To dwell in the heart of a vanished Past
With friends of a bygone age;
The living about me come and go,
But these have done with earth's toils and tears,
And I follow with faltering step and slow,
In the wake of the tedious years.

A broken weapon that's flung aside,
A wornout tool for which none need care—
Sometimes I fancy I must have died
And that only a ghost sits there!
Yet the dead no longer can feel the strain
Of the nerveless hand and the powerless limb,
And the weariness even worse than pain
That comes when Life's lamp burns dim!

Often I think the hour of dawn,
When the faint light glimmers on wall and floor,
And the curtains of night are half withdrawn,
Is the worst in the twenty-four!
How long will it be ere the tardy gleam
Of sunset fires the golden west?
It is less hard then just to watch and dream
When even the toilers rest.

And when stars come out o'er the twilight sea
There falls on my soul a peace profound,
As I think of a Hand that once set free
The Spirits in Prison bound;
One day He will burst these bonds of mine—
And perchance there is good work yet undone
He is keeping for me in His Love divine
In the Land beyond the Sun!

—CHRISTIAN BURKE in Good Words.

Omdurman and the Death of the Khalifa.

From The National Review.

Our infantry fixed bayonets and opened with volleys at 400 yards. The twelve-pounders and Maxims were hard at it; but in spite of this continuous fire, on came the Khalifa at the head of his men. Though firing incessantly, their aim was fortunately high, and the bullets whistled for the most part harmlessly over our heads. Nothing could live within the zone of our concentrated fire, yet some among them actually charged to within 250 yards of us, and died facing their enemy.

In this charge the Khalifa and most of the Emirs met their death, while at the same time the Ninth Soudanese, together with two Maxims and a dismounted party of the Camel Corps, were repelling an attack on our left flank, which had developed some strength. Discipline and steady volleys had decided the fate of the day, and fighting came to an end at 6 A. M. It had been hot while it lasted, but our casualty list was a trifling one, owing chiefly to our good position well in rear of the crest of open rising ground.

About a couple of hundred dervishes lay dead around us, and their wounded must have numbered over 500. Meanwhile, the remainder, having heard of the Khalifa's death, gave up the fight, and retired to their women in the camp.

Seeing that no further resistance was being offered, but not yet aware of the fall of the Khalifa, we advanced with every precaution. We were met by a deputation of the enemy, who, throwing down their rifles, asked for quarter for the whole force, and this was, of course, readily granted. From them we heard of the Khalifa's death, and his body was soon identified and placed under a guard. One of the wounded Emirs lying by his side told me that early in the engagement the Khalifa was grazed by a bullet in the hand, but so determined was he to carry out the attack that he concealed his wound by drawing his sleeve over it to prevent his followers being discouraged. He went forward into the thick of the fight, where he fell, struck by the splinter of a shrapnel in the mouth and by a rifle bullet in the head.

A Boer's Convictions.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"Our ministers," said M. Du Plessis, "have a very simple and yet forcible way of explaining the nature of the difference between us and those who are not of us. There is, they say, a kingdom of light and a kingdom of darkness. In the one God rules, in the other Satan. God's people have light and walk in the light; those that are not of them have their minds darkened by sin."

"Do you," I said, "mean to infer that your Church is the only source of light in this country?"

"Keep cool," he exclaimed, waving his large hand before my face; "this is a painful subject we are handling. Truth stings, I know. There is no doubt in my mind that my Church is the only light-bearer between the Vaal and the Crocodile."

"Suppose the strangers whom this country harbors should join your Church, would they be incorporated into the People of God?" I ventured to ask.

"That is an unheard-of thing," he replied. "The gulf is so wide. I have never known such a thing to occur."

"But why should the gulf exist at all?" said I, pursuing the inquiry. "Men are all alike before God, are they not? Is there no possibility of the different elements fusing into one great nation?"

"There may be politically," he replied with great readiness. "Men may live side by side and behave as members of one community, but what can you expect of a union which must forever remain a superficial one?"

"But why so, Mr. Du Plessis?" I said pressingly. "That is exactly the point I do not understand."

"The understanding is not mine to give," said he with positive solemnity. "The secret of God's choice none shall reveal."

My astonishment, which had been steadily increasing, had now reached its climax. I thought it absurd to continue the conversation. Here was an individual, coarse, uncouth, repulsive, a type one would never associate with anything lofty or idealistic, living in surroundings which, barring the abundance of free air and heaven's sunshine, were little short of degrading, and yet imbued with the idea, as firmly rooted as revoltingly arrogant, that he and his kind were the 'elect of God' and the objects of Heaven's tenderest care. And from all I could learn, the ministers were responsible for this mad delusion. How could this fellow himself be made answerable for his notions of things and conditions? There was no reason why he should.

The "Cherokee Strip."

From The Youth's Companion.

The main aisle of the National House of Representatives, as might be supposed, divides that chamber into halves. One side, on the Speaker's right, is occupied by the Democrats, the other side by the Republicans.

If the two parties had an equal number of members this arrangement would be complete, but as one party is usually larger than the other a few of its men have to sit on the minority side. One would at first suppose that each party would begin at the extreme of its side of the house and fill in toward the middle, the party that had a majority running over the main aisle as much as was necessary. But this is not the way it is done.

Each party desires to hold its position of parliamentary vantage on the main aisle, and so the "overflow" of the majority have to go over to the extreme seats on the minority side. If the Democrats, for example, should have 225 members of a House of 300, about 45 of their number would take seats on the extreme left of the Speaker.

In the present Congress a few Republicans are seated at the Speaker's extreme right. Whether it is on the left or the right, the row of seats is called the "Cherokee Strip"; and members who are so unfortunate as to get into it speak of being "over in the strip." And yet any party likes to own this strip. The Speakership of the House always goes with it.

Gladstone's Self-Possession.

From Chambers's Journal.

This faculty was strikingly manifested when, in the position of leader of the House, Mr. Gladstone had to write frequent letters to the Queen giving his impressions as to public business. These letters he often wrote while sitting on the Treasury bench after the dinner hour, and they sometimes appeared to tax even his mental resources. He wrote them in a small and not very legible hand, and their composition occupied a considerable time. Sometimes he would pause for a few minutes before finishing a half-written letter, and would occasionally delete a word or two after reading what he had already written. In no duty did he seem to take such care, and keen observers often remarked that he could more easily deliver a long speech than write a letter to her Majesty. While his mind was apparently absorbed in this work, he was at the same time listening to the speeches which were being delivered, as was evidenced by the fact that he often jumped up to correct an oral statement or to explain some point in regard to the subject under discussion.

The Age of Iron.

W. R. Merriam in The North American Review.

The census, taken at the dawn of the twentieth century, marks the greatest epoch in our National life. The age of iron has come to a climax with a force almost dynamic. The world has witnessed the golden age of Augustus, the silver age of Elizabeth, the era of great wars and of wonderful progress in the arts and sciences; but as the nineteenth century culminates, behold! the age of iron and steam and electricity, telegraphs, sewing machines, telephones, automobiles; an age which is devoted to material development, to the accumulation of wealth, and to the upbuilding of vast enterprises and which hails the advent of the uncrowned king of commerce, the consolidation of great corporate interests. High-water mark in our commercial and industrial life has been attained, and to that fact the vast enumeration to be taken next year will add its testimony. The work of the Twelfth Census will mark the industrial growth of the Nation and be another mile post in its marvelous history.

Following Out Orders.

From The Spectator.

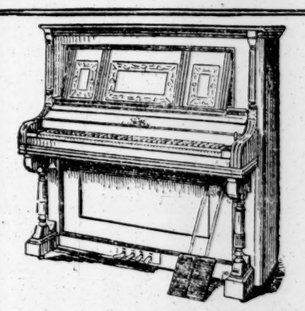
There is an old Indian story of the subaltern who was ordered to take a gun up to the top of an apparently inaccessible hill. After several ineffectual attempts, he returned to his superior officer and reported the feat to be impossible. "Impossible, Sir," was the reply, "impossible?—why, I've got the order for it in my pocket." The subaltern went back and succeeded.

Labor in the South African Mines.

Interviewing John Hays Hammond in the Engineering Magazine.

Black labor is to be had in any quantity, under proper conditions, and the best of it is excellent in quality. The trouble is that conditions have been so bad that none but the lowest element of the blacks would submit to working in the Transvaal, and even these hardly at all except under pressure of absolute necessity. Abuse, extortion, enforced labor on the farms without pay, trickery, robbery of their accumulated earnings by Boers—these have not attracted the negro to the South African Republic. No doubt the regulation of political conditions as between the two races is a difficult one, but the Boer of the Transvaal has not even approached it. Oppression of the blacks has ruined the labor supply of the Witwatersrand, and not the least benefit of a good, honest, and just Government will be the amelioration of conditions in this respect. A "hut tax," by which the negro is made to supply somehow in the support of the Government, and in return for which he receives protection of law, seems to be one of the most successful methods of raising the standing

PIANOTIST



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of a small pond into which the exhaust steam escaped, keeping the pond open, even in the ... of open ... was a ... and ... the ... col... ber... po... tur... out... tha... and ... at ... sho... hun... wh... trif... an... loo... one... hun... I'm... onl... wo... "... que... "... Bill... wa... chi... pon... floc... tur... "Wh... fro... gat... one... Saw... wa... and... I g... hu... "... les... pro... tho... he ... "W... This... and... ing... hard... enc... be k... ing... and... spri... any... have... this... 'em... away... ever... gratulatory remarks when his friend re-

they drove into town, and their progress was marked by a crowd of wide-eyed ... of the ducks ... eyes and ... office the ... d. The ... d pre... amen ... ome ... cks ... oon ... ed ... a ... 's ... on ... of ... he ... on ... his ... he ... hen ... by ... by ... not ... been ... idea ... with ... "You ... going ... ines... ... you ... and ... trap ... of ... rst. ... om ... im ... ed ... n's ... nts ... n ... a ... ran ... as ... tal ... om ... res ...

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALASIA

Colonial Cabinet Crises Occur in Rapid Succession.

SUBSIDY FOR MAIL SHIPS

New South Wales May Aid the San Francisco Line—Labor Troubles Get Into Court.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 23.—Quite a cyclonic wave in the form of Government reverses has swept over the Australian colonies within a few weeks past, carrying before it the defeat of no less than five Governments under our system of Parliamentary representation. This extraordinary political phenomenon originated in Tasmania, where the Ministry was defeated on a no-confidence motion and was replaced by another set of men. The turn of Mr. Reid's Cabinet in New South Wales came next, and here also it had to succumb through the desertion of the Labor Party, through whose instrumentality, voting as they did with the Opposition, Mr. Lyne has been installed as Premier. This was a severe and unexpected blow to Mr. Reid, who, had he remained in office, would have had a paramount claim to the first Premiership in the new Federal Government shortly to be established.

From New South Wales the cycle of Ministerial disaster extended to Queensland, where the Dickson Government came also to grief through the combined effort of the Opposition and Labor Party to bring about a change of Ministers. A new Government was at once formed by the leader of the Labor Party, but it only survived for twenty-four hours, and had to give way to another combination in which the short-lived Labor Premier took office in a subordinate position. The next crisis happened in the South Australian Legislature, where the Ministry succumbed through its refusal to concede universal suffrage for the election of members to both houses of Parliament.

Then came Victoria's turn, where the Liberal Party was numerically too strong to insure cohesion, and where one section of the family, aided by the Conservative Opposition, moved an adverse vote against Sir George Turner and succeeded in ousting him by a majority of eleven. Thus one set of Liberals has taken the place of another set on the Treasury benches, but the new men cannot possibly "hold the fort," as the Opposition are deeply incensed at their exclusion from the new Cabinet, and Sir George Turner is now the leader of the real Opposition, with a following of no less than forty stanch Liberals at his back.

A SALT LAKE CITY MAN KILLED.

Oscar Eliason, a native of Salt Lake City, was out shooting with a friend two or three weeks ago when the latter accidentally shot him in the groin. The accident happened in the vicinity of Dubbo, a New South Wales township about 300 miles inland from Sydney, and although every effort was made by the doctors to preserve his life, Eliason succumbed a day or two after the event. In New York last year the deceased met Mr. Curtis and entered into a contract with him for a round-the-world tour. Eliason's nom de théâtre was Dante the Great, and he was universally admitted to be the greatest illusionist and conjurer who had ever visited the colonies. He was literally coining money out here, and if he had lived would have returned to America a wealthy man. The body was brought down to Sydney for interment in Waverley Cemetery. As the deceased was a Mormon there was no set burial service.

Eliason's grave at Waverley is adjacent to that of the late Sadie McDonald, another young American entertainer, whose death occurred three years ago on the same day of the year as that of Eliason.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

Col. G. W. Bell, the United States Consul, who has recently returned to Australia from a visit to America, has been describing the new steamers which are to bring Australia, America, and New Zealand closer together. He tells us that these steamers will be finer than anything on the Pacific Ocean. There are three 6,000-ton boats being built at the Cramps' shipyards by the same firm that built the Mariposa and Alameda. He saw one of the new vessels on the stocks and the material for the two others. "And mind you," remarked the Colonel, "they are being built regardless of cost. The Spreckles Company have given the builders a free hand. In fact, the company, possessing so much confidence in the builders, simply said 'Build them.'"

Concerning the question of subsidy, the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales has written to the New Zealand Premier stating that he will continue £4,000 for the San Francisco service for another year. Regarding the proposed improved service in view and the large subsidies now paid to the P. and O., Orient, and Vancouver Companies, the New South Wales Treasurer is not disposed at present to commit that colony to a larger subsidy for San Francisco than is now paid, but he adds that if it is a fact that sixteen-knot steamers between Sydney, New Zealand, and San Francisco could be given at a cost of £30,000 a year to the two colonies, he thinks New South Wales will be prepared to consider the matter favorably before the termination of the Vancouver contract in May, 1903.

In view of the new steamer service, it is contemplated by the New Zealand Government either to dredge Manukau Harbor or to carry a branch railway to deep water so as to expedite the distribution of the San Francisco mails throughout the colony and further popularize a service which it is admitted comes best up to our requirements for the dispatch and receipt of mails to and from Great Britain.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Doubts having arisen in New Zealand as to whether the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration act of that colony makes it compulsory that members of trades unions are to have the preference of employment over non-unionists, that question is about to be carried to the Supreme Court. The employers' unions and associations feel aggrieved that an affirmative interpretation should be given to the statute, as they consider it hampers them in the conduct of their business, and if they are unsuccessful in the Supreme Court they intend to carry the question to the Court of Appeal.

The former President of the Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Williams, has laid it down that where equally competent unionist tradesmen are available for employment preference must be given to them over workmen who are not members of trades unions. His successor, however, Mr. Justice Edwards, has not strictly adhered to the dictum of his predecessor, and the legal interpretation of the act being doubtful, the employers have resolved upon having the question fought out in the highest courts.

STATE LANDLORDISM.

The New Zealand Government is still pursuing its policy of purchasing large estates, compulsorily and otherwise, and then cutting them up into convenient areas for purposes of closer settlement. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been acquired in this way from private owners, and relet to pastoral and agricultural tenants on perpetual lease at an annual rental of 5 per cent. upon capital value. The system is purely one of State landlordism, and under it thousands of people have been placed on the land who would never have been able to get there but for its beneficent operation. In most instances these transactions have been profitable to the State itself, as well from an economic as from a financial point of view, and the system has at the same time contributed largely to the absorption of the unemployed and to the development of the colony's productiveness in the shape of grain, frozen meat, dairy produce, timber, fruit, and so on.

In South Canterbury the Government bought a large territory, used as a grazing run at 46-15s. per acre. They paid the owner £3,000 in cash, and £250,000 in Government debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and they got another large estate in Marlborough by paying the owner £350 cash and £90,000 in debentures bearing the same rate of interest, the debentures in each instance having a currency of ten years. The margin of interest between what they pay to the debenture holders and the per centage in the shape of rent upon capital value which is charged to crown tenants enables them to more than recoup themselves for the cost of survey and sub-division for closer settlement.

Of course the time will come when these crown tenants will agitate for a conversion of their leaseholds into freeholds, but that conversion can be granted to them with such safeguards as will absolutely prevent the aggregation of big estates again at any future period. In the meantime the system of State landlordism is working remarkably well, and a good deal of the colony's present prosperity is unquestionably due to its adoption and the wisdom shown in the administration of it.

A COLORADO SENATOR ON TOUR.

James W. Bucklin, a member of the State Senate of Colorado, United States, arrived at Auckland from America a few days ago, having been appointed Chairman of a committee which is deputed to investigate the fiscal systems of New Zealand and Australia. Mr. Bucklin is to leave Auckland for Sydney the day after to-morrow, going thence to Melbourne and Adelaide. On returning to Sydney from Adelaide he will return to New Zealand, and after visiting Wellington and other cities, will leave for America. Mr. Bucklin states that a great deal of attention is being bestowed in America on New Zealand legislation, and he tells us there is a growing feeling that something must be done in the United States to place the burden of taxation upon those who are best able to bear it.

COLONIES ASSIST THE EMPIRE.

The news of the recent British reverses in the Transvaal war, and the serious checks that have been offered to the advance of the armies under Gens. Buller, Methuen, and Gatacre, have stirred the colonies into further action in the way of providing fresh contingents of men, horses, and armaments. The offers of further assistance have been gratfully accepted by the imperial authorities, and a combined contingent from Australia, and another one from New Zealand, will be dispatched for South Africa early next month. The Colonies are ablaze with demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism, now that the prestige of the Empire seems to be endangered; and besides sending off strong detachments of citizen soldiers, large contributions of money are pouring in for the relief of Transvaal refugees and the widows and orphans of those who may be killed during the war.

This generous and patriotic spirit pervades every community in Australasia; but at the same time it cannot be denied that a very numerous section of people believe that the war is a capitalistic one, and that the British nation ought never to have been deluded into entering upon it through the designs of such men as Cecil Rhodes and other capitalists like him.

There is a strong feeling that but for its gold products the inhabitants of the Transvaal would never have been interfered with in their peaceful occupation in that out-of-the-way region, but at present the Empire's difficulty and threatened loss of prestige in the eyes of Europe outweigh all other considerations, and hence the readiness of the colonies to rally loyally to the old flag and to contribute men and money to the fullest extent that may be demanded of them as far as their resources will permit. J. G. G.

WOES OF A WEDDING GUEST.

Thrilling Tale of a New Jersey Commuter Who Was Lost in the Wilds of Brooklyn.

"They talk about the topographical difficulties of the Transvaal," said Jones, folding up his paper and staring about the ladies' cabin of the Jersey ferryboat, "but they don't cut much of a figure beside the topographical difficulties of Brooklyn."

Jones was the oldest commuter on a certain New Jersey railroad, and in consequence was looked upon as an authority on things in general by those who were his fellow-passengers to New York and back each day. When he spoke, the other commuters seated in the ladies' cabin gathered close around him, for by long experience they were able to tell from his manner when he was going to favor them with an interesting incident from his past life.

"I once tried to go to a wedding in Brooklyn," he continued, "at which I was to officiate as best man. It was in the Summer, too, I remember, and I had a narrow escape from being arrested as a lunatic. The trouble with the place I was trying to find was that I didn't know its name. It happened this way. A friend of mine was engaged to a girl in Brooklyn. The place where she lived was within the city limits, but still it was a village and was called by a name of its own. It was arranged that the wedding was to take place at the home of the parents of the girl.

"My friend did not give me very specific directions for finding the home of his intended bride. He told me that all I had to do was to take a certain trolley car and tell the conductor to let me off at a certain street. The house had no number, but the family was so well known there that I would have no difficulty in finding it.

"In due course I received my formal invitation. The only address given on the card was New Utrecht. I thought that my friend had not mentioned this name. I took my bicycle road map of New York and the vicinity and looked it up. I studied for some time among the suburbs of Brooklyn before finding the name I wanted. At length I did find it in large letters. I had been looking for it among the fine print, believing that it was a very small place, but there it was, in great black type, spreading over a territory that must have embraced many square miles. This puzzled me, for I remembered distinctly that my friend had said that I could walk from one end of it to the other in twenty minutes. The directions he had given me were so simple, however, that it seemed that there could be no difficulty in following them.

"I boarded the proper trolley car at the bridge. After traveling for what seemed to me an interminable time, first through the slightly familiar streets of Brooklyn, and, afterward, past country fields and suburban villas, the car reached the end of its route. I had forgotten to tell the conductor to let me off at the proper street, but I remembered that my friend had said it was not a great distance from the end of the trolley line. Getting off the car, I went up to the conductor, who was changing the trolley pole around preparatory to starting the car back to New York, and asked him if I was in New Utrecht.

"'New Utrecht?' he repeated; 'I never heard of it. You're in Unionville. Is that where you wanted to go?'

"'No,' I said; 'I want to go to New Utrecht.'

"'Rats!' said the conductor, 'there ain't no such place, not 'round here, anyways,' and he rang his bell and the car started off, leaving me standing alone in the middle of the track.

"An old man, with a long, gray beard was mowing the grass in a yard nearby. Going up to the fence, I leaned over and asked him if it was in New Utrecht.

"'I never heard of it,' he said with all the evidences of astonishment.

"'Well, I want to get there in a hurry,' I said. 'Is there anybody here who can direct me?'

"The man edged away from me, looking frightened. Disgusted at his stupidity, I started to walk along the car tracks. The wedding was to be at noon, and it was almost that hour then. I asked every one I met to direct me to New Utrecht, but never once received an intelligent answer. I had often heard of Brooklyn stupidity, but never of anything to equal this.

"After hurrying along the tracks for nearly a mile, I stopped, tired and perspiring, to look back over the road I had traveled. To my astonishment, I saw that I was followed by a small crowd of curious people. One man asked me where I thought I was going.

"'New Utrecht!' I shouted. 'Don't any of you fools know enough to tell me where it is?'

"'I told you he was crazy,' said the man I had seen mowing the grass. 'Let's get a policeman. He might be dangerous.'

"'Yes,' I shouted, 'get a policeman, or somebody who has sense enough to direct me to New Utrecht.'

"The man hurried off, and I remained standing in the hot sun, surrounded by a circle of curious spectators. At length the policeman, tall, fat, and ruddy, appeared.

"'Well, young feller,' he said, 'what's the trouble?'

"'I want to go to New Utrecht,' I said.

"'There ain't no such place,' he answered.

"'But I know there is,' I said. 'I'm invited to a wedding there, and, besides, I saw it on the map.'

"'Humph!' said the policeman. 'You'd better come along with me.'

"He caught hold of my arm and started off down a side street. Resistance was useless, and I trotted along beside him meekly.

"As we passed a large house with a broad lawn in front of it I thought I heard a voice that sounded familiar. Looking up, I saw my friend among a group of people on the porch of the house. I was so delighted that, forgetting all my troubles, I broke away from the policeman and made a wild rush to him across the lawn. My friend was equally delighted to see me, but his joy changed to astonishment when the fat policeman came puffing up and started to drag me off. It required considerable explanation to make the officer of the law understand that I was not a violent lunatic, but he finally took himself off in evident dissatisfaction. I was not too late for the wedding, and I told the story of my wanderings to an appreciative audience.

"'You see,' said my friend, 'this place hasn't been called New Utrecht in fifty years. It is known as Van Pelt Manor. It is a hobby of my mother-in-law to use the old name, as she is a Holland Dame and a descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers here, so she had it engraved on the wedding invitations. You are not the only guest who has been misled by it.'"

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

Decreased Weight of the New Chainless Models.

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS

L. A. W. Officials Sanguine that Congress Will Pass Their Bill—Big Road Records of 1899.

What is said to be one of the most important features of the new chainless models is the great reduction in weight. It has been stated that this reduction would probably be slight, the difference in weight between this year's models and those of 1899 being only about two pounds. As a matter of fact, however, the reduction is more than this, and it has been found practicable to build a bevel gear chainless wheel, adapted to all kinds of riding, that weighs less than twenty-five pounds. Instantaneous response to power applied is one of the main advantages claimed by manufacturers of bevel gear machines. It is asserted that the rigid construction of the chainless wheel is such that there is less writhing and squirming of the machine when the rider puts forth all his strength for a spurt. It is predicted that the coming season will see a wonderful increase in the use of the chainless model.

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The announcement last week that a bill would be presented in Congress on behalf of the League of American Wheelmen asking for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for good roads was the beginning of the good roads agitation as a National movement. The league officials believe that now is an appropriate time to introduce such a bill, and all the machinery of the wheelmen's organization has been set in motion to secure its passage. The regular weekly bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen writes thus of the movement:

"As for the merits of the bill, there can be no question. It is a recognized fact now that good highways are an economical necessity, in which this country is centuries behind Europe. That such a bill will receive an extended support cannot be doubted, as it is framed in the interests of wheelmen, farmers, automobilists, and the commercial community generally.

"This particular bill is in the nature of an experiment, to fix the popular status of such a measure, and, if successful, to demonstrate to the country at large the practicability of such appropriations and the necessity for better roads. A United States department officer commissioned to investigate this subject, has reported as his belief that, because of the lack of proper highways, the annual loss to the country is over half a billion of dollars. Much of this is represented in an annual loss to the small farmer.

"As a National bill, the one proposed now is not unique, for in the early part of the century there was inaugurated a good roads movement that was on a much larger scale than the one now under the guidance of the wheelmen. This was at the time when the roads were the sole dependencies of commerce for the hauling of the products of all the States to the markets or to the seaboard connections, such as canals and rivers.

"The first good roads movement of any importance was the building of a proposed National highway to connect the East and West. This was known as the Cumberland Turnpike, part of which is still in existence and is kept in good repair. The latter part of this highway was abandoned because of the building of railroads to cover practically the same territory, but nothing has been done to build the feeders to these railroad systems. The appropriations made for this and other roads by Congress fix the constitutionality for the present bill, and there are no legal objections against the measure.

"As to the probability of the bill becoming a law, there is not so much doubt as might at first appear. In the first place, the amount asked for is a very small sum for a Congressional appropriation. As a matter of fact, there are many laws carrying larger appropriations passed that never get near the publicity this one will receive. Further than this, the support by Congressmen there are all kinds of reasons to offer. The League of American Wheelmen has been able to advance many reasons of an economic nature for the support of its good-roads agitation, and has succeeded in interesting the farmers all over the country in the matter, until at present the farmers' organizations and the league are working harmoniously in several of the States.

"As to the support this bill will receive, it may be said that a systematic campaign will be instituted and kept up in its favor. This will give every State division of the league something to do in bringing pressure to bear upon the Senators and Representatives of each particular State. Many of these already members of the League of American Wheelmen, and as such will form the nucleus of the support of the bill. Others have been approached for an opinion on the bill, and not a single objection to it has yet been heard. Still others have a friendly interest in the league because of contact with it in local affairs in the past."

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It has been claimed that the average rider adds considerably to his labor by unconsciously back-pedaling. The rider, instead of getting the full benefit of his stroke by continuing the downward push on the pedal to the furthest possible point, invariably stops the pressure and compels the up-coming crank to carry part of the weight of his foot. If ankle motion is diligently practiced it will do much to correct this fault, and a knuckle joint is recommended by veteran riders to those who have a tendency toward careless pedaling. The coaster-brake device brought to notice this fault of careless pedaling. At first unconsciously, and afterward from force of habit, the coaster brake would be thrown into operation as a result of not continuing the downward push of the pedal. This back pedaling is probably done when it is desired to slacken speed momentarily or when striking an obstruction, and the telltale coaster will record the fault plainly. With the coaster arrangement, however, this back-pedaling habit does not have any undesirable results. Instead of checking the progress of the machine, as would be the case with a fixed gear, it permits the machine to run forward under its own impetus.

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The annual report of the mileage competition of the New York Division of the Century Road Club shows that the eight leading men wheeled 114,998 miles in 1899. Gus Egloff rode a total of 17,401 miles. This includes 21 single centuries, 29 doubles, 11 triples, 1 four-hundred-mile trip, 1 five-hundred-mile trip, and 1 ride of 1,000 miles. The 16,328 miles wheeled by C. A. Lehritter includes a fifteen-century trip.

The season of 1899 was remarkable for the many remarkable performances by woman cyclists. According to the records of the Century Road Club Mrs. E. R. Bayne and Miss Carrie Hitchcock each wheeled about 10,000 miles. Five hundred miles of this Mrs. E. R. Bayne made in century runs, while Miss Hitchcock took part in forty-eight centuries. The most remarkable performances, however, are credited to Miss Jane Yatman of Manhattan and Mrs. Jane Lindsey and Mrs. Irene Brush of Brooklyn. None of these women rode as many miles as Mrs. Bayne or Miss Hitchcock, but their mileage records were made in a series of rides that are without parallel among women in the history of cycling. This smashing of records was due to the rivalry that sprang up between Miss Yatman, Mrs. Lindsey, and Mrs. Brush for the honor of the record for continuous centuries that involved practically continuous riding for several days at a time. Until these women began to establish what appeared to be impossible records a triple century was considered a remarkable record. Mrs. Brush really started the ball rolling early last season by wheeling two consecutive centuries. Soon afterward she rode four consecutive centuries. Then Miss Yatman started out and rode 700 miles, but not to be outdone Mrs. Lindsey started out a few weeks later and completed eight centuries, finishing in a state of collapse. Miss Yatman probably would have tried to beat this record, but the season was too far advanced. She intends to start out next Spring and prepare for a ride of ten consecutive centuries, which record she believes will be out of every one's reach.

The scores of the eight men who rode 114,998 miles follow:

	Centuries.	Miles.
Gus Egloff	131	17,401
C. A. Lehritter	121	16,328
F. W. Hyde	76	14,375
Dr. E. McIntyre	17	16,432
J. B. Post	44	16,170
P. Thomas	52	12,126
C. E. Nylander	51	11,940
I. Gillett	60	10,226

The centuries made by the leaders in the women's division of the Century Road Club are Mrs. E. R. Bayne, 50; Miss Carrie Hitchcock, 48; Miss Jane Yatman, 33; Mrs. Jane Lindsey, 32; Mrs. May Smith, 25, and Mrs. E. M. Hitchcock, 23.

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At the annual election of the Century Wheelmen the following officers were elected:

President, William H. Mackey; Vice President, F. L. Latham; Recording Secretary, E. A. Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, B. Ziesig; Financial Secretary, L. W. Palmer; Treasurer, Willis E. Frost; Captain, P. J. Murray; First Lieutenant, Charles Meyn; Second Lieutenant, J. Sasse, Jr.; First Sergeant, F. H. Robinson; Second Sergeant, W. Bruetscher; Third Sergeant, J. P. Staff; Color Bearers, D. McL. Mount, D. Whyte; Buglers, William H. Pease, Harry Rockefeller; Surgeon, Dr. G. H. Richtmyer; Board of Directors, Warde Bingley, H. V. Brill, W. B. Crane, W. P. Hepburn, F. J. Hughes, George J. Kraemer, S. H. McConnell, Joseph P. Walsh.

The club has had a very successful year. Of the first eight prize winners of the Century Road Club mileage competition of the State of New York five were members of the Century Wheelmen, C. Lehriter winning second. Although the club does not go in for racing much enthusiasm is shown by its members in road riding.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The noted cutter Gloriana, one of the fastest yachts that ever sailed along the Atlantic Coast, will be one of those that will make the voyage inland before the yacht-racing season on the lakes begins. As already mentioned, she will fly the private signal of Burt H. Whiteley. The Gloriana is the first of the Eastern crackajacks to be sold, but before the season opens at least six of the best-known boats in these waters will probably have Chicago for a home port. The Gloriana was designed and built by the Herreshoffs in the Fall of 1891. At that time she was remarkable for the great overhang forward, while her underbody showed the greatest depth a few feet forward of her sternpost. That these innovations were advantageous was shown by her performances the following season, when her owner, E. D. Morgan, sailed her in twenty races, all of which she won. The Gloriana is 70 feet over all, 45 feet 3 inches on the water line, 13 feet beam, and 10 feet 2 inches draught.

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In a recent trial between Sandy Hook and Scotland Lightships Thomas W. Lawson's new steam yacht Dreamer made 13.13 knots under natural draught and 14.80 knots under forced draught. In a burst of speed the Dreamer ran three miles at the rate of 16¼ knots. The Dreamer was designed by Clinton H. Crane and was built by Lewis Nixon at the Crescent Shipyards, Elizabethport, N. J. When completed the Dreamer will equal in elegance any yacht in the New York Yacht Club fleet. Her hull is of steel, flush plated from the upper turn to the bilge. She is 182 feet over all, 150 feet on the water line, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet draught. The Dreamer is schooner rigged, with two pole masts and a short pole bowsprit.

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Capt. Hank Haff has other accomplishments besides steering a racing yacht. Every day he can be seen near his home, at Islip, L. I., driving his 2:11 trotter, Mayeye. It is said that the veteran is as skillful with the ribbons as he is with the wheel.

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Little information can be gleaned relative to the movements of the Columbia next season, and whether or not she will cross the Atlantic in quest of some of the valuable yachting trophies is still shrouded in deep mystery. The yacht is snug in her Winter quarters at City Island, where she is protected from the weather by a house built over her. This structure has a door at each end, and on fine days they are opened so as to permit a free circulation of air. All her spare spars that were not taken to City Island are still piled up in storage in the Walker's Cove yard at Bristol. Late rumors indicate that not only will the Columbia and Defender remain on this side of the Atlantic next Summer, but that neither of them will be placed in commission during the season.

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From the great number of boats, consisting of large cutters, knockabouts, yawls, steam yachts and launches, and other types of racing freaks that are being built this season there is every indication of an unusually active Summer. By the launching of August Belmont's new racing cutter Mineola and her tender Scout attention has been drawn largely to the Herreshoff yards at Bristol. There are more than 130 carpenters employed in the boat shops there, and the force is being increased each week.

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Commodore Joseph E. Fletcher of the Bristol Yacht Club will dispose of his cutter Nymph this Spring, and is negotiating for an eighty-foot schooner, from whose truck will float the broad pennant of the chief flag officer of the Bristol Club.

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A recent letter from John Fearon of Glasgow shows that Will Fife, Jr., has profited somewhat by the glimpse he had of the Columbia when on this side of the Atlantic. Commenting on the latest craft turned out by the Scotch designer, he says:

At the first glance, there is little apart from the profile of the boat to suggest either of the cup racers in any way. The new boat (no name has yet been found for her) is much easier in the draught comparatively, and much less beamy than the Shamrock was, and the keel runs dead parallel with the water line. In midship section the boat favors the Columbia model rather than that of the Shamrock, but she is probably more like the last 65-rater turned out of the Fairlie yard than either of the cup racers. The bilge turns less sharply than the Shamrock's did, and the floor is less flat than that of the challenger. She turns to the garboards with an easier curve than either the Shamrock or the Columbia, and has relatively a greater displacement than either. I am assured that her displacement is greater than that of any 65-footer which has left the yard since the Isolde. She will be built after the usual composite principle—wood planking on angle-steel timbers.

Capt. Archie Hogarth, who commanded the Shamrock in American waters, will have charge of the new boat.

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C. D. Mower is designing quite a number of boats this Winter, and is turning out some very promising ones, among them being a fifteen-footer, twenty-four feet over all, and of the extreme "scow" type. This boat was built by L. D. Huntington of New Rochelle, and was tried out before the cold weather set in, showing good speed and sail-carrying ability. Another of Mr. Mower's designs is a boat for George E. Reynolds of Kansas City, to be used on Lake Michigan, and to be built by Huntington. She is a centreboard boat, 35 feet over all, 21 feet water line, 7 feet beam, and 3 feet draught, and carries 975 square feet in a jib and mainsail rig, with a short bowsprit. She is designed chiefly for an afternoon sailing boat, suitable for occasional short cruises, so she has a large cockpit and a cabin house 10 feet long, with 4 feet 6 inches head room. The cabin has clothes lockers at the after end and wide transoms and a sideboard with lockers on either side forward. The galley is under the cabin house. She has an iron shoe of 3,500 pounds for outside ballast.

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A challenge has been issued through the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club for a series of races with the Irene of the Lake Minnetonka Ice Yacht Club, holder of the Northwestern championship pennant. The details have not as yet been completed.

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The lateen rig for ice yachts has grown into favor among the Western clubs, and yachtsmen there believe that the superiority of the newer boats can be traced directly to this style of sail. Yachtsmen in the East, however, do not appear to agree with the Westerners. As a matter of fact, while the lateen rig has obtained to some extent in the East, the most speedy of the Hudson River boats are sloop rigged, with a single headsail and a pole mast. The lofty rig is also going out of fashion, and the most successful racers' sail plans are cut with short holst and a long base line. Excellent examples of this are Commodore Harry Higginson's Windward and Vice Commodore Willett Kidd's Snowdrift.

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At the annual meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—William Kells; Vice Commodore—J. Fennell; Rear Commodore—M. Rosemond; Secretary—H. Sneider; Corresponding Secretary—W. E. Long; Treasurer—Adolph Kling; Measurer—A. I. Brush; Sergeant at Arms—J. Newburg; Regatta Committee—Victor Ballers, W. H. Woodcock, M. Gelgart, and J. Rawlinson; Trustees—J. Schusesele, L. Rice, and Andrew Humphries; Fleet Captain—D. M. McKillop; Surgeon—A. C. Harrick; Chaplain—Ex-Commodore F. W. Smedley; Steward—L. Rice. During the Winter the club will hold its meetings at Schwartz's Hotel, Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, the clubhouse at North Beach being closed.

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The following ticket for officers of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club was the unanimous choice of the members at the annual meeting of the club, which was held in the Pine Point clubhouse last Saturday evening: Commodore—H. C. Higginson; Vice Commodore—Dr. Willett Kidd; Secretary and Treasurer—W. A. Kidd; Regatta Committee—James O'Brien, Frank G. Wood, Patrick Delany, David Brown, and W. Sawyer of Malden.

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Secretary F. L. Hauptener of the Greenville Yacht Club has placed a commission with a bidder at Patchogue, L. I., for a thirty-five-foot up-to-date cruising yawl. The boat will be equipped with all the latest improvements and will be launched early in April.

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Albert Wendel of the Greenville Yacht Club, owner of the sloop Wanderer, has purchased the big catboat Lady Eldridge, formerly of Atlantic City. The Lady Eldridge was owned by Capt. Mathias, who is in the coasting trade and has no time to devote to sport. The new boat is one of the largest catboats in New York Harbor, and in addition to being a fine sea boat, is very fast. She was sailed up the coast from Atlantic City single-handed.

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The Lake Geneva Yacht Club has set aside $1,000 for the annual regatta of the Inland Lakes Yachting Association, which will be held under the auspices of the Lake Geneva Club next August. Besides the usual championship cup, there will be other valuable trophies to attract the best talent on the small lakes.

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There will be almost a new fleet of half and one raters at Lake Geneva. Seldom it is that the same boat races for the championship two years in succession, for the owners see, or think they see, faults in the construction that can be remedied in a new boat. Fifteen yachts were at the last regatta, but Mr. Carpenter, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, is counting upon having to care for at least twenty this year.

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The Regatta Committee of the Yachting Department of the Knickerbocker Athletic club is formulating a plan whereby the Greenville, Jersey City, Pavonia, New York Bay, and New Jersey Yacht Clubs will cooperate with it in organizing a large club composed of all the members of the smaller organizations with stations on New York Bay. It is not proposed to abandon the various club houses now held, but to use them as auxiliary stations for supplies, &c., with general headquarters at the big clubhouse of the Knickerbocker Club, back of their track at Bergen Point. Vice Commodore Charles J. Leach of the Greenville Club is working for the consolidation, which is likely to meet with the approval of yachtsmen in general.

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The Nominating Committee of the Riverside Yacht Club has submitted the following candidates for officers of the club for the year 1900: For Commodore, George G. Tyson, schooner Nirvana; for Vice Commodore, James D. Smith, schooner Viking; for Rear Commodore, E. Hope Norton, sloop Memory; for Treasurer, Charles F. Buxton; for Secretary, J. G. Porter; for Measurer, T. E. Ferris; for Trustees for term ending February, 1903, Frederick Beltz and W. A. Hamilton; for Trustee for unexpired term of George Lowther, (resigned,) W. J. L. Davids; for Regatta Committee, Charles P. Tower, Chairman; W. A. Huffington, and F. S. Doremus; for Membership Committee, Robert Rutter, J. H. McKenna, and G. orge E. Marks; for Entertainment Committee, J. Arthur Oatwell, S. L. Lindeman, and E. H. Brinley, Jr.; for Fleet Surgeon, Dr. H. H. Tyson, Jr.; for Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, the Rev. Rufus Putney, and the Rev. Charles F. Boylston.

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A. Cary Smith is working on the designs of a big auxiliary schooner yacht for a prominent New York yachtsman whose name has been withheld for the present. The new yacht will be a full-rigged steel craft with a feathering propeller, and will be equipped with a 100 horse-power steam engine. H. deB. Parsons has designed the engine and its connections.

BRIGHT YACHTING OUTLOOK.

Coming Season Promises to be a Most Interesting One—Uniform Measurement and Racing Rules.

With uniform measurement and racing rules, the coming season bids fair to be a most interesting one in yachting circles. This will be especially true in the race about classes. The older boats, such as the Seawanhaka-Corinthian one-design craft, will not be compelled to compete against the later racing machines of the twenty-one-foot water-line class, where they could not possibly win, barring accidents, but will compete in a class by themselves. This class will include all knockabouts with centreboards, leaving the keel boats to fight out the question of supremacy together.

These two classes alone, the rules governing which were printed last Monday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, will bring out about thirty boats, whose owners will race them throughout the Summer, and with the addition of several new ones and others that will come around the Cape from Boston the sport will be correspondingly keen and the races well contested.

The new rules allow fine lines and plenty of power for the boats, and at the same time the restrictions are such that substantial boats that will be good, comfortable cruisers will be the rule. Among the new boats will be one for Sherman Hoyt of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and another for Louis R. Alberger of the Indian Harbor Club.

There have been in the past some slight differences in the classification of racing yachts between the Larchmont and Atlantic Clubs and the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. At a meeting last Wednesday night, at which representatives of these three organizations discussed the matter thoroughly, steps were taken to have the various rules conform. The result of this will be that one rule of measurement and classification will be in vogue, and yacht owners will require but a single measurement throughout the season, the certificate of which will be recognized by every club in the vicinity of New York.

The racing plans of the various clubs have not been definitely agreed upon. It can be said confidently, however, that the schedule of races as sailed last year under the Sound Association's auspices will be closely followed during the coming Summer. The Larchmont Club will give races as usual on all the principal holidays, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will hold club races every Saturday afternoon at Oyster Bay, in addition to the regular dates allotted to them by the association.

Racing south of Hell Gate will practically be monopolized by the Atlantic Yacht Club, especially in the larger classes, and several races among the new seventy-foot cutters may be expected under the auspices of the Atlantic and Larchmont Clubs, respectively.

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Our silk selling has become the acknowledged centre of a movement around which others seem to arrange themselves the best they can. The phenomenal success of these sales, and the immense quantities of silk sold, brings us the offer first of every available lot on the market. So here again we have something we know you will appreciate. Fancy silks, including stripes, checks, corded silks, Dresden and Jacquard effects, light and medium shades, in almost countless varieties; the largest ever offered. Regular 59c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 up-to-date silks at 39c., 55c. and 79c.

A Vital Story of Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts.

During the between seasons one of the very best makers, in fact considered by the trade a "leader," wanted to keep all of his force together and made up for us a number of the new 1900 Spring Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts at

A Saving of 25 to 30 per cent.

from the regular prices. This advantage, of course, as usual, we pass along to you. But not only will you find the prices very attractive but these first new styles and designs we know will be very interesting just to see, because they are the advance things of the season here first.

At $14.75 INSTEAD OF $19.50.—Tailor-made Suits of Cheviot Cloth, double breasted, semi-fitting jacket lined with taffeta, skirt entirely new in shape, with box pleat effect.

At $29.50 INSTEAD OF $37.00.—Tailor-made Suits of Zibeline Cheviot, Eton Coat, with double breasted effect, faced with peau de soie, lapped seams, skirt with double box pleat and lined with taffeta silk.

At $18.50 INSTEAD OF $24.00.—Tailor-made Suits of English Cheviot, short, stylish, tight-fitting coat, faced with silk, skirt with box pleat and lined with percaline.

At $21.00 INSTEAD OF $28.00.—Tailor-made Suits of Rough Cheviot Cloth, short top coat effect, skirt with box pleat; suit finished with lap seams and lined with taffeta silk.

At $6.75 INSTEAD OF $8.75.—Separate Skirts, Cheviot Cloth, box pleat in back, flounce effect, finished with rows of stitching.

At $7.25 INSTEAD OF $9.25.—Tailor-made Skirts in English Cheviot Cloth, box pleat on back, trimmed with rows of stitching.

At $11.25 INSTEAD OF $14.00.—Tailor-made Skirts in Rough Cloth, elaborately trimmed with taffeta, appliqued in scroll designs.

Opportunities in the Art Embroidery Store 2d Floor.

A large number of improvements in the new home of the Art Embroidery store, new building, 2d floor. Not only more conveniences in the buying, but a larger assortment from which to buy.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 69c.—Imitation Irish Point Shams and Scarfs. The following few sizes of Renaissance, with linen centre—

Squares, 20x20—$1.25 to $2.39 instead of $3.50 to $4.98.

Squares, 24x24—$1.98 instead of $3.98.

Scarfs, 20x54—$2.49 to $5.25 instead of $5.00 to $11.50.

Scarfs, 18x36—with silk centre, $2.19 to $3.25, instead of $4.85 to $6.50.

Scarfs, 20x36—all Renaissance, $2.69 instead of $5.98.

Squares, 30x30—Silk Centre, $2.39 instead of $4.98.

Round, 36x36—Linen Centre, $2.69 instead of $5.98.

CHESS PLAYED BY EXPERTS.

Details of Some of the Vienna Tournament Contests.

The following are detailed moves in some of the games played in the recent national masters' chess tournament at Vienna:

RUY LOPEZ.

| Wolf. White. | Alapin